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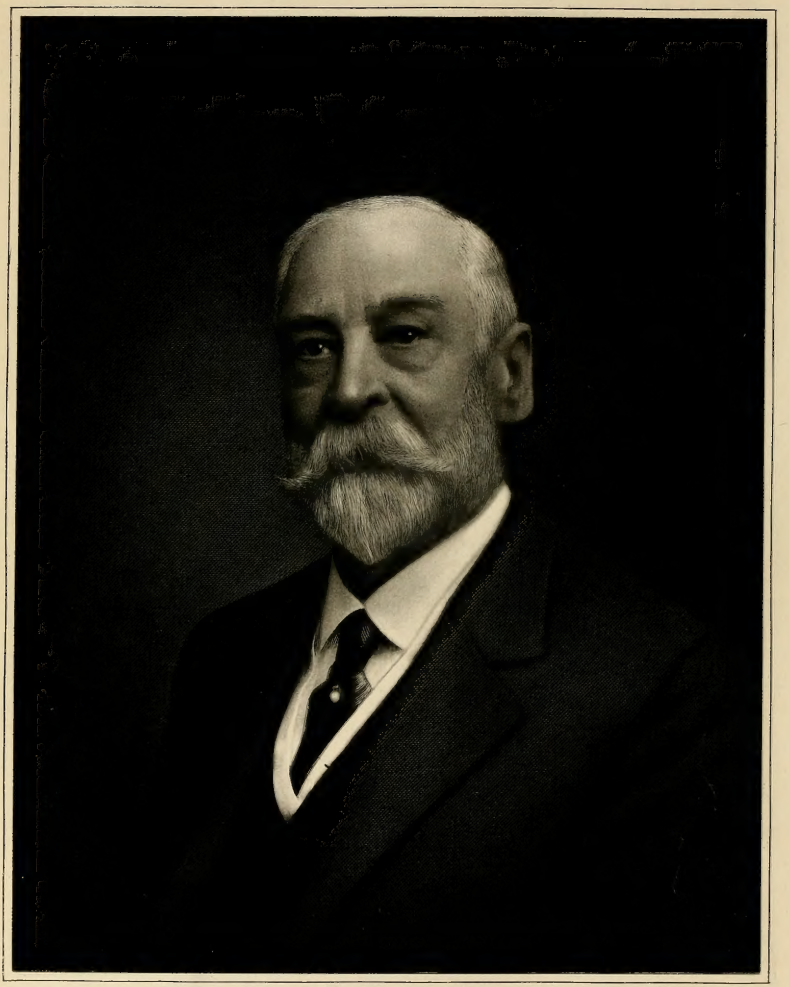

Chas. N. Lounsbury

ENCYCLOPEDIA

—OF—

CONNECTICUT BIOGRAPHY

GENEALOGICAL—MEMORIAL

V. II

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

Compiled with the Assistance of a

Capable Corps of Advisors and Contributors

ILLUSTRATED

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Inc.)

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Foreword

EACH one of us is "the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time." We build upon the solid foundations laid by the strenuous efforts of the fathers who have gone before us. Nothing is more fitting, and indeed more important, than that we should familiarize ourselves with their work and personality; for it is they who have lifted us up to the lofty positions from which we are working out our separate careers. "Lest we forget," it is important that we gather up the fleeting memories of the past and give them permanent record in well-chosen words of biography, and in such reproduction of the long lost faces as modern science makes possible.

SAMUEL HART.

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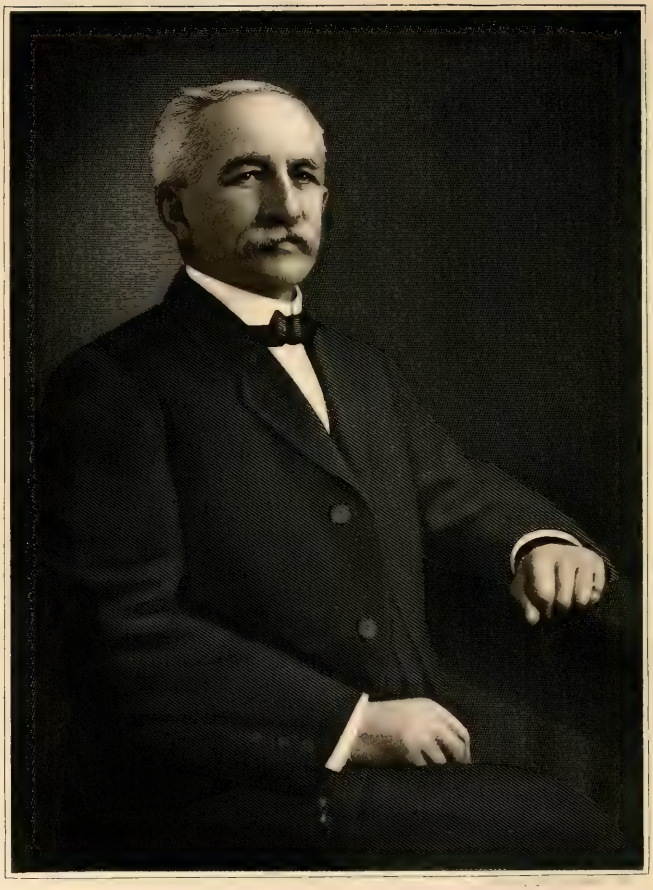
BIOGRAPHICAL



Truly Browning

BROWNING, John Hull,

Enterprising Business Man.

The names of the chronicle that follows have all had honored and notable representatives in the Connecticut commonwealth, and the pages of her history are open in hearty welcome to the records compiled therein. Browning, Hazard, Hull and Sisson are patronymics standing in distinction and prominence throughout all New England, and Connecticut has had her share of worthy service and devoted loyalty from their members.

The surname Browning is Anglo-Saxon, and in its older form would appear to be the German word Bruning, which later came to be rendered in various ways, as Bruning, Bruening, Browneing, Brimming, Brininge, Browninge, etc. The earliest form of the name, according to the poet, Robert Browning, was "De Bruni," which was the name in Norman French of one of the ancient German tribes which inhabited the northern part of the country on the shores of the Baltic sea. According to the scholar, John Aaron Browning, the form of the word in High German is Brauning and in Low German is Bruning, names still often found. In the English home of the family the name was anglicized to Browning. The word Bruning probably refers to the complexion of the skin or the hair of the people originally socalled. The "brun" meaning brown, and the suffix "ing" meaning relating to, the significance of the name would be relating to those of brown complexion. Some scholars, however, contend that "ing" is a diminutive signifying "less," so that those designated Bruning would be described as less brown than their neighbors. The Anglo-Saxon word Browning may have the same meaning ascribed to Bruning, but "ing" in Anglo-Saxon is the word for meadow or low pasture land, such as surrounds the shores of the Baltic. As the Brunings originally came from that locality, the word may have referred to them as the inhabitants of the low meadows or pasture lands whence they came. The Browning arms are recorded as follows:

Arms—Barry wavy of six argent and azure.
Crest—A sinister arm from the elbow, issuing from a cloud in the dexter, holding the hand above a serpent's head, erect from the middle, and looking towards the sinister proper.

(I) Nathaniel Browning, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Browning, of London, England, was born in London, England, about 1618. Mrs. Browning and her husband would appear both to have been Non-Conformists, and the prosecution that followed them was probably the inducing cause that led Nathaniel Browning to embark for America soon after he came of age, or in the year 1640, when he was about twenty-two years old. He landed in Boston, Massachusetts, and from there went to Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The reason for his going was probably that his subsequent father-in-law, William Freeborn, was also a Puritan, or Non-Conformist, and had sailed from Ipswich, England, in 1634, when he was forty years old, and his wife Mary, thirty-five years old.

The first mention that we have of Nathaniel Browning in the records of Rhode Island is in 1645, when it is stated that he purchased a dwelling house and two lots in Warwick for three pounds of

wampum. The wampum consisted of strings of carefully selected shells, considered and used as money by the Indians. In 1654 he was made a freeman. This implied a good deal at the time, as the colonies were very young, and not only the Indians were in the vicinity, frequently visiting the settlements, but also, what was more to be dreaded, many persons of uncertain character were continually coming from England to America who threatened the peace and quiet of the settlements. As any person who was made a freeman was taken into the council and government of the colony, such persons were only admitted by the General Court, and after having taken an oath of allegiance to the government here established; and it was very important for the protection of their wives and children as well as their property that no such persons should be admitted as freeman. This custom continued until the second charter in 1692 made Massachusetts a royal province. He died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, about 1670, when about fifty-two years old.

Nathaniel Browning married, about 1650, Sarah Freeborn, second daughter of William and Mary Freeborn, who sailed from Ipswich, England, in 1634. Two children were born to Nathaniel and Sarah Browning: William, of whom further; Jane, born about 1655.

(II) William Browning, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Freeborn) Browning, was born about 1651, at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He was a farmer, and lived at North Kingston, Rhode Island. In 1684 he was made a freeman, and the records show that he exchanged lands in 1685. The record also shows that on February 26, 1688, he sold to Robert Fisher twenty acres. He died in 1730, in the eightieth year of his age. His will, dated January 12, 1730, proved February 8, 1730, reads in part as follows:

> To wife, Sarah, thirty pounds yearly for life; to eldest son, Samuel, two hundred and fifty acres in South Kingston, one hundred pounds, and to have also ten pounds paid by his brother John; to son William two hundred and fifty acres in South Kingston on which he now dwelleth; to son John a hundred acres at Point Judith, where he dwelleth; to daughter Sarah three hundred pounds; to deceased daughter Hannah Knowles children, Rebecca and Hannah, a hundred pounds at eighteen, equally divided; to three sons the rest of the estate equally.

William Browning married (first), in 1687, Rebecca Wilbur, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Porter) Wilbur, granddaughter of Samuel Wilbur and John Porter, both of whom were original settlers of Portsmouth. He married (second) Sarah, surname unknown, who died in 1730. Issue, all by first marriage: 1. Samuel, born February 9, 1688. 2. Hannah, born July 16, 1691. 3. William, born September 29, 1693. 4. Sarah, born April, 1694. 5. John, of whom further.

(III) John Browning, youngest son of William and Rebecca (Wilbur) Browning, was born March 4, 1696, at South Kingston, Rhode Island. He was a farmer and lived in South Kingston, near the seacoast. In 1774 he was made a freeman, and the records show that on March 8, 1738, he bought of Jeffrey Hazard a tract of two hundred acres, giving £2000 for it. He sold, October 20, 1741, to Stephen Hazard, for £3000, a tract of land of a hundred acres, and April 27, 1741, he deeded to his son Jeremiah forty acres of the land bought of Jeffrey Hazard, a relative of his wife. In later years the Hazard family became very wealthy by manufacturing woolens, their principal mill being at Peace Dale, Rhode Island. In his will, dated August 23, 1770, proved April 14, 1777, he deeded to his grandsons, Thomas and William, sons

Browning

of Thomas, deceased, all his lands in South Kingston, being part of his homestead farm, about a hundred acres, and to them fourteen acres salt marsh in Charleston. John Browning was buried in the little Quaker burying ground at South Kingston, Rhode Island, near the factory, a small granite headstone, dug from the hills nearby, marking the spot where he lies. The name "John Browning" is all that is carved upon it, while at his side a small mound of earth marks the resting place of his wife, Ann (Hazard) Browning, with no tombstone at all to mark the spot. John Browning died in 1777, at Exeter, Rhode Island, in his eighty-first year.

John Browning married, April 21, 1721, Ann Hazard, born February 28, 1701, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Smith) Hazard. (See Hazard line.) Issue: 1. Thomas, of whom further. 2. Sarah Elizabeth, born 1724. 3. Jeremiah, born 1726. 4. Hannah, born 1728. 5. Martha, born 1732. 6. Ann, born 1734. 7. Eunice, born 1740. 8. John, born September 15, 1742. 9. Mary, born 1744. 10. Ephriam, born September 20, 1746.

(IV) Thomas Browning, eldest son of John and Ann (Hazard) Browning, was born in 1722, at Kingston, Rhode Island. He was a farmer at Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and was made a freeman in 1742. In religion he was a Quaker. He was ensign of Company I, South Kingston, Third Regiment, in May, 1743, and was made captain of his company in May, 1747. He is mentioned as justice of the peace at Little Compton in June, 1749. He died in 1770, at South Kingston, Rhode Island, aged fifty-two years. He left no will, but the inventory of his personal estate showed that it amounted to £650.

Thomas Browning married (first) Mary Browning, daughter of William and Mary (Wilkinson) Browning. He married (second), July 2, 1769, Anna Hoxie, daughter of Solomon and Mary Hoxie, of Richmond, Rhode Island. Issue by first marriage: 1. Robert, born 1757. 2. Thomas, born 1761. 3. William Thomas, of further mention. 4. Annie, born 1767. Issue by second marriage: 1. Joshua, born 1770.

(V) William Thomas Browning, third son of Thomas and Mary (Browning) Browning, was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, May 11, 1765. He was left an orphan when he was six years old, and went to live with his uncles, who were also his guardians. He lived part of the time with his uncle, Jeremiah Browning, and part of the time with his uncle, John Browning. When eleven years of age his guardians sold a farm for him for a very large amount for those days, and the money was stored in his guardian's house in South Kingston, in gold and silver coins. This was during the War of the Revolution, and the State government sent officers with soldiers and took the money, leaving in its place continental currency, which was stored in barrels in the garret of the house. When he moved from South Kingston he went to Preston township, Connecticut, and bought a farm there. He built a new farm house on the dividing line between the townships of Preston and North Stonington, so that one-half of the house was in one township and one-half in the other. This afterwards became known as the old Browning homestead, and is still standing in very good condition, occupied by a Mr. Richardson. The barrels of continental money he took with him and stored in the garret of his new home. He died January 2, 1826, on his farm in Preston.

William T. Browning married, December 29, 1784, Catherine Morey, daughter of Robert Morey, of Newport, Rhode

Island. Issue: 1. Catherine, born January 28, 1786. 2. Mary, born February 4, 1788. 3. Thomas, born April 21, 1790. 4. Elizabeth, born July 1, 1792. 5. Sarah, (twin), born August 9, 1794. 6. Ann, (twin), born August 9, 1794. 7. William, born August 25, 1796. 8. Thomas M., born June 17, 1798. 9. Joshua, born July 17, 1800. 10. John Hazard, of whom further. 11. Latham Hull, born April 13, 1804. 12. Oren, born March 31, 1806. 13. Benjamin Franklin, born February 18, 1808. 14. Susan A., born November 8, 1810.

(VI) John Hazard Browning, son of William Thomas and Catherine (Morey) Browning, was born July 28, 1801, at the Browning homestead near Preston City, Connecticut. He grew up on his father's farm near Preston City, and when five or six years old met with an accident by falling into a deep well, which nearly cost him his life. He taught school for several years before starting in business, and began his commercial career in Milltown, Connecticut, in 1821, where he ran a general store, dealing largely in yarn spun by the farmers' wives. Shortly after his marriage he moved to New London, Connecticut, and there continued a general merchandise business. In 1833 he moved to New York City and started in the dry goods business at the corner of Fulton and Water streets, as Browning & Hull. In 1849 he closed his business and went into the general merchandise in California, along with Oliver Jennings and Benjamin A. Brewster, whom he sent out to California for the purpose. He remained in New York City manufacturing cloth and buying other supplies which he shipped to the store in California. The store was burned three times without fire insurance, and the stock was a total loss. This business was very prosperous, but he withdrew from it and all active affairs in 1857, except as a special partner with his eldest son in the clothing business, which was conducted by Hanford & Browning. Afterwards this firm became Browning, King & Company, and now has stores in nearly all the principal cities of the United States. He died March 22, 1877.

John Hazard Browning married (first), September 21, 1829, Eliza Smith Hull, of Stonington, Connecticut, daughter of Colonel John W. and Elizabeth (Smith) Hull, the latter of Waterford, Connecticut; she died April 21, 1875 (see Hull VIII). John Hazard Browning married (second) Isabelle Rutter, daughter of William Rutter, of New York City, January 11, 1876. Issue, all by first marriage: 1. John W., born March 5, 1831, died in 1833. 2. William Charles, born November 13, 1835. 3. Edward Franklin, born June 21, 1837. 4. Ann Elizabeth, born February 13, 1839. 5. John Hull, of whom further.

(VII) John Hull Browning, youngest child of John Hazard and Eliza Smith (Hull) Browning, was born December 25, 1841, in Orange, New Jersey, where the family had been for some time established. After pursuing a course in the New York Academy, he embarked upon a business career in his twentieth year, entering the wholesale clothing firm of William C. Browning & Company, which business was very successful, and John Hull Browning ultimately became interested in various financial and business enterprises. Soon after 1883 he succeeded the late Charles G. Sisson as president of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, which position he occupied twenty-two years. He was secretary and treasurer of the East & West Railroad of Alabama, and for twenty years was president of the Richmond County Gas Company, in what is Greater New York. For some

time he was treasurer of the Cherokee Iron Company of Cedartown, Georgia, and he was a director in the Citizen's National Bank of Englewood, New Jersey. Mr. Browning made his home in New York City, but maintained an attractive summer home at Tenafly, New Jersey. He was deeply interested in organized charitable work, both in New York and New Jersey, and in association with his wife erected a fresh air children's home at Tenafly. While he was essentially a business man, a director in many profitable enterprises, Mr. Browning always had time for a reasonable amount of recreation, and devoted much thought and care to benevolent work in the interest of mankind in general. He was twice a presidential elector, and prior to his marriage was active in the Masonic order. He died suddenly in the Erie ferryhouse at the foot of Chambers street, New York City, October 26, 1914, on his way home.

John Hull Browning married, October 19, 1871, Eva B. Sisson, daughter of Charles Grandison and Mary Elizabeth (Garrabrant) Sisson (see Sisson on a following page). They were the parents of a son, John Hull Browning, Jr., born October 6, 1874, died June 10, 1917.

(The Hazard Line).

Arms—Azure, two bars argent; on a chief or three escallops gules.

Crest—An escallop gules.

The family of Hassard, Hassart, or Hazard, is of Norman extraction. At the time of the Conquest they were sitting on the borders of Switzerland, and were distinguished by the ancient but long extinct title of Duke de Charante. Two bearing this title visited the Holy Land as crusaders. The Hazards in this country belong chiefly to Rhode Island, where the original Thomas Hazard settled in 1639. Tradition says that Thomas Hazard was accompanied by a nephew, the ancestor of the New York and southern branches of the family. In Rhode Island the name is one of the most numerous in the State. Mrs. Mary Hazard, of South Kingston, Rhode Island, grandmother of Governor Hazard, died in 1739, at the age of one hundred years, and could count up five hundred children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren, of whom two hundred and five were then living.

(I) Thomas Hazard, the first American ancestor, born in England in 1610, came from England, some say Wales, and settled in Rhode Island, in 1635. His name is first found in Boston in 1635. In 1638 he was admitted a freeman of Boston; in 1639 he was admitted freeman of Newport, Rhode Island, and in 1640 he was appointed a member of the General Court of Elections. He died in 1680. Thomas Hazard married (first) Martha, surname unknown, who died in 1669. He married (second) Martha Sheriff, widow of Thomas Sheriff, who died in 1691. Issue, probably all by first marriage: 1. Robert, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, married George Lawton. 3. Hannah, married Stephen Wilcox, son of Edward Wilcox. 4. Martha, married (first) Ichabod Potter, son of Nathaniel and Dorothy Potter; (second) Benjamin Mowry, son of Roger and Mary Mowry.

(II) Robert Hazard, eldest son of Thomas and Martha (Sheriff) Hazard, was born in 1635, in England or Ireland. He was admitted a freeman of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and appears to have been a prominent man in the colony, and was a large landowner. He built a big house in Kingston, Rhode Island, which stood for a century and a half. The house had a long L in which was a capacious chimney with two stone seats where, tradition says, the little slave children were

wont to sit. Robert Hazard, according to the deeds given to his sons and others, owned more than a thousand acres of land. He died in 1710.

Robert Hazard married Mary Brownell, daughter of Thomas and Ann Brownell. She died January 28, 1739, at the age of one hundred years, having lived to see five hundred of her descendants, as previously stated. She appears to have been remarkable in more ways than one, for the "Boston Gazette" dated February 12, 1739, says of her: "She was accounted a very useful Gentlewoman, both to the Poor and Rich on many accounts, and particularly amongst Sick Persons for her Skill and Judgment, which she did Gratis." Issue: 1. Thomas, born in 1660, died in 1746; married Susannah Nichols. 2. George, married Penelope Arnold, daughter of Caleb and Abigail Arnold, and died in 1743. 3. Stephen, married Elizabeth Helme, and died September 20, 1727. 4. Martha, married Thomas Wilcox, and died in 1753. 5. Mary, married Edward Wilcox, and died before 1710. 6. Robert, married Amey, surname unknown, and died in 1710. 7. Jeremiah, of whom further. 8. Hannah, married Jeffrey Champlin.

(III) Jeremiah Hazard, fifth son and seventh child of Robert and Mary (Brownell) Hazard, was born March 25, 1675. He lived at Kingstown, Rhode Island, and like others of the family he owned much land, some of which remained with his descendants for generations. He died February 2, 1768, aged ninety-three years.

Jeremiah Hazard married Sarah Smith, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Geready) Smith. Issue: 1. Mary, born March 12, 1696, died in 1771. 2. Ann, born February 28, 1701; married John Browning, of South Kingston (see Browning III). 3. Robert, born April 1, 1703, married Patience Northup. 4. Sarah, born January 11, 1706, married, October 24, 1728, Robert Moore. 5. Martha, born October 8, 1708. 6. Hannah, born in April, 1714; married Samuel Watson. 7. Susannah, born May 21, 1716.

(The Hull Line).

Arms—Sable, a chevron ermine between three talbots' heads erased argent.

Crest—A talbot's head erased argent between two laurel branches proper united at the top.

It is claimed by some that people who spell their name Hull are derived from the same stock as those who spell their name Hill and Hall, etc. In support of this theory, old records are cited, showing the spelling of names as de la Hille, de la Hall, de Hill, de Hall, de Halle, Hall and Hill and de Hulle and de la Hulle, Hule and Hull. It is also claimed that the Saxon word "atte" is the equivalent of the Norman word "de" or "de la" and the surname Hill, Helle, Hulle, or Hulls means a hill or hills. Atte Hull therefore would appear to mean, of the hills or from the hills. The probabilities are, however, that Hull, Hill and Hall are and have always been the names of separate and distinct families, themselves divided into other families of the same name, having no connection with each other except where they belonged to the same locality. The ancestors of those bearing the name of Hull were among the settlers and founders of this country. They took part in the formation of the government in the early colonies as well as in the first war of the colony of Connecticut against the Pequot Indians; their descendants again served in King Philip's War, and later in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and have held in both civic and military affairs of this country positions of which their descendants may be proud.

(I) Rev. Joseph Hull, the immigrant ancestor of one well known American line

HULL

bearing the name of Hull, was born in Somersetshire, England, about 1594. He matriculated at St. Magdalen Hall, Oxford, May 12, 1612, aged seventeen years, and was installed rector of Northleigh diocese of Exeter, Devonshire, England, April 14, 1621. On March 20, 1635, he sailed with his family, consisting of his wife Agnes, aged twenty-five years, who was his second wife, and two sons, five daughters, and three servants, from Weymouth, bound for New England, with a company composed of sixteen families and numbering one hundred and four persons, chiefly west country people. They arrived in Boston Harbor, May 6, 1635. On their arrival at Boston a grant was obtained to establish a plantation at Wessaguscus, and here, with others from Boston and Dorchester, they soon gathered into a church organization with Mr. Hull as their pastor. In September of the same year Mr. Hull, with other prominent residents of his community, took the freeman's oath, and their plantation was erected into a township and "decreed hereafter to be called Weymouth." The new church did not meet with favor from its Puritan neighbors. Dissension quickly arose within the church itself, instigated by the authorities outside, and in less than a year the Separatists had called the Rev. Thomas Jenner, of Roxbury, to be their pastor, and Mr. Hull relinquished his charge and withdrew. He obtained a grant of land in Hingham, the adjoining town, and after a brief season of preaching at Bass River, now Beverly, he gave up his ministerial labor and turned his attention to civic affairs. He evidently possessed the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, for he was twice elected deputy to the General Court, and in 1638 was appointed one of the local magistrates of Hingham. In June, 1639, the Plymouth court granted authority to Mr. Joseph Hull and Thomas Dimoc to erect a plantation at Barnstable, on Cape Cod. Mr. Hull was elected freeman and deputy for Barnstable at the first General Court held at Plymouth. For a time he supported his family by agriculture and the raising of cattle and horses. Turning once more to the ministry, he preached for a long time at the Isle of Shoals. Returning to Barnstable, he accepted a call at Yarmouth and moved his family there, but as the call was not for a recognized church organization, it aroused the hostility of the authorities and Mr. Hull was excommunicated by the Barnstable Church in 1641. He withdrew to the more friendly association of the Maine colony. For a time he was settled at the Isle of Shoals, and in 1643 was called to York, Maine, as minister. In 1652 Mr. Hull returned to England and was given the living at St. Burian, in Cornwall, where he remained until after the Restoration. In 1662 he returned to America and was settled as minister at Oyster River, now Dover, New Hampshire. Here, among his old friends, he passed the closing years of his life in quietness and esteem. He died at York, Maine, November 19, 1665.

Rev. Joseph Hull was twice married, but the names of both his wives remain unknown. The first died in England, and he married again, about 1635. Issue: 1. Joanna, born in England, married (first) at Sandwich, Massachusetts, Colonel John Bursley, of Barnstable. Married (second) Dolor Davis. 2. Joseph, born in England, settled at York, Maine. 3. Tristram, of whom further. 4. Temperance, born in England. 5. Elizabeth, born in England. 6. Grisselds, born in England. 7. Dorothy. 8. Benjamin, born in Hingham. 9. Naomi, born in Barnstable. 10. Ruth.

(II) Captain Tristram Hull, second son of the Rev. Joseph Hull, was born in Eng-

land, in 1626. He was a selectman of Barnstable, a military officer, and left property to the value of £1150 2s. 5d., sterling, a large amount in those days. In February, 1656, he was fined for relieving some persecuted Quakers of Boston. He joined the Society of Friends.

Captain Tristram Hull married, but the name of his wife is unknown. Issue: 1. Mary, born in Yarmouth, September 16, 1645; married Joseph Holley, of Sandwich. 2. Sarah, born in March, 1650, at Barnstable; married Robert Burgess, of Linn. 3. Joseph, of whom further. 4. John, born in Barnstable in March, 1654; married, in London, October 23, 1684, Alice Tidemann. 5. Hannah, born in Barnstable, February, 1656; married, September 15, 1674, Joseph Blish, and died November 15, 1733.

(III) Joseph (2) Hull, eldest son of Captain Tristram Hull, was born at Barnstable, in June, 1652. He was made a freeman in 1696, and was governor assistant in 1699 and from 1701 to 1703. He suffered much persecution because he was a member of the Society of Friends, of which community he was a minister. In 1681 he was fined for beating the sheriff who had persecuted him as a Quaker. He died at South Kingston, Rhode Island, about 1709. Joseph (2) Hull married, in October, 1676, Experience Harper, daughter of Robert Harper, who was one of the first Quakers to suffer in body and estate, and was in 1660 banished from Boston.

(IV) Tristram (2) Hull, son of Joseph (2) and Experience (Harper) Hull, was born in 1677, lived in Westerly, and owned lands there. He died in 1718. Tristram (2) Hull married Elizabeth Dyer, daughter of Charles Dyer, son of William Dyer, whose wife Mary was executed on Boston Common, January 1, 1660, because she was a Quakeress.

(V) Stephen Hull, son of Tristram (2) and Elizabeth (Dyer) Hull, was born at Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1715. He lived at South Kingston, and witnessed many stirring events during the Revolutionary War. He died in 1798. Stephen Hull married Martha Clark.

(VI) Latham Hull, son of Stephen and Martha (Clark) Hull, was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1750. He died at North Stonington in 1807. Latham Hull married (first) Anna Wheeler. He married (second) Desire Williams, born January 24, 1751, a lineal descendant of John and Elizabeth Tilley, both of whom were passengers on the "Mayflower." Issue: 1. Jeremiah, married Keturah Randall Williams. 2. John W., of whom further.

(VII) Colonel John W. Hull, son of Latham and Desire (Williams) Hull, was born in January, 1789. He lived at North Stonington, Connecticut, and served in the army, being colonel. John W. Hull married (first) Elizabeth Smith, of Waterford, Connecticut, granddaughter of Charles Stewart and Hannah Williams Smith. He married (second) Nancy York. Issue by first marriage: 1. Eunice, married Benjamin Franklin Browning, brother of John Hazard Browning. 2. John Pomery, married Harriet Jane Argall, of New York City. 3. Eliza Smith, of whom further. Issue by second marriage: 4. Jesse Y. Lathrop. 5. Charles S. 6. Ann, married (first) Erastus Hewitt; (second) Latham Stewart. 7. Elmire, married William Argall.

(VIII) Eliza Smith Hull, daughter of Colonel John W. and Elizabeth (Smith) Hull, was born May 26, 1812. She was a woman of great literary accomplishments. She died April 21, 1875. Eliza Smith Hull married, September 21, 1829, John Hazard Browning, when she was seventeen and he was twenty-eight years old (see Browning VI).

SISSON, Charles G.,

Man of Great Enterprise.

Arms—Per fesse embattled or and azure, three griffins' heads erased counterchanged.

Crest—A griffin's head erased or.

Motto—Hope for the best. (The motto, *Si sonent tubae paratus*, has been sometimes used over the crest).

This family name was probably derived from Soissons, a province of France, the progenitors of the English branches doubtless having come to Britain with William of Normandy. In the poll tax returns of Howdenshire (Yorkshire) for the year 1739 the following names are found: Johannes Sisson, Robertus Cisson, Henricus Sisson, Thomas Cysson, and William Cisson. An English genealogist concludes that in one instance the name is derived from Syston, a populous village in Leicestershire, but here again the real origin leads to France. The English Sissons were, as a rule, non-conformists and engaged in commerce.

(I) Richard Sisson, the first of the name in America, is of record at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where on May 17, 1653, he was admitted a freeman of the town. On July 2, 1653, he was on a jury that found in the case of Thomas Bradley (discovered dead on the highway) "that by extremity of heat the said Thomas was overcome and so perished by himself in the wilderness." On July 6, 1658, he bought of William Hall one three-hundredth of the island of Quononoquett (Conanicut), and one three hundredth of Dutch Island, and two years later he disposed of this property and a like amount in the same locality. In 1667 he served on the grand jury, being then at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and in 1668, at the age of sixty or thereabouts, he gave the following testimony: "John Archer, being at my house, did speak as followeth, and said the deed of gift made by Namumpan to John Sanford and himself was a cheat, and the intent thereof was to deceive Namumpan, squaw Sachem, of her land; and they were to have both corn and peague to secure her land, from Wamsutta or Peter Talman, and was to resign up the deed at her demand." In 1671 he was surveyor of highways. He died in 1684. The inventory of his estate amounted to £600 19d, and included one Indian servant, valued at £10, and one negro servant valued at £28. His wife Mary died in 1692. They were the parents of six children: 1. George, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, born April 8, 1650; married, 1670, Caleb Allen. 3. James, died in 1734; married Elizabeth Hathaway. 4. John, died in 1687; married Mary ———. 5. Anne, died in 1713, married Peleg Tripp. 6. Mary, died in 1674; married Isaac Lawton.

(II) George Sisson, son of Richard and Mary Sisson, was born in 1644, and died September 7, 1718. About 1667 he went with his father to Dartmouth, and after remaining a few years returned to Portsmouth. In 1671 he was on the grand jury at Dartmouth, and in the same year was on a committee to view the damage done the Indians by the horses and dogs of the English. In this year, too, he sold property in Portsmouth for three-eighths of one share in Dartmouth. George Sisson in 1684 was on a jury which found a verdict on a dead Indian "that he murdered himself," etc. On June 24, 1687, he was appointed administrator of his brother John's widow, Mary. In the same year he was constable, in 1688 grand juryman, in 1690, 1702, 1705, and 1707 deputy, and in 1703 justice of the peace. His will, made August 20, 1718, disposed of an estate of £451 18s. 8d., the homestead farm given to Richard, his eldest son. This property, lying in Portsmouth,

Rhode Island, has descended from father to son to the present time.

George Sisson married Sarah Lawton, daughter of Thomas Lawton. She died July 5, 1718. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born August 18, 1669, died in 1752; married Jeremiah Clark. 2. Mary, born October 18, 1670, died in 1718. 3. Ann, born December 17, 1672; married Philip Weeden. 4. Hope, born December 24, 1674; married William Sanford. 5. Richard, born September 10, 1676, died in 1752; married Ann Card. 6. Ruth, born May 5, 1680, married Richard Tew. 7. George, born March 23, 1683; married (first) Mercy; (second) Lydia Cole. 8. Abigail, born March 23, 1685, died August 30, 1723; married William Tew. 9. Thomas, of whom further. 10. John, born June 26, 1688, died in 1784; married Rebecca ———. 11. James, born July 26, 1690, married Deborah Cook.

(III) Thomas Sisson, son of George and Sarah (Lawton) Sisson, was born September 10, 1686, and died in 1775. Under his father's will he inherited property in Newport, and there spent the greater part of his life. His wife, Jane, died in 1758. Children: 1. Giles, 2. William, of whom further. 3. Thomas. 4. Peleg. 5. Rebecca.

(IV) William Sisson, son of Thomas and Jane Sisson, was a prosperous farmer and well known resident of Stonington, Connecticut, where he married and where his children were born, as follows: 1. Oliver, born March 30, 1738. 2. Nathan, born April 14, 1740. 3. Hannah, born June 17, 1742. 4. William, of whom further. 5. Benajah, born September 17, 1746. 6. James, born August 15, 1748. 7. Abigail, born October 24, 1750. 8. Jonathan, born May 2, 1753. 9. Hannah, born June 17, 1755. 10. Thomas, born April 4, 1758, died October 2, 1841.

(V) William (2) Sisson, son of William (1) Sisson, was born July 12, 1744, and died October 15, 1798. He was a leading merchant at Stonington, and prominent in military affairs. William Sisson married, April 10, 1766, Mary or Marcy Noyes, daughter of John and Mary or Marcy (Breed) Noyes, descendant of James Noyes, who came to England in 1634 in the "Mary and John." Children: 1. Gilbert, of whom further. 2. Marcy, born April 15, 1771. 3. Lucy, born January 28, 1773. 4. Abigail, born July 11, 1775. 5. Huldah, born February 28, 1778. 6. Nancy, born July 9, 1780. 7. William, born April 29, 1784. 8. Polly, born May 20, 1787. 9. Hannah, born August 25, 1792.

(VI) Major Gilbert Sisson, son of William (2) and Mary (Noyes) Sisson, was born at Stonington, March 13, 1769, and died September 11, 1840. He was a notable figure for decades in the public life of the town and a leader in its military activity. Major Gilbert Sisson married, March 22, 1791, Desire Maine, daughter of Amos and Abigail (Brown) Maine, of Stonington, and a descendant of Ezekiel Maine, founder of the family of America, and one of the early residents of Stonington. She was born March 31, 1772, and died November 17, 1842. Children: 1. Polly, born November 17, 1791, died August 17, 1794. 2. Esther, born December 8, 1793, died February 18, 1875; married William Lewis. 3. Betsey, born September 19, 1796; married Clark D. Thompson. 4. Noyes, born September 21, 1798, died August 7, 1872; married (first) Eliza Browning, (second) Rachel Avery. 5. Gilbert, born September 1, 1800, died July 27, 1876; married Elizabeth Lewis. 6. William, born September 6, 1802, died April 6, 1875; married Abbie Browning. 7. Lucy A., died November 26, 1890; married Henry Bliven. 8. Charles Grandison, of whom further. 9. Emily, born June 7, 1809, died February 19, 1855; married

Robert A. Bliven. 10. Benjamin F., born April 20, 1811, died September 8, 1885; married (first) Marritta York; (second) Margaret Hilliard. 11. Cyrus S., born March 5, 1813, died March 22, 1813. 12. Oliver A., born May 1, 1816, died in 1885; married (first) Mary M. Segar; (second) Sarah M. Perry.

(VII) Charles Grandison Sisson, son of Major Gilbert and Desire (Maine) Sisson, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, April 15, 1807, and died August 21, 1874. Mr. Sisson was a projector, contractor, and railroad president, and one of the foremost citizens of New Jersey during a residence in that State of more than a quarter of a century.

Charles Grandison Sisson married (first) Martha Wheeler, daughter of Asa and Polly (Brown) Wheeler, of Stonington; (second) Mary Hewitt, daughter of Elias and Polly (Miner) Hewitt, of Stonington; (third) Mary Elizabeth Garrabrant, who was born in New Jersey, in 1836, daughter of Myndert Garrabrant, and member of an old Knickerbocker family. She died in 1870. Charles Grandison Sisson and Mary Elizabeth (Garrabrant) Sisson were the parents of Eva B. Sisson, who married John Hull Browning (see Browning VII).

PORTER, Rev. Noah,

Clergyman, Educator, Author.

Arms—Argent, on a fess sable, between two barrulets or, three church bells of the first.

Crest—A portcullis proper, chained or.

Motto—Vigilante et virtute. (By watchfulness and bravery).

Genealogists trace the origin of this family to the Norman Conquest, to one William de la Grande, a Norman knight who fought at Hastings in the train of William the Conqueror, and for his services was given lands at or near Kenilworth in Warwickshire. His son held the court office of grand porteur under the reign of King Henry from 1130 to 1140, and when the adoption of surnames became prevalent throughout England took the name of his office. It would be an extravagant exaggeration to assert that all the English Porters and their American descendants are the progeny of William de la Grande, but beyond any doubt the families of the name who have figured prominently in English life and affairs for centuries, as well as several branches of the New England Porters trace an authentic lineage to this progenitor.

The Massachusetts and Connecticut Porters have included many persons of note in the learned professions, and in civic and military life. By far the most distinguished member of the family in recent generations was the late Noah Porter, D. D., noted scholar and educator, the eleventh president of Yale University, son of Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., and brother of Miss Sarah Porter, the founder of the celebrated Porter School at Farmington, Connecticut. In the American Revolution, members of the Porter family of New England were zealous and active patriots. At the first fire of the British at Lexington a Porter fell, and the first name inscribed on the monumental tablet of the slain at Bunker Hill is that of a Porter.

Rev. Noah Porter, above mentioned, was a lineal descendant of Robert Porter, founder of the family in America.

(I) Robert Porter, immigrant ancestor and founder, was a native of England. The exact date of his coming to New England is not known. He was one of the first settlers of the ancient town of Farmington, Connecticut, and one of its eighty-four original proprietors, up to the time of his death playing a leading role

in civic and religious affairs in the little community. He was one of the seven pillars of the church, but at a later date left it to settle in Mattatuck, now Waterbury, where he was granted a lot in 1684. His property extended from what is now West Main street to Grove street. He was one of the original proprietor inhabitants of Waterbury. Robert Porter died in Waterbury in 1689, and at the time of his death was the oldest man in the community. He married Mary Scott, and among their children was Thomas, mentioned below.

(II) Thomas Porter, son of Robert and Mary (Scott) Porter, was born in 1650, in Farmington, Connecticut. He married Abigail Cowles, who was born in 1664, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Stanley) Cowles, and granddaughter of John Cowles.

(III) Robert (2) Porter, son of Thomas and Abigail (Cowles) Porter, was born in 1697. He married Sarah Smith, daughter of Jonathan Smith.

(IV) Deacon Noah Porter, son of Robert (2) and Sarah (Smith) Porter, was born in 1733, and died in 1818. He was prominent in religious affairs, and was one of the foremost citizens of Farmington to the time of his death. He married Rachel Merill.

(V) Rev. Noah (2) Porter, D. D., son of Deacon Noah (1) and Rachel (Merill) Porter, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1781, and died there in 1866. He was graduated in the class of 1803 at Yale College, and carried off highest honors. After pursuing studies preparatory to entering the ministry, he was settled over the Congregational church in his native town, and remained at its head until his death, his pastorate covering a period of more than sixty years. In 1828 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College. For nearly forty years from 1823 to 1862, he was a Fellow of Yale College, and during the greater part of that time served on its most important committees. He was one of the foremost divines in New England in the first half of the nineteenth century, and it was in his study at Farmington on the fifth of September, 1810, that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was organized and held its first meeting. Noah Porter married Mehitable Meigs, daughter of Captain Giles and Anne (Green) Meigs, of Middletown, Connecticut. The wife of Noah Porter was a descendant in the sixth generation of Rev. Samuel Whiting and Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting. The latter traced a distinguished lineage through twenty generations from King Henry I of France. They were the parents of Noah, mentioned below.

(VI) Rev. Noah (3) Porter, D. D., son of Rev. Noah (2) and Mehitable (Meigs) Porter, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, December 14, 1811. He received his early educational training under Simeon Hart, principal of the Farmington Academy, and for a short time studied under John H. Lathrop, who afterwards became chancellor of the University of Wisconsin. He also studied under the direction of Elisha N. Sill. In 1824, following a fashion common among the prominent New England families of the day, Noah Porter was received into the family of an uncle, Dr. Humphrey, president of Amherst College, one of whose sons took the place of Noah Porter in the Porter family in Farmington. Here he studied under Ebenezer Snell, who afterwards became professor of Natural Philosophy at Amherst College. With the exception of one or two terms spent in the school in Middletown, Connecticut, Noah Porter received his elementary education and made his preparation for col-

lege under some of the foremost educators of the day, who fostered in him an inherited love of learning and laid the foundations of his subsequent notable career as an educator. At the age of sixteen years he matriculated at Yale College, entering with the class of 1831, which possessed an unusual number of brilliant students. He took high rank as a scholar, winning the esteem of the faculty, and at the same time the confidence and friendship of his classmates, among whom he formed many warm attachments which proved lifelong.

Following his graduation, Dr. Porter became rector of the Ancient Latin School in New Haven, which was founded in 1660, and is now known as the Hopkins Grammar School. His ability as an instructor and especially his success in administering discipline in a school which was proverbially unruly, brought him considerable renown in educational circles in New Haven. In 1833 he was elected tutor in Yale College, and for two years served in the capacity of Greek instructor to the somewhat famous class of 1827. While tutoring he pursued the regular course in theology in the Yale Divinity School under Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, and in April, 1836, was ordained to the ministry. Shortly afterwards he was installed in the pastorate of the Congregational church in New Milford, Connecticut, one of the largest in the State. During the seven years of his identity with this parish, Dr. Porter's fame spread gradually beyond the borders of the State, and he became recognized as one of the eminent divines of New England. It was while settled over this rural church that he began his writings, which were published extensively in the leading periodicals of the day and which attracted to him wide attention as an original and vigorous thinker on theological and philosophical subjects.

In 1843, Dr. Porter was called to the pastorate of the South Congregational Church in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1846. In the latter year he accepted the chair of mental and moral philosophy at Yale, and during the twenty-five years of his occupancy rose to a position of undisputed leadership in educational circles in America and to country-wide recognition as an author and writer on philosophy and metaphysics. When in 1871 Professor Woolsey resigned as president of Yale, Dr. Porter was universally regarded as his natural successor, both because of his eminent reputation as a scholar and educator, and because of his thorough acquaintance with all the traditions of the college and his sympathy with them. His views on the subject of college education were set forth in his inaugural address and in his writings on American colleges. His administration was marked by a progressive conservatism, which while it forged forward in great strides along the paths of progress and advancement, preserved a decent regard for the achievements and associations of the past. Many important changes were made under his direction in the methods of instruction. Under his guidance the college prospered exceedingly, several costly buildings were erected, and the corps of instructors greatly enlarged. The Department of Philosophy and Arts was reconstructed to include instruction for graduate students. The different departments of the college were officially recognized by the corporation, having "attained to the form of an university." These are only a few of the vital changes which took place under Dr. Porter. In 1886 he resigned his office, finding its duties too onerous for a man of his years, and was succeeded by Dr. Dwight. However, he retained his professorship of philosophy and maintained

his active interest in the university to the time of his death.

Dr. Porter was a clear and virile thinker, and wielded a powerful, facile and apparently indefatigable pen. His writings cover the widest range, and a complete bibliography includes at least one hundred and seventy-five separate volumes, essays, reports and lectures. Some of his most notable works are "The Human Intellect," "Books and Reading," "Science and Sentiment," "Elements of Moral Science," "Life of Bishop Berkeley," and "Kant's Ethics," a critical exposition. His best known work, however, is "The Human Intellect, with an Introduction Upon Psychology and the Human Soul" (1868), comprehending a general history of philosophy, and following in part the "common-sense" philosophy of the Scottish school, while accepting the Kantian doctrine of intuition and declaring the notion of design to be *a priori*. He also edited several successive editions of Webster's Dictionary from 1847 until his death. His reputation as a philosopher and theologian was world-wide, while his knowledge of the classics, of New England history, and English etymology, was exceptionally deep. He published in 1840 a "Historical Discourse in Commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the Settlement of Farmington;" he was the author of the "Educational System of the Puritans and the Jesuits," published in 1851; a "Review of the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer;" and a "Review of Evangeline," published in 1882. Dr. Porter was undoubtedly one of America's most scholarly metaphysicians. His labors as a lexicographer in connection with the revision of the second and later editions of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language" were very arduous and brought him great honor and fame, as well as universal recognition of his scholarly attainments. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York in 1858, and that of Doctor of Laws by the Western Reserve College in 1870, by Trinity College of Connecticut in 1871, and by the University of Edinburgh in 1886, the year after that famous institution of learning celebrated its tercentenary.

There were few men better known or more deeply revered in the city of New Haven than Dr. Porter. He was a vital figure in the public life of the city for more than a quarter of a century through his efforts to secure coöperation between the University and the city. He was one of the pioneers in the New Haven City Missions, and identified himself throughout the entire period of his residence in the city with every movement designed to advance civic welfare.

In 1836, Dr. Porter married Mary Taylor, of New Haven, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D. D. (see Taylor VI). On coming to New Haven in 1846, he took up his residence on Hillhouse avenue, where his wife passed away in 1888, aged seventy-six years, and where he died four years later. Both are buried in the Taylor family lot in the Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven. Dr. and Mrs. Porter were the parents of four children: 1. Martha Day, who resided in the old Porter homestead on Hillhouse avenue, New Haven; her death occurred November 6, 1922. 2. Rebecca Taylor, deceased. 3. Nathaniel Taylor, deceased in early childhood. 4. Sarah, died just before reaching womanhood.

Noah Porter, D. D., LL.D., died at his home in New Haven, Connecticut, at the venerable age of eighty years, to the close of his career a revered and vital figure in the life of the university and city. He left to his State a priceless legacy in his

contribution to the literature of the world, and the effective work which he had done in the upbuilding of one of America's most famous educational institutions—Yale University. His name is graven indelibly on the annals of literature and education in America, and his influence is to be traced and clearly recognized in the careers of hundreds of men who sat under him at Yale.

(The Taylor Line).

Arms—Ermine on a chief dancette sable a ducal coronet or, between two escallops argent.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant sable holding between the paws a ducal coronet or.

Motto—Optissima quaeque Deus dabit. (Whatever God gives is best).

This surname is of the occupative class, and had its rise originally in the trade name "taylor," a cutter of cloth, or maker of garments. The Old French tailleur, a cutter, gave to Medieval English the forms tailor and taylor, the former of which survives and by a well established custom is now understood to be the trade name, and the latter of which with many variations became the surname. Ancient English rolls and registers abound with the name, and as a result Taylor is the fourth commonest patronymic in England, giving precedence only to Smith, Jones and Williams. The Hundred Rolls, 1273, give the following variations: Taillar, Taillour, Taillur, Tailur, Taliur, Tayllour, Tallur, Talur, Talyur, Tayler, Taylur, and Taylour. The name is found among all classes in England. Numerous branches of the family are entitled to bear arms, and in former generations were extensive land owners.

The New England Taylors comprise the progeny of several progenitors, and although not numerous have figured prominently in the history of several colonies and States for two and a half centuries. The Connecticut family of the name is composed largely of the descendants of John Taylor, of Windsor, and in successive generations has produced a superior stock which has left its mark upon professional, public and religious life in the State. The late Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, professor of theology at Yale College, and perhaps the foremost and most influential divine of his day in New England, was a lineal descendant in the six generation of John Taylor, founder of the family in America.

(I) John Taylor, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in England. He came to America with Rev. Ephraim Hewitt in 1639, and in the following year was among the pioneer settlers of Windsor, Connecticut. John Taylor was one of the ill-fated company that sailed from New Haven in the first ship built by the colony, called the "Phantom Ship," and was never heard of thereafter. He was survived by a widow and two sons; the elder, James, went to Northampton, Massachusetts, and was the founder of a large family there.

(II) Thomas Taylor, son of John Taylor, removed to Norwalk, Connecticut. His was one of the eight families which in the spring of 1685 made the first permanent settlement in Danbury. He was a prominent and useful citizen there all his life. Thomas Taylor died in Danbury, in January, 1735, at the venerable age of ninety-two years. He married, in Norwalk, Rebecca Ketcham, daughter of Edward Ketcham, of Stratford.

(III) Daniel Taylor, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Ketcham) Taylor, was born in 1676. The following record appears in a Connecticut journal at the time of his death, August 17, 1770, and is now preserved in the Yale College Library:

On Lord's Day morning, 12th instant, departed this life Mr. Daniel Taylor of Danbury in Connecticut, aged 94, wanting about two months. He

was a respected farmer, and an unblemished character, and much esteemed for integrity and piety. He was father to Captain Daniel Taylor of Danbury and the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor of New Milford.

Daniel Taylor married (first) ——— Benedict; (second) ——— Starr.

(IV) Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, son of Daniel and ——— (Starr) Taylor, was born in Danbury, Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale with class of 1745, and shortly afterward began his preparation for the ministry. On June 29, 1748, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in New Milford, and filled this post until his death on December 9, 1800, at the age of seventy-eight years. Rev. Nathaniel Taylor was one of the leading divines of his day in Connecticut. Portraits of himself and his wife, painted by the English artist Earl are in the possession of his descendants. One represents him in the pulpit, holding in his hand his Bible, which he was never without when preaching. Some of his sermons have been preserved as originally written, in a perfectly formed yet minute hand on sheets of paper small enough to fit within the covers of his Bible. Rev. Nathaniel Taylor married (first) Tamar Boardman, daughter of Rev. Daniel Boardman, who died June 27, 1795, aged seventy-two years. He married (second) Zippora (Strong) Bennett, member of a prominent Long Island family.

(V) Colonel Nathaniel (2) Taylor, son of Rev. Nathaniel (1) and Tamar (Boardman) Taylor, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1753. He married (first) Anne Northrop, August 31, 1774. She was born April 14, 1751, and died April 10, 1810, aged fifty-nine years. He married (second) Susanna Gunn, widow of Abner Gunn. He was the only son who was not educated at Yale, preferring to engage in business as an apothecary and druggist, which business he followed during the greater part of his life. He was often called Dr. Taylor, and was an honored and respected figure in the life of New Milford. His granddaughter, wife of President Porter, of Yale, wrote of him:

> He died when I was too young to remember him, and not residing in the same place my knowledge of his life and character are limited. I only know that he was respected and loved, and was a kind and indulgent husband and father; and judging from his letters found among my father's papers, he must have been a person of religious principle, if not a professing Christian.

Large portraits of Colonel Nathaniel Taylor and his wife, painted by Earl, are in the possession of the family.

(VI) Rev. Nathaniel Williams Taylor, D. D., son of Colonel Nathaniel (2) and Anne (Northrop) Taylor, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, June 23, 1786. After graduating from Yale College in the class of 1807, he lived for several years with Dr. Dwight, acting as his secretary and reading divinity under his directions. As pastor of the First Church of New Haven, 1812-22, he gained a great reputation as a preacher, and actively favored revivals. Dr. Bacon described his sermons as "solid and massive, full of linked and twisted logic, yet giving out at every point sharp flashes of electric fire." From November, 1822, he was Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology at Yale College. He was the father and chief apostle of "the New Haven theology" which was the liberalism of his time and communion—a modified Calvinism, developed from Edward, harmonizing the "exercise scheme" of Buxton, and insisting on the freedom of the will. These views as set forth in the "Christian Spectator," (1819-39), in his class lectures, and especially in an address to the clergy in 1828, were strenuously opposed by Nen-

net Tyler, Leonard Woods, and others. Despite these contraditions, Dr. Taylor was perhaps the leading and most influential divine of New England in his day, though his modesty, which had delayed his entrance into the ministry, also prevented him from publishing. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Union College in 1823. His works, edited in 1858-59, by his son-in-law, Dr. Noah Porter, include "Practical Sermons;" "Lectures on the Moral Government of God," two volumes and "Essays and Lectures." A memorial by Drs. Bacon, Fisher and Dutton was printed in 1858, and Kingsley's "Yale College" (1878), contains a sketch of him by Professor B. N. Martin.

Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor married Rebecca Maria Hine. Their daughter, Mary Taylor, became the wife of Dr. Noah Porter, in 1836. (See Porter VI). Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor died in New Haven, Connecticut, March 10, 1853.

(The Whiting Line).

Arms—Per saltire ermine and azure, in the fesse-point a leopard's head or, in chief three plates.

Crest—A bear's head.

There is no family in America to-day of Anglo-Saxon stock which traces a more notable or distinguished lineage than the Whitings. The family comprises the descendants of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, D. D., the famous Puritan divine, and his wife, Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, only daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver St. John, of Cayshoe, Knight, Devonshire, England. Elizabeth St. John was of the blood of kings, tracing descent in an illustrious line from Charlemagne, Alfred the Great of England, Henry I of France, and William the Conqueror; she was paternally descended from Hugh de Port, who possessed fifty-five lordships in the County of Hants in the time of William the Conqueror, and was a kinswoman of Oliver Cromwell, John Hampden, of ship-money fame, Edmund Waller, the poet, and Colonel Edward Whalley, one of the regicide judges.

Rev. Samuel Whiting presents to us one of the finest, most benignant and lovable figures in the early history of New England. He was an English gentleman of culture and assured position. Finding the religious persecution in the mother country odious, he left a home and position in every respect enviable, to seek freedom of conscience in the New World. The story of his ministry in Lynn, Massachusetts, exceptionally well preserved through public record and the journals of his contemporaries, proves him to have been one of the few of the early Puritan divines who came to America for freedom of worship, who did not ally themselves with the ecclesiastical tyranny which sprang up in the Bay Colony. He was an influence throughout his life for the broadening of Puritan beliefs, an advocate of tolerance in a day when tolerance was deemed a crime, and his career shed a stream of light and injected a bit of sweetness and joy into the grim religion whose principal devotees found diversion in holding up before the people pictures of eternal damnation.

Rev. Samuel Whiting came of a family which was established in Linconshire, England, in the middle of the fourteenth century, and was prominent in life and affairs there up to the period of American emigration. The surname Whiting, with numerous variations, appears in English rolls and registers of as early date as 1085.

(I) Rev. Samuel Whiting, the founder, was born on November 20, 1597, in the city of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, which had been the chief place of resi-

dence of his family since the sixth year of the reign of Edward III (1333), and probably earlier. Early in April, 1636, accompanied by his wife and two children, he left England. They arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, May 26, 1636. In the following November, Mr. Whiting was established as minister of the church in Saugust, which was soon afterward called Lynn in his honor. In December, 1636, he was admitted a freeman and soon after established his permanent residence opposite the meeting house in Shepard street. For forty-three years he ministered to the spiritual wants of Lynn, and throughout this period was the best beloved figure in its life and affairs. We get some of our finest pictures of Rev. Samuel Whiting both as man and minister from the invaluable journal of one of his parishioners, Mr. Turner: The following entry was made shortly after Mr. Whiting's death:

Decemr ye 12: Yester even died ye dear & reverend Mr. Whiting. He hath laboured among us this fortie yeare and upwards, and mch beloved both here and abroad. Hjs godlie temper was seen in ye sweet smile yt he alwaies wore. Hjs learning was great. In ye Hebrewe jt hath been said none on this side of ye water could come up to him. He greatlie labored for ye children, and for manie yeares would haue as manie as he could come to hjs house on everie Lord his day after ye publique worship was over, and be catechized and instructed by him in Bible truths. And on week daies he also instructed ye children, such as would, in Latin and other learning of ye schooles. He was not fond of disputations and wordie wranglings about doctrine, but laid down hjs poynts plainlie and then firmlie defended them by ye Scriptures, not taking ye time, as ye manner of some is, to tell how others look upon ye same and then to tell how false was ye eye with wch they looked. He writ some things yt come out in print, and all testified to their being sound in doctrine, liberal in sentiment, and plain and practicall.

Mr. Whiting was of a quiet temper and not mch given to extasies, but yet he would sometimes take a merrie part in pleasant companie. Once coming among a gay partie of young people he kist all ye maides and said yt he felt all ye better for it. And I think they too felt all ye better for it, for they did hug their armes around hjs neck and kiss him back again right warmlie; they all soe loved him.

He was a man of middle size, dark skin and straight fine hair. Hjs hands were white and soft, mch like some fine ladys. In preaching he did not mch exercise his bodie. But hjs clear voice and pleasant way were as potent to hold fast ye thought of old and young. He had great care in his dress while preaching, saying yt his hearers should not be made to haue their eyes upon an unseemlie object, lest ye good instruction might be swallowed up in disgust. And for a reason like unto yt he would also have his discources in mild and winning wordes. In generall ye sermon would be an hoour and a half long and ye long praier another half houre, wch wyt ye reading of ye scriptures and ye singing would made ye whole above two hours; ye hour-glass upon ye pulpitt tellint ye time.

Ye towne was called Lin in compliment to Mr. Whiting, who came here from Lin in old Norfolke.

Dr. Mather, in his "Magnalia," first published in 1702, pays tribute to Mr. Whiting, as follows:

And he (Mr. Whiting was no less a man of temper than a learning: the peculiar sweetness and goodness of his temper must be deemed an essential stroke in his character: he was wonderfully happy in his meek, his composed, his peacable disposition: and his meekness of wisdom outshone all his other attainments in learning; for there is no humane literature so hardly attained as the discretion of man to regulate his anger. His very countenance had an amiable smile continually sweetening of it; and his face herein was but the true image of his mind, which, like the upper regions, was marvellously free from the storms of passions.

William Whiting, one of his lineal descendants, president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, in his "Memoir of Rev. Samuel Whiting, D. D., and of his wife, Elizabeth St. John," closes his masterly work with the following tribute:

A man of God, and an honorable man,
Of whom both Englands may with reason boast.

Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, to whom Rev. Samuel Whiting was married in Boston, England, August 6, 1629, was born in Cayshoe, Bedfordshire, England, the daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver St. John, Knight, A. D., 1605. Remarkable for her beauty, her dignity and her commanding presence, Elizabeth St. John received in her youth an education which in those days was rare among women. Brought up in affluence, with all the refinements of cultured society, she was the fit companion of scholars and statesmen, to many of whom she was connected by ties of relationship. Even in her old age she did not lose her youthful fondness for the great poets of England—Chaucer, Spencer, and Shakespeare, and others of lesser fame—with whose works her husband's library in Lynn was stored. Discussion was not wanting in this branch of the St. John family, whereby to educate a high-spirited woman. The mother of Elizabeth was the daughter of a learned and eminent Doctor of Divinity of Bedfordshire, whose sympathies were in favor of moderate reform. Her uncle was a no less thorough radical than Cromwell himself. On the mind of a lady whose house could claim the same ancestry was that of the Tudors, and embraced in its genealogical tree, not only ten of the sovereigns of Europe, but many of the most renowned nobility of ancient England, it would have been excusable if the influence of family pride and of historical associations had been strong in favor of the royal cause; but in the heart of a woman who had the power of comprehending the principles of religious truth and political science, of a high-born lady, who had the good sense to recognize the trifling value of worldly distinctions when compared with the higher nobility stamped by God himself upon every truly Christian soul, the grandeur of the Puritan faith, the earnest, passionate cry for religious liberty with which its heroic apostles willingly gave up the comforts, advantages, and honors of their native land, and plunged bravely into a storm of troubles, "for conscience sake,"—the touching eloquence with which they plead for an honest government and a tolerant Church, perhaps, also, a feeling of sympathy with the persecuted but courageous clergymen, whose chivalric spirit she knew full well, combined to overmaster her ancestral pride, to quench her ambition, and to break the charm of her English home. Her allegiance may have been divided, but her heart went with the Puritans.

In "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register," vol. xiv., p. 61, it is stated that Elizabeth St. John was a sixth cousin to King Henry VII. Through the Beauchamps she descended from the Earls of Warren and Surrey from the Earls of Warwick, from William the Conqueror, and from King Henry I of France. Indeed, her pedigree is traced to William the Conqueror in two distinct lines; and in her were united the lineage of ten of the sovereigns of Europe—a confluence of noble blood not often witnessed. And yet she appears to have passed her days here at Lynn, undisturbed by ambitious yearnings, cleaving lovingly to her worthy husband, and sedulously performing the duties of a laborious pastor's wife. Surely, here is an example of humility for some of the worldlings who now traverse our streets, swelling with pride if they can trace their lineage to an ancestor, who bore, however ignobly, some small title, or who happened to possess however unworthily, a few more acres or a few more dollars than the multitude around them.

William Whiting concludes his remarks upon his worthy ancestress as follows:

Beautiful in person, and of cultivated mind, heroic but gentle, respected and "beloved by all as she were a tender mother," fearless of personal danger but of sensitive delicacy towards others too high-spirited to submit to the dictation of British prelates but too sincere a believer in the Prince of Peace to provoke or endure controversy which could be honorably avoided, this noble woman gave her heart to her "godly husband" and her life to aid him in the ministry of the Gospel. To that work she brought a clear head, a strong hand, a Christian soul. By her disinterested devotion to the welfare of others, she was justly entitled to the reverence of posterity, and was worthy of being one of the founders of a free commonwealth. No lady ever came to these colonies, of higher lineage, of more elegant culture, or of more lovely and Christian character. For the royal and noble blood which flowed in her veins, for the good fortune which surrounded her with the attractions of aristocratic luxury, and gave the advantage of liberal culture, she has no especial claim to honor; but for that serious and religious disposition which led her to improve these advantages, to store her mind with learning, and to give her thoughts to subjects far above the ordinary pursuits or the frivolous pleasures of youth, and for that moral heroism which led her, the only daughter of an illustrious family, at the age of twenty-four years, to turn away from her ancestral halls that she might share the fortunes of a God-serving Puritan minister of the gospel, whose contest with the bishops had already begun, when she chose to face the grim uncertainties of the future, and to cast her lot with his,—we cannot withhold from her the just tribute of our respect and admiration.

(II) Rev. Samuel (2) Whiting, son of Rev. Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, was born in Shirbeck, England, March 25, 1633; he studied with his father in Lynn, and was graduated from Cambridge in 1653, taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1656. He was ordained minister of Billerica, November 11, 1663. The same year he was admitted a freeman in the Massachusetts Colony. He went to Billerica in 1658, and was employed as preacher there until his ordination on the date named above. Here he remained almost fifty years after 1663, and was esteemed, as Dr. Cotton Mather says, "a reverend, holy, and faithful minister of the gospel." He preached the Artillery Election sermon in 1682. Mr. Whiting died February 28, 1713, at the age of almost eighty years. On November 12, 1656, he married Dorcas Chester, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. They were the parents of ten children, among whom was Elizabeth, mentioned below.

(III) Elizabeth Whiting, daughter of Rev. Samuel (2) and Dorcas (Chester) Whiting, was born October 6, 1660. In 1702, she married Rev. Thomas Clark, of Chelmsford. Among their descendants were Rev. Dr. Porter, president of Yale College; George B. Butler, Esq., counsellor-at-law, of New York, and Charles E. Butler, Esq., of New York, law partner of William M. Evarts.

(The St. John Line).

Arms—Argent, on a chief gules two mullets or.

Crest—On a mount vert a falcon rising or, belled of the last, ducally gorged gules.

Supporters—Two monkeys proper.

Motto—*Data fata secutus.* (Following his prescribed fate).

This famous English family, one of the oldest and most distinguished in the kingdom, descends paternally from Hugh de Port, who held fifty-five lordships in County Hants in the time of William the Conqueror. Hugh de Port's vast estates are tabulated in the Domesday Book, under the article of terra Hugonis de Port, which is the more singular as he was evidently a native Englishman since he held at least two manors, Cerdeford and Eschetune, in Hants, from his ancestors before the Norman invasion. Hugh de Port was survived by a son Henry, who was the father of John de Port, whose son, Adam de Port, was a powerful feudal baron seated at Basing in Hants. Adam de Port married Mabel, the daughter and sole heiress of Reginald de Aureval, by Muriel, the only daughter and heir-

ess of Roger St. John. William de Port, the eldest son of Adam de Port, the representative of so many great families, one of which was allied to the Norman kings, assumed the surname of his maternal grandmother, viz., St. John, writing himself Willielmus de Sancto Johanne, *filius ethaeres* Adoe de Port. The St. Johns were inferior to no family in descent or power. William de Saint John accompanied King William when he came to seize the crown of Harold, and then enjoyed the very honorable place of grand master of the cavalry, for which reason he took for his cognizance the horse hames or collars. His name appears on the roll of Battle Abbey with others that attended their sovereign at the battle of Hastings, which decided the fate of the kingdom and placed the crown of the English king upon the head of the Norman duke. The Ports, or St. Johns, kept up their position, continuing to increase their riches and greatness by the noblest alliances, and became relations of the royal house of Tudor, through the marriage of Sir Oliver St. John with Margaret De Beauchamp, daughter of the Duke of Somerset and great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt.

At the time of Colonial emigration, the St. John family occupied a position of prominence and influence in English affairs. Sir Oliver St. John, brother of Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, was Chief Justice of England during the Commonwealth, and argued the famous ship-money case against King Charles.

The surname St. John is derived from St. John in Normandy, the seat of William de St. John, founder of the family in England. The St. John pedigree here attached covers twenty generations, from the progenitor to Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, ancestress of the Whitings of America:

(I) William De St. John, the founder, was one of the Barons who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. He held the honorable post of Grand Master of the Artillery of the invading army. He married Olivia de Fiegiers.

(II) John De St. John, Lord of Stanton.

(III) Roger De St. John married Cicely de Haya.

(IV) Muriel De St. John married Reginald de Aureval.

(V) Mabel De Aureval, daughter of Reginald De Aureval and Muriel De St. John, married Adam de Port, Baron of Basing, in the County of Southampton. He was a son of John de Port, and grandson of Henry de Port. The latter was a son of Hugh de Port, a Baron in the time of William the Conqueror, and owner of fifty-five lordships in the County of Southampton.

(VI) William De Port assumed the surname of St. John, and was Baron St. John of Basing. He married Godchild Paganal.

(VII) Robert De St. John was second Baron of Basing, 38, Henry III. He married the daughter and heiress of William de Cantilupe.

(VIII) William St. John, of Faumont, County Glamorgan, married Isabel Cobmartin.

(IX) Sir John St. John, Knt.

(X) Sir John St. John, Knt., married Elizabeth Humfreville, coheiress to the lordship of Penmark.

(XI) Sir Oliver St. John, Knt., lord of Penmark.

(XII) Sir John St. John, Knt., lord of Penmark.

(XIII) Sir Oliver St. John, Knt., of Bletsoe, County Bedford, married Margaret, daughter of John De Beauchamp, of Bletsoe, and sister and heir of John De Beauchamp, of Bletsoe, heir male and rep-

resentative of Roger De Beauchamp, who was summoned to Parliament as Lord De Beauchamp, 1363 to 1379. Margaret (De Beauchamp) St. John married (second) in 1440, John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and was the mother of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.

(XIV) Sir John De St. John married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Bradshaigh, of Haigh, County Lancaster; she descended in the fourteenth generation from Sir John Bradshaigh.

(XV) Sir John De St. John, K. B., of Bletsoe, married Sibyl, daughter of Morgan ap Jenkins ap Philip.

(XVI) Sir John St. John married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Waldegrave, K. B., of Smallbridge, Suffolk. Margaret Waldegrave traced a most distinguished ancestry. She was a lineal descendant of Warine de Waldegrave, Reginald de Wentworth, Lord Badlesmere, Guy de Croun, Harold de Vaux, the Lords of Tibetot, Lords of Ros, William the Lion of Scotland, King Henry I, the Empress Matilda, King Henry II, King John, King Henry III, King Edward I, the Earls of Gloucester, and Hugh, Earl of Winchester.

(XVII) Oliver St. John was elevated to the peerage, January 13, 1558-59, by the title of Lord St. John, of Bletsoe. The designation of the barony has been spelled variously Bletsho, Bletshoe, Bletsoe, and Bletso, in which latter form it now appears on the Roll of the Lords. Oliver St. John was one of the peers who sat in judgment upon Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He died sometime before May 23, 1582. He married (first) before January, 1548-1549, Agnes, daughter of John Fisher, and granddaughter and heir of Sir Michael Fisher, Knight.

(XVIII) Rt. Hon. Thomas St. John, son of Oliver, 1st Lord St. John, was the grandfather of Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting.

(XIX) Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver St. John, of Cayshoe, Bedfordshire, married Sarah Bulkley, of Odell, Bedfordshire. She was a sister of Rev. Edward Bulkley, D. D., of Odell, and aunt of Rev. Peter Bulkley, the first minister of Concord, Massachusetts. The Bulkleys were of honorable and noble descent. Sarah Bulkley was of the ninth generation from Robert Bulkley, one of the English barons, who, in the reign of King John, was lord of the manor of Bulkley, in the County Palatine of Chester.

(XX) Elizabeth St. John, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver and Sarah (Bulkley) St. John, was born in Cayshoe, Bedfordshire, England, in 1605. She became the wife of Rev. Samuel Whiting, A. M., and accompanied him to New England, where she died in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1677.

(The Warren Line).

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant argent, a chief compony counter-compony or and azure.

Crest—A demi-eagle displayed checky argent and azure.

Motto—Virtus mihi scutum. (Virtue is to me a shield).

The history of the Warren family is exceeded in interest and antiquity by that of no ancient English house. The surname Warren is of Norman-French origin, and is derived from Gareme or Garrenne. There is at present a village called Garenne in the same district, and it is here that the origin of the family has been fixed by historians. The ancient baronial seat of the de Warrenes stood on the west side of the river Garenne, and as late as the year 1832 some of the ruins were standing. The surname has assumed different forms from time to time. It first appears in England with William de Warrenne, a Norman nobleman, who came to England with William the Con-

queror, to whom he was related both by marriage and common ancestry. An ancient genealogy of the family traces the lineage of this William de Warrenne back to the year 900 A. D., when his Scandinavian ancestors are said to have settled in Normandy. Scandinavian origin of the Norman family is acceded by eminent genealogists, and is embodied in the pedigree of the English house as drawn up by W. Flower, Norroy King of Arms; and R. Glover, Somerset Herald, of England, in 1580.

The following account of the early family is taken from the work of the late Rev. Dr. Israel Perkins Warren, of Portland, Maine:

The family of Warren has been traced by English writers to a Norman baron of Danish extraction. The Normans and Danes were united in their efforts to make a settlement in the northern part of France and ultimately succeeded in obtaining a footing in that part of the country from which the Normans took the name of Normandy. One of these barons became connected by marriage with considerable families, as is related in the following account of an English author: "The Danish knight had Gunnora, Herfastus, Wevia, Werina, Duvelina, and Sainfra. Of these, Gunnora married Richard, Duke of Normandy, who had Richard, the father also of Richard, who dying without issue was succeeded in the dukedom by his brother Robert, the father of William the Conqueror; who by Maud, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, had Robert, Duke of Normandy; Richard, Duke of Bernay, in Normandy; William, King of England; Henry, King of England; and several daughters, one of whom, Gundred, was married to William, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey. Werina, according to a large pedigree drawn up and signed by W. Flower, Norroy and R. Glover, Somerset Herald, in 1580, married Asmundde Commitiis villa. * * * Gundred, wife of William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, in England, was a descendant of Charlemagne, and the fourth daughter of William the Conqueror and his wife Maud, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. We may therefore believe that William de Warrenne was one of the principal and confidential auxiliaries of William, from whom he had received the title of Earl before coming to England. He took an important part in the battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, and in payment for his services, which were evidently highly estimated by the Conqueror, received immense land grants. He is mentioned in the Domesday Book as possessing lands in almost every county in England, comprising in all, according to Hume, three hundred lordships. He had lands in Shropshire, Essex, Suffolk, Oxford, Hants, Cambridgeshire, Bucks, Huntingdon, Bedfordshire, Norfolk, Lincoln, and York. He selected his residence in the village of Lewes, County Surrey, and there erected his beautiful castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen standing on an eminence surrounding the town. Although the principal parts are demolished, its gates are still standing, showing the massive construction. William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, and his wife Gundred erected the priory in the town of Lewes, and he continued his benefactions to it during his life. Gundred died on May 27, 1085, and was buried in the chapter house of the Priory of Lewes, County Surrey. Her tombstone is still in existence. William died June 24, 1088. His epitaph is still in existence, although the gravestone is lost or destroyed. In 1845 the coffers containing the bones of the earl and countess were disinterred and are now in the church of St. John the Baptist, Southover.

Between William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower," the American progenitor, seventeen generations elapse. Between William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, ancestress of the New England Whitings herein under consideration, nineteen generations elapse.

(The Warren Pedigree).

Showing the alliances with Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and Isabel, member of the noble French house of de Vermandois.

(I) The progenitor, a Danish knight, was among those who succeeded in obtaining a footing in Normandy, and became allied through marriage with some of the foremost families of noble lineage in Europe. He was the father of: 1. Gunnora (see Pedigree A, II). 2. Herfastus, men-

tioned below. 3. Wevia. 4. Werina. 5. Duvelina. 6. Sainfra.

(II) Herfastus, son of the progenitor.

(III) A daughter who married Walter de Saint Martin.

(IV) William De Warren, Earl of Warren in Normandy, married a daughter of Ralph de Torta.

(V) William (2) De Warren, son of William (1) De Warren, married Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and became the first Earl of Warren and Surrey in England.

(VI) William (3) De Warren, son of William (2) De Warren and Gundred, daughter of the Conqueror, succeeded his father in his title and lands, and became the second Earl of Warren and Surrey. He married Isabel, daughter of the fifth Earl of Vermandois, in France. (See Pedigree B, VIII).

(VII) Roger, Earl of Warwick, married Gundred.

(VIII) Walerian, Earl of Warwick, married Alice de Harcourt.

(IX) Alice De Newburg, daughter of Walerian, Earl of Warwick, married William, Baron of Hanslop.

(X) Isabel Mauduit, their daughter, married William De Beauchamp, descendant in the seventh generation of Hugh De Beauchamp, founder of the family. She was the common ancestress of King Henry VII, of England, and Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, who were sixth cousins.

(XI) Walter De Beauchamp, son of William De Beauchamp and Isabel Mauduit, married and had Roger De Beauchamp.

(XII) Roger De Beauchamp.

(XIII) Roger (2) De Beauchamp.

(XIV) John De Beauchamp.

(XV) Margaret De Beauchamp, daughter of John De Beauchamp, married (first) Sir Oliver St. John, son of Sir John St. John, Lord of Penmark, and they were the parents of Sir John De St. John, mentioned below. She married (second) John, Duke of Somerset; their daughter, Lady Margaret Beaufort, became the wife of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, and the mother of King Henry VII, of England.

(XVI) Sir John De St. John, son of Sir Oliver St. John and Margaret De Beauchamp, is No. 14 of the St. John Pedigree. (See St. John).

(Pedigree A).

(I) A Danish Knight, founder of the line.

(II) Gunnora, his daughter, became the wife of Richard, Duke of Normandy.

(III) Richard, Duke of Normandy, son and heir of Richard, Duke of Normandy, and Gunnora, his wife, was the father of Richard, Duke of Normandy, who dying without issue was succeeded in the dukedom by his brother, Robert.

(IV) Robert, Duke of Normandy, son of Richard, Duke of Normandy, surnamed Robert the Devil.

(V) William, Duke of Normandy, and King of England, surnamed the Conqueror, was born in 1027 or 1028, the son of Robert, Duke of Normandy; he married Maud, daughter of Baldwin V, Earl of Flanders. (See Pedigree C, XVI). Their children were: 1. Robert. 2. Richard, Duke of Bernay, in Normandy. 3. William, King of England, surnamed William Rufus. 4. Henry, King of England. 5. Cecelia. 6. Alice. 7. Constance. 8. Agatha. 9. Gundred, mentioned below.

(VI) Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and Maud (or Matilda), his wife, was married in France, to William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and was the recipient of bounteous favors at his hands. (See Warren Pedigree V).

(Pedigree B).

(I) Robert Fortis, or Robert the Strong, Count of Anjou and Orleans.

(II) Robert I, 865-923, King of France or King of the Franks, was the younger son of Robert the Strong.

(III) Hugh the Great, Duke of the Franks, and Count of Paris, died in 956, was the son of King Robert I, of France, and was one of the founders of the Capetian house, and its power in France.

(IV) Hugh Capet, 938-996, King of France and founder of the Capetian dynasty, was the eldest son of Hugh the Great, by his wife Hadwig. He married Adelaide, daughter of William III, Duke of Aquitaine.

(V) Robert II, King of France, was a son of Hugh Capet, King of France.

(VI) Henry, King of France.

(VII) Hugh, Earl of Vermandois, son of Henry, King of France, and brother of Philip, King of France. He was Fifth Earl of Vermandois, by right of his wife Adela, who was the daughter and heiress of Herbert, fourth Earl of Vermandois. The house of Vermandois is one of the most ancient and famous of the early French noble houses, and is descended in direct male line from the Emperor Charlemagne; Hugh the Great, Earl of Vermandois, was one of the leaders of the first crusade, and died at Tarsus in Cicilia, in 1102.

(VIII) Isabel, daughter of Hugh the Great and Adela, daughter of the fourth Earl of Vermandois, was married to William De Warren, second Earl of Warren and Surrey in England. Through this alliance, the Warrens were connected with the blood-royal of France. (See Warren Pedigree VI).

(Pedigree C).

Descent of Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and wife of William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, from the Emperor Charlemagne, most illustrious member of the Carolingian dynasty, which appears in history in the year 613, and gained the throne of France in 751, holding it for more than two hundred years, or until 987, when it was ousted by the Capetian dynasty.

(I) Pepin I, who died in 640, was the founder of the line. He was mayor of the palace to the youthful Dagobert I, whom Clothaire II had placed over the kingdom of Austrasia. He returned from Aquitaine, where he had sought refuge, when Dagobert became sole king in 629, at the latter's death (639), and governed Austrasia, in Sigebert's name, until his death in the following year.

(II) Begga, daughter of Pepin I, married Adalgiselus, son of Arnulf, Bishop of Metz, and was the mother of Pepin II.

(III) Pepin II, son of Adalgiselus and Begga, was for many decades almost the entire master of Gaul, extending widely the Frankish suzerainty. He was a great churchman, and did much to spread Christianity. He died December 16, 714.

(IV) Charles Martel, 688-741, Frankish ruler, was a natural son of Pepin II, and one of the most famous figures in medieval history; he died at Quierzy, October 22, 741, shortly after having divided the Frankish kingdom between his two sons. He was a fearless and able leader, and under his rule vast strides were made in the system of government, and Christianity was spread to a greater extent than ever before. The deeds of conquest and bravery of Charles Martel and his grandson Charlemagne are immortalized in the Chansons de Geste, where, however, the two are often confused, so striking were the points of resemblance in their characters. To the elder of his two sons, Charles Martel gave Austrasia, Alemannia, and Thuringia, with suzerainty

over Bavaria; the younger, Pepin, received Neustria, Burgundy and Provence.

(V) Pepin III, son of Charles Martel, surnamed the Short, died in 768. In 747 the abdication of his brother Carloman left Pepin sole master of the Frankish kingdom, although he was not its king. In 751 he removed the feeble Childeric III from the throne to a monastery, and had himself crowned by St. Boniface, a ceremony new to France, which had hitherto elected its monarchs, and which gave him an immense prestige. His reign was marked by many important religious and civil events, and he headed many notable ecclesiastical reforms. Pepin died on September 24, 768, leaving two sons, Charles (Charlemagne) and Carloman.

(VI) Charlemagne (Charles the Great), Roman Emperor, and King of the Franks, was the elder son of Pepin the Short, King of the Franks, and Bertha or Bertrada, daughter of Charibert, Count of Laon. Some authorities give the date of his birth as April 2, 742. On the death of his brother Carloman, in December, 771, Charles was at once recognized as King of all the Franks. In 774, after conquering Desiderius, King of the Lombards, he took to himself the title of King of the Lombards, to which he added the dignity of "Patrician of the Romans," which had been granted to his father. In 800, Charlemagne entered Rome for the stated purpose of restoring discipline in the church, in which strife was rampant. His interest in ecclesiastical affairs was continuous. On Christmas Day, 800, he was crowned in St. Peter's by Pope Leo III, Emperor and Augustus, amid the acclamations of the crowd. For several decades previous he had been the real ruler of Rome, however. His rule was well ordered and everywhere beneficial, and under it great progress was made in civilization. In 806 he made a division of his territories among his three legitimate sons, which however, was nullified by the death of Pepin in 810, and Charles in the following year. He then named the remaining son Louis as his successor. On January 28, 814, he died, and on the same day his body was buried in the Church of St. Mary at Aix.

He was a regular observer at religious rites, and a generous almsgiver. Charlemagne took a prominent part in the theological controversies of the time, and was responsible for the addition of the clause *filioque* in the Nicene Creed. Innumerable legends have grown up around Charlemagne, in which he is represented as a warrior performing superhuman feats, a ruler dispensing perfect justice and as a martyr to the cause of religion.

(VII) Louis I, surnamed "The Pious," Roman Emperor, third son of the Emperor Charlemagne and his wife Hildegarde, was born at Chasseneuil, in Central France, in 778. He was prominent in ecclesiastical affairs, although an able military leader, and earned the title of "Pious" by his attempt to purify and reform monastic life, and by his great liberality to the church. In 819 he married Judith, daughter of Welf I, Count of Bavaria, who in 823 bore him a son Charles, afterward called "the Bald." He died June 20, 840.

(VIII) Charles the Bald, Roman Emperor and King of the West Franks, was the son of Louis I and Judith, and was born in 823. In 840 he married Ermuntrude, daughter of the Count of Orleans, and she died in 869. He was a prince of excellent education, and a friend of the church. Opinions differ widely as to his ability as a military leader and ruler.

(IX) Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, married Baldwin I, of Flanders, surname Bras-de-fer (Iron Arms). He

was a brave and daring warrior under Charles the Bald, and on marrying Judith was made Margrave of Flanders by his father-in-law. Baldwin was the first of a line of strong rulers, who at some time early in the tenth century exchanged the title of margrave for that of count. He defended the west borderland of the Frankish dominion against the incursions of the Northmen.

(X) Baldwin II, also surnamed the Bald, also maintained a strong defence against the Northmen from his stronghold at Bruges. He strengthened the dynastic importance of his family by marrying Aelthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great, King of England. (See Pedigree D, XIV).

(XI) Armulph the Great, son of Baldwin II, ruled jointly with his brother Adolphus for a short period, when he succeeded to the entire inheritance. His reign was, like that of his father and grandfather, filled with warfare against the Northmen, and he took an active part in the struggles of Otto I against Hugh Capet. In his latter years he placed the government in the hands of his son Baldwin. He married Alisa, daughter of the Count of Vermandois.

(XII) Baldwin III, son of Armulph the Great, had a short but exceedingly full reign. He did much for the commercial and industrial development of Flanders, and established the first Flemish weavers and fullers at Ghent, also instituting yearly fairs at Ypres, Bruges and other places. He died in 961, and on his death the old Count of Vermandois spent the remaining years of his life in securing the succession of his grandson, Armulph II.

(XIII) Armulph II, surnamed the Younger, married Susanna, daughter of Berengarius II, King of Italy. He died in 989, and was succeeded by his son,

(XIV) Baldwin IV, surnamed Barbatus, or Bearded, fought successfully against the Capetian King of France, and Henry II, who was obliged to give him in fief Valenciennes, the burgraveship of Ghent, and the land of Waes and Zeeland.

(XV) Baldwin V was a powerful prince, and greatly extended his powers by war and alliances, obtaining valuable territory from Henry IV. On the decease of Henry, he was appointed regent during the minority of Philip I. He married Adela, daughter of Robert II, of France, and granddaughter of Hugh Capet. (See Pedigree B, V).

(XVI) Maud or Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V and Adela, daughter of Robert II, of France, married William the Conqueror, and with him shared the English throne until her death in 1083.

(XVII) Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and Maud of Flanders, his wife, became the wife of William De Warren, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, in England.

(Pedigree D).

Descent of Gundred, wife of William De Warren, first Earl of Warren, from the ancient kings of Wessex, England, through Alfred the Great.

(I) Cerdic, founder of the West Saxon kingdom, or Wessex, is described in ancient records as an "ealdorman" who in the year 495 landed with his son Cynric in Hamptonshire, England, where he was at once attacked by the Britons. In the year 508 he defeated the Britons with great slaughter, and again in 519, aided by fresh arrivals of the Saxons, gained another decisive victory and took the title of king. His last work was the Conquest of the Isle of Wight. All the sovereigns of England, with the exception of Canute, Hardicanute, the two Harolds and William the Conqueror, are said to be descended from Cerdic.

(II) Cynric succeeded his father as King of Wessex, and defeated the Britons at Salisbury in 552, and again at Beranburh, probably Barbury Hill, in 556. At his death in 560 he was succeeded by his son Ceawlin.

(III) Ceawlin, King of the West Saxons, is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, under the date 556, as fighting with his father Cynric against the Britons, at Barbury Hill. On becoming king in 560, he began a career of conquest, and extended his kingdom greatly. In 591 he suffered defeat and lost the northern part of his kingdom. In 592 he was driven from Wessex, and in the following year killed, possibly in an attempt to regain it.

(IV) Cuthwin.

(V) Ceowald.

(VI) Cenred.

(VII) Ingild.

(VIII) Eoppa.

(IX) Eofa.

(X) Ealhmund, King of Kent, is mentioned in a charter dated 784.

(XI) Ecgbert, son of Ealhmund, died in 839. He was King of the West Saxons, and succeeded to the throne in 802 after the death of Beorhtric. His reign was one of conquest and lasted thirty-seven years. He was succeeded on his death in 839 by his son Athelwulf. Ecgbert spent many years of his youth at the court of the Emperor Charlemagne, where he received a thorough training in kingly offices. He married Raedburgh.

(XII) Athelwulf, King of the West Saxons, succeeded his father Ecgbert in A. D. 839. His reign was chiefly occupied with struggles with the Danes. In 855 he journeyed to Rome with Alfred, and on his return to Britain married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, Roman Emperor and King of the West Franks. His first wife was Osburga, daughter of Oslac, and she was the mother of Alfred the Great. Judith subsequently became the wife of Baldwin I, of Flanders. (See Pedigree C, IX). Athelwulf died in 858. He was noted for his piety, and donated much to the Roman See. His rare illuminated Gospels bound in ivory are among the wonders of his age.

(XIII) Alfred the Great, King of England, and the greatest and most beloved figure in its early history, was born in the year 848, in Wantage, the fourth son of Athelwulf and his first wife Osburga. His entire reign was devoted to freeing England, first from the Danes, and later from the demoralizing effects of their savage onslaughts. He revived learning and education, which had fallen into decay under the Danes, and made several attempts to restore the church to its former place in England. He initiated many notable military reforms, and accomplished the great task of civil reorganization. In the administration of justice he was most careful, as is testified both by history and legend. He also earned the title of "protector of the poor," by his deeds of charity and benevolence. Many of his literary works and translations still survive, and show him to have been a man of fine intellectuality. He was almost certainly the author of the Saxon Chronicle and the Saxon Martyrology. For the greatness of his achievements and the fineness of his life there is no other monarch in the whole line of English kings who equals Alfred, or is there another figure in history more truly deserving of the epithet Great. In 868, Alfred married Aelhswith, daughter of Athelred Mucill, who is called Ealdorman of the Gaini, an unidentified district.

(XIV) Aelthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great, married Baldwin II, of Flanders. (See Pedigree C, X). She died June 7, 929.

BUCKINGHAM, William A.,

Civil War Governor of Connecticut.

William Alfred Buckingham was born at Lebanon, New London county, Connecticut, May 28, 1804, eldest son of Samuel Buckingham and Joanna Matson, of Lyme, Connecticut. His father was a prosperous farmer in Lebanon, and owned a shad fishery at the mouth of the Connecticut river.

Young Buckingham attended the local schools and Bacon Academy, Colchester, Connecticut. He taught in a district school for one winter, and worked on his father's farm three years, and at the age of eighteen took a clerkship in a store in Norwich, followed by a short service as clerk in New York, then returning and engaging in dry goods business on his own account. In 1830 he added the manufacture of ingrain carpets, and carried his business successfully through the great crisis of 1837. In 1848 with two or three associates he began the manufacture of rubber shoes and was connected with that industry the remainder of his life.

His public career began in 1849, when he was elected mayor of Norwich, to which office he was reëlected in 1850, 1856 and 1857. He was a Republican presidential elector in 1856. In 1858 he was elected Governor, to which office he was chosen for eight consecutive terms, receiving in the last a majority unprecedented in the history of the State, and no one in Connecticut since Oliver Wolcott (1818-27) having held the office so long.

At the outset of the Civil War, his lofty character and large credit was a potent aid toward the promptness of Connecticut in forwarding the first completely equipped regiment furnished by any State. The Legislature not being in session at the opening of the war, he pledged his private means at the banks to provide funds for the equipment of his troops, and the banks showed their patriotism and confidence in him by prompt and full response. The successive quotas of Connecticut, under calls of the President for volunteers, were always more than filled, and her troops equipped with wonderful promptness. Directed by the "War Governor," as he was and is still called, fifty-three thousand sons of Connecticut went to the field—almost one-half of her able-bodied men fit to bear arms—and in a state of such complete preparedness as to elicit the repeated commendation of the national authorities. President Lincoln said of him: "We always like to see Governor Buckingham in Washington. He takes up no superfluous time. He knows exactly what he needs, and makes no unreasonable demands." Such remarks were frequently emphasized by Secretary Stanton, of the War Department. The correspondence of Governor Buckingham with the President and Secretary further demonstrates the source of his influence through the affectionate respect in which they held him. In response to a letter sent him during one of the darkest periods of the war Secretary Stanton wrote: "In the midst of toil and care that wearies my spirit and exhausts my strength, such words of comfort revive and strengthen me greatly." During those fateful four years Governor Buckingham never for a moment wavered in his belief that the government must and would succeed.

The war ended and the affairs of Connecticut with the general government well adjusted, Governor Buckingham declined further reëlection. In 1868 he was elected to the United States Senate, and although never before in Congress, his record as "War Governor" insured at once a flattering recognition by his col-

leagues, and a wide influence. He was made chairman of the committee on Indian affairs during a period when public attention was earnestly fixed upon the responsibilities of our government toward its wards, and threw himself with great intensity into the work. Those who would make the necessities of the Indian their own greedy opportunity found in him no friend. As a member of the committee on commerce his extensive and practical experience gave weight and authority to his opinions. He was not an orator; but his speeches were marked by clearness, force and great earnestness.

He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; president of the American Missionary Association, the Western College and Education Society, and moderator of the first national council of Congregational churches, at Boston, in 1865. He was a prominent member of the Second Congregational Church, and one of the founders of the Broadway Church of Norwich, in which he was an officer until his death.

He was also one of the founders of the Norwich Free Academy and president of its board of trustees. He gave generously to Yale College and a chair was named in his honor in the Divinity School of that institution. The secret of Governor Buckingham's influence lay in the wonderful balance of his powers, physical, intellectual and moral. He was everywhere and always the impersonation of courtesy. His power of reaching the core of a difficult question was almost intuitive; and his tact in dealing with men under trying circumstances was extraordinary. His love for children was very strong; he would sometimes leave the writing of an important state paper to frolic in his library with an interrupting grandchild. The gentleness of his manner would have led a superficial observer to underrate his strength of character. It was in the fervid expression of his intensest convictions that the full man was revealed.

Governor Buckingham was married, at Norwich, September 27, 1830, to Eliza, daughter of Dr. Dwight and Eliza (Coit) Ripley, by whom he had two children: William, born October, 1836, and died in December, 1838; Eliza Coit, born December 8, 1838. She married General William A. Aiken, one of Governor Buckingham's staff during the Civil War, and who was the first to reach the seat of government with dispatches from the North, when Washington was beset with enemies, and the approaches to the capital were obstructed. He delivered these dispatches in person to President Lincoln. Mrs. Buckingham died April 19, 1868. The family life of Governor Buckingham was most attractive, the spirit of the household being one of cheerfulness, kindness and boundless hospitality. He died at his home in Norwich, Connecticut, February 5, 1857, a short time before his senatorial term was completed. The day of his funeral was observed throughout the State, and was of general mourning in the city of his residence. His hospitable home, which had included among its guests Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, and many other notable men, was thronged for hours by a ceaseless procession of the high and the lowly, to take a last look at the face they had loved and reverenced. Upon his monument in Yantic Cemetery in Norwich is this inscription: "William Alfred Buckingham, Governor of Connecticut (1858-1866), United States Senator (1869-1875). His courage was dauntless. His will inflexible. His devotion to duty supreme. His faith in God absolute."

David Banning

Asenath C. Banning

Banning

BANNING, David,

Man of Varied Activities.

Arms—Argent, two bars sable, each charged with as many escallops or.

Crest—On a mount vert, an ostrich argent, holding in the mouth a key or.

The Banning coat-of-arms without the supporters were granted to Pawle Baynginge, of London, in 1588, by Cooke, according to the publications of the Harleian Society, although there is doubt as to Cooke having filled the office of herald at that time. This latter point is immaterial, as the arms are properly registered and recorded.

The Banning chart, of which the author is not given, but who apparently did the work for Pierson W. Banning, of Los Angeles, California, gives John Banning as a brother of James and Richard Banning and names him as of Talbot County, Maryland. He is a son of "John Doe" Banning (Stephen was grandfather of John Banning, of Talbot County, Maryland). "John Doe" Banning was a son of Stephen Banning (of England in 1714). He was a son of Stephen Banning, who died in England in 1688. His wife, Mary Banning, was of England. He was a son of John Banning (received the degree of B. A. from Oxford in 1620) (Subsidiary Rolls, 1642). He was a son of John Banning, of Burbage, England, in 1613. He was a son of John Banning of Burbage, England, in 1565. He was a son of Robert Banning, of Burbage, England, in 1539, who was named as an old man in 1565.

The name Banning is one of greatest antiquity. It is of Danish origin, applying in early times to a class called hero worshippers, and signifying a home or dwelling. Reference to it is found in the "Scot and Bard Songs," the earliest ballads on record, where it says "Becca ruled the Banning." This Becca was, no doubt, the hero or ruler of the Banning clan of Vikings.

The distinctive Anglo-Saxon termination "ing" has always marked the name, and in general it has suffered very slight changes throughout its many hundred years of existence and travel into different countries. Whatever changes have occurred are due to misspelling or to the natural accommodation to the languages. In Holland there appears Banningh, Banningk, Bannick, and earlier, Benningh, Benningk, and Bennick. In Denmark many Bannings live to this day, no doubt descendants of the first Bannings known, and in England there are found Bayninge, Banninge, and Baninge. Germany shows Bonning, Banninger, Baninger, Behning, Benning, while in this country is Branning, formerly De Branning, a French variety, and from Iceland come Bannon, Bannin, Branigan, and others of similar sound.

It is supposed that about the fourth or fifth century some of the Bannings migrated from their native place, now known as Denmark, to what is at present called Holland, which was but a few miles distant. Here they must have lived for nearly a thousand years before coming into prominence; at least no trace of the name has been found in history until about 1386, when Gerrit Banningh, a cloth merchant of Nienwendyk, who came from a hamlet named Banningh by the Stadt of De Venter, and finally located in Amsterdam, is mentioned as being the progenitor of the Banning families in Holland, who governed that country to a greater or less extent for nearly three hundred years. (De Vroedschatap Van Amsterdam, by Herr Elias, director of the State Archives of Amsterdam, Pub. by Vincent Loosjes, about 1895, in Haarlam, Holland, 2 vols.)

Rembrandt's famous painting, the

"Night Watch," shows as the central figure Captain Franz Banning-Coq, who, although dying at an early age, made his power and influence felt in a most wonderful way. This picture is generally supposed to represent a rally of the guard at night from the guard house, which a name on the picture states, but in fact represents the members of a gun club as they are about to leave their old quarters just prior to moving into their new quarters on Singel Street. This picture was painted in 1642. The name was given it when the picture was discovered many years after it had been painted, in an old attic, and the real purport of the picture was unknown, but recent discoveries establish the above statement as to its meaning. At that time it was customary for prominent organizations to have paintings made of their members in groups. Franz Banning's mother was a Banning of the noble families, and married an apothecary named Coq, from Bremen, against the wishes of her parents. Their son Franz, of his own accord, prefixed his last name by his mother's name, Banning, making it a hyphenated name.

From Holland, Franz Banning-Coq went to Basel, where he studied law. Returning to Amsterdam he soon became an alderman, then a magistrate, and in a short time burgomaster. The King of Frankreich raised him to the nobility. He built the building now used as the King's Palace, but which at that time was the City Hall or Governor's headquarters. He died at an early age, childless, in the midst of an already wonderful career.

Another famous painting by Van der Helst, entitled "Celebrating the Peace of Munster, or Conclusion of the 30 Year War," which hangs alongside of the "Night Watch" in the Royal Museum at Amsterdam, has as its central figure Jacob Banning, the Standard Bearer, which pictures the members of a gun club gathered at a banquet to celebrate the Westphalian Peace in 1648.

The Banning coat-of-arms may be seen on the ceiling of the throne room in the King's palace in Amsterdam to this day, as well as in church windows, on gravestones, and in many other places. At some unknown date, probably about 1500, the Bannings went to England and settled at what is now called Banningham in Norfolk. At the present time no traces of the Bannings can be found there, but are clearly traceable to Midland and London, from which places the different branches now in existence seem to have come.

The Bannings in England became prominent in military and social life during the sixteenth century, taking an active part in the Crusade to the Holy Land, for which a coat-of-arms was granted in London in 1588. Two Peerages also were created, both becoming extinct in the seventeenth century. The first Peerage was conferred on Sir Paul Bayning, Lord Mayor of London, who, in his Patent of Nobility, reverted to the original spelling Banning, and became Viscount Banning. His country seat was near Banningham, in Norfolk.

One branch of the family in England is about extinct, there being but one male member now living, and it is thought his only son is dead. Another branch has for many years been of local importance, having for several generations held in the family the highly coveted office of postmaster of Liverpool, besides other positions of importance in the governmental service.

Sometime in the seventeenth century Bannings came, supposedly from England, Ireland, Scotland, and elsewhere, to

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America. As to the places from which they came nothing is definitely known with one exception, but some of them are thought to have come from Midland or London. It seems almost certain that the first Bannings in America came from England, Ireland, Scotland, as the given names are English, or at least more common in England than elsewhere, e. g., Edward, James, John, and Samuel. Sometime prior to 1678 an Edward Banning settled in Talbot County, Maryland, which was but a few years after Lord Baltimore was granted a charter for colonization purposes by the King of England. About 1700 there is a record of a James Banning being in the same county that Edward Banning came to. About this same time two other Bannings are known of in or near Lyme, Connecticut, by name Samuel and John Banning. These last three, by tradition, are supposed to have been brothers, which, if a fact, makes it more than likely that they were sons of Edward Banning, of Talbot County, Maryland. Some forty odd years later a Benoni Banning settled in Talbot County, Maryland. He came from Dublin, Ireland, to which place his father is thought to have come from Scotland or England, but about 1790 John Banning, who was born August 15, 1760, in Stafford, England, came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His son Daniel lived in Pittsburgh or Philadelphia, but of his descendants nothing is known. There is in Los Angeles County, California, and in Pennsylvania, a town named Banning, and in California a military camp by that name.

Some years after James Banning, and about the time Benoni Banning was known of in Maryland, there appeared Bannings in Delaware. It is not unlikely that they may have come from those in Maryland, as these two states are geographically one, but if they did not, it is possible that they migrated from Holland, where there were so many Bannings. From the names of some of their descendants, it is contended that they are of Dutch origin, and as Delaware was early settled by the Dutch, this may be the case. From the Delaware Bannings there have come two branches, one a branch in California, and a branch now in Delaware and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is a strong likelihood that Phineas Banning was a brother of Benoni Banning, and his brother, James Banning, who came to Talbot County, Maryland.

This family was originally of Neyland in Suffolk. Richard Bannyng, or Bayning, dwelt at Dedham about the end of the fifteenth century. His son, Richard, married Anne Raven, daughter and co-heir of Robert Raven, of Creting St. Mary's in Suffolk, and had Richard of Dedham, who married Anne Barker, daughter of John Barker, of Ipswich, by whom he had Paul (Andrew, a very eminent merchant in Mincing Lane, who died without issue December 21, 1610, aged sixty-seven. See under Powers in Little Waltham).

Paul Bayning was a citizen and Alderman of London, and one of the Sheriffs of that city in 1593. He accumulated a very great fortune by merchandising, so advantageous was trade even in its infancy, that Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Andrew Judde, Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-house, and our two brothers, Paul and Andrew, laid immense and incredible riches by. These two have a monument erected to their memory in the chancel of the Church of St. Olave, Hart Street, by which it appears that Paul died September 3, 1616, aged seventy-seven. He had two wives. The first was a daughter of a Mowfe, of Needham, or Creting, in

Suffolk, by whom no issue is recorded. His second wife was Susan Norden, daughter and heir of Richard Norden, of Miftley (remarried after his decease to Sir Francis Leigh, Knight and Bart). He died October 1, 1616, and was buried in St. Olave's Church, above mentioned, leaving his only son and heir, Sir Paul Bayning, Knight, then aged upwards of thirty.

Sir Paul Bayning was created a Baronet November 25, 1612, constituted Sheriff of Essex in 1617, advanced to the title of Baron Bayning, of Horksley, in Essex, February 27, 1627-28, and to the further dignity of Viscount Sudbury, in Suffolk, March 8, 1627-28. He married Anne Glemham, daughter of Sir Henry Glemham, Knight, by Anne (Sackville) Glemham, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Dorset, by whom he had five children: 1. Paul, his son and heir. 2. Cecily, married Henry Pierpont, Viscount Newalk, eldest son of Robert, Earl of Kingston. 3. Anne, married Henry Murray, Esq., one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to King Charles I, afterwards created, March 17, 1673, Viscountess Banning, of Foxley. 4. Mary, married (first) William Villers, Viscount of Grandison, second to Christopher Villiers, Earl of Anglesea, third to Arthur Gorge, Esq. 5. Elizabeth, married Francis, Lord Dacre; created, September 6, 1680, Countess of Shepey.

Sir Paul Bayning died at his house on Mark Lane, July 29, 1629, possessed of a very large real estate, as appears by the following particulars:

The manor and almost the whole parish of Little Bentley: Dikeley hall, Stones, Sheddinghow, Old hall, New hall, Abbots, etc., in Maningtree, and parishes adjoining: The manor of Hampstalls, in Weeks: The manors of Great Horkesley, Boxsted, River-hall, etc.: The manor of Smallland-hall, alias Marshes, in Hatfield Peverell: The manor of Powers, and Shepcote, in Little Waltham: The manor of Great Lees with Lyonhall, and other great estates there: in Woodham Ferrers, the manor of Champions, and estates called Burrs, Illgars, and Latchleys: The manor of Gingjoyberd-laundry, alias Blunts in Butsbury, and Stock: half the manor of Farnham. And other estates and woods in Tendering, Thorpe, Roding-Beauchamp, Willingale Doe, Fifield. The rectories of Bradfield. And the advowsons of the Churches of Little Bentley, Great Lees, Stock, Mistley, Bradfield, in Suffolk. The manor and rectory appropriate of Laxfield: The manor of Rumborough: Divers lands, tenements, etc., in Laxfield aforesaid, Creting, Needham, Barking, Afpall, Thorndon, Thwaight, Houlton, Aldringham, Wiffet, Rumborough, Speckhall, Credeston, Westhall, Hallesworth, Leiston, Knoddishill, Theverton, Kellishall. In Hertfordshire: Tenements and lands at Huxworth, with the advowson of the church. Inquis. 6 Caroli, September 4, nº 158. He also had an immediate personal estate of £153 15s., viz. in debts £136,751 15s., and in ready money £17,000, without the jewels, plate, and household stuff.

His widow was remarried to Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester. His son and heir, Paul, Viscount Bayning, was born in 1616, paid the king £18,000 for the fine of his wardship, and for charges about the same, £185. He died at Bentley Hall, June 11, 1638, and was buried in a vault in this church. By his Lady Penelope, only daughter and heir of Sir Robert Naunton, Knight, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and once Secretary of State (remarried afterwards to Philip, Earl of Pembrook) he had two daughters, Anne, and Penelope, born in November, after his decease. Anne, the eldest, was married to Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford, of that most noble and ancient family. Her large fortune was a reasonable and necessary supply and recruit to the estate of that family, which had been greatly impaired and almost ruined by the passionate extravagance of his ancestor, Edward, Earl of Oxford, in Queen Elizabeth's reign. But by this Lady, who died in September, 1659, he had no surviving issue. Pene-

lope, the youngest daughter, was married to John Herbert, Esq., youngest son of Philip, Earl of Pembrook and Montgomery; remarried to John Wentworth, Esq. She died in 1657, without issue.

This estate became the property of the Earl of Oxford and his Lady (Newcourt, Vol. II, p. 52). They caused to be pulled down the stately and magnificent seat of Bentley Hall, which had been erected by Paul Bayning, Esq., in the reign of King James I, and sold the materials, wherewith many houses in Colchester and elsewhere are still adorned.

Phineas Banning came from England and settled in Dover, Delaware, where his son, John Banning, was born in 1740, and there died February 15, 1791. John Banning was a member of the Council of the State of Delaware from 1777 until his death; treasurer of Kent County; military treasurer; town commissioner; member of the Council of Safety, and member of the first Electorial College, casting Delaware's vote for George Washington as President of the United States. In the Revolution he was one of the foremost patriots, "Contributing liberally both in money and services to organizing and establishing the State government of Delaware, and is said to have been considered the 'banker of the State.' When the Continental Army was disbanded, and the soldiers had nothing but the depreciated script, it is said that he stood on the steps of the old Academy of Dover and gave them hard money for their notes, thus trying to redeem his nation's credit." He married, in 1766, Mrs. Elizabeth (Alford) Cassius, daughter of Philip and Charity Alford. She was a woman of great beauty; "indeed," a gentleman of note said "she was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen in Europe or America. . . . Sarah Banning, her daughter by her second husband, who married Hon. Henry Moore Ridgely, was highly educated and accomplished, and inherited much of her mother's beauty. When Mr. Ridgely was in the United States Senate they were spoken of as the handsomest couple in Washington society." Mrs. Banning married (third) Dr. William McKee, many persons and families of prominence being represented among their descendants.

For examples of the sheer power of indomitable wills, fierce courage, and unconquerable persistence in the moulding of careers out of the untried resources of virgin fields we must turn to the Great West and Middle West. No other section of the country has given us such shining examples of work of strong men, true in coping with the almost overwhelming forces of nature and circumstance. The history of the Western Reserve is one of romance and achievement incomparable with that of any other part of the country. "Self-made, self-reliant, sturdy and rugged men have been its product, and it is to these men that the upbuilding and development of the West into the important factor in the world's work which it is today is due." To every man who has contributed a share toward the great task of bringing the West out of a vast wilderness, teeming with opportunity, yet offering untold resistance before it was harnessed to the uses of man, is due a deep gratitude and thankfulness, which can be no more adequately expressed than in preserving for later generations the story of his work and achievement.

Since the opening of the Western Reserve to settlers, the family of Banning has been prominent. The late David Banning, one of the prominent business men and financiers of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, during the latter and mid-

dle decades of the nineteenth century, was a descendant in the third generation.

(I) Samuel Banning, of Lyme, Connecticut, in common with the traditions of other Bannings, is believed to have come from his native England to America about 1700, being one of the three brothers so often mentioned. He located in or near Lyme, Connecticut, upon his arrival in America, where, like John Banning, many of his descendants are to be found to this day, while not a few have scattered to New York State, Ohio, California, and elsewhere. Among the descendants of this line a considerable number of those of most brilliant attainments can be found; this includes medical, musical and scholarly lines, and has established a high average among them. He moved from Lyme to East Hartland, Connecticut; was killed by lightning; and is buried in East Hartland. Children: 1. Elizabeth. 2. Samuel, of whom further. 3. Abner. 4. David.

(II) Samuel (2) Banning, son of Samuel Banning, was born about 1710, in Lyme, Connecticut. He married two or three times, having in all ten children. He moved to East Hartland, Connecticut, about 1765, where he died on the farm of his son David, about 1800, being buried at East Hartland, Connecticut. Children: 1. Samuel. 2. Abner, of whom further. 3. David. 4. Irene. 5. Daughter. 6. Daughter. 7. Daughter. 8. Rhoda. 9. Rebecca. 10. Daughter.

(III) Abner Banning, son of Samuel (2) Banning, was born about 1755, in East Hartland, Connecticut. He was in the 18th Regiment, Connecticut Militia, from August 18, 1776, to September 14, 1776, in Captain Hutchan's company. He married Annah Sparrow, of East Haddam, Connecticut, in the First Church of Christ, April 2, 1777 (see Sparrow VI). She was born April 19, 1751, and lived in Connecticut. Children: 1. Malinda. 2. Benjamin. 3. Ashel, of whom further. 4. Morgan. 5. Calvin. 6. Samuel.

There were twenty families that left East Hartland, Connecticut, for Ohio; they settled in Vernon and Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio.

(IV) Ashel (Arbel) Banning, son of Abner and Annah (Sparrow) Banning, was born June 22, 1780, in East Hartland, Connecticut. He married (first) Amelia Wilcox. This marriage took place soon after coming to Ohio, and they settled in Vernon. He married (second) Dency Crosby, born April 22, 1791, who died February 25, 1868, in Gustavus, Ohio. They lived in Vernon, Ohio. He died May 7, 1873, in Gustavus, Ohio, the result of being struck on the head by a falling timber. The Crosby arms are as follows:

Arms—Sable, a chevron ermine, between three rams passant argent.

Crest—A ram as in the arms.

Motto—Liberty under thy guidance, the guidance of the lamb of God.

Children of the first wife: 1. Abner Wilcox. 2. Amelia. 3. Melinda. Children of second wife: 4. David, of whom further. 5. Jeremiah W., deceased. 6. Timothy, deceased. 7. Mary A., deceased, who became the wife of Benjamin H. Peabody. 8. Converse. 9. Stoddard, of Geneva, Ohio, now deceased. 10. Malinda, married Newton Robens, and is now deceased.

(V) David Banning, son of Ashel and Dency (Crosby) Banning, was born in Vernon, Ohio, April 11, 1819. He spent his childhood in the healthy atmosphere of his father's large farm, and received his education in the local district schools. He was a boy of studious tastes, a constant reader, and constant searcher after knowledge, and these characteristics remained with him during his long life. After completing the decidedly inadequate course

Crosby

which the public school offered, he continued his education during his spare hours at home and at work. David Banning secured his first employment in a general store in his native town operated by Stoddard Stevens, and here he acted in the capacity of clerk for a few years. Leaving the employ of Stoddard Stevens, he spent a period in the employ of the Federal Government.

David Banning's connection with the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, dated from April 1847, when the city gave but faint indications of the splendid future which was before it, and the great proportions to which it would grow. He watched carefully the steady growth of its great industries and commercial enterprises, playing a quiet and effective part in the great work. His arrival in Cincinnati antedated the laying of the first railroad in that section of the State. Shortly after his coming to the city he entered on his first business venture, forming a partnership with his brother, Jeremiah W. Banning. The two embarked in a commission business, with their headquarters located on Walnut Street, between Front and Second streets. The business met with a high degree of success, and after a short period the partnership was dissolved, the two brothers henceforward conducting their operations separately.

Mr. Banning immediately organized another business, which for a period of twenty-five years he continued to direct. From comparatively obscure beginnings, through the business talent and constructive policies of management of Mr. Banning, the business grew to large proportions, and occupied a position of importance among the largest enterprises of its kind in the city of Cincinnati. He was eminently fitted for business life, and the handling of large affairs, by reason of his ability to judge clearly and quickly the relative merits of any proposition brought before him, his breadth of vision, and his persistence, once his decision to act had been taken. He was a business man of the self-made type, a man of broad tolerance and human understanding, a leader who was instinctively obeyed. He invited and received the confidence of his employees, many of whom he advised, and many of whom he aided toward independent business ventures. He easily inspired confidence and support, first through the marked and well known honesty of his dealings, and second through the success of all his undertakings. David Banning was known throughout the city of Cincinnati and the larger commercial cities of Ohio as a man of the strictest integrity. Although not connected actively or officially with the public life of the city of Cincinnati, Mr. Banning was, nevertheless, a factor of importance in the city's growth and development. He was looked to as one of its foremost citizens, and accorded a place as such. He was connected in executive capacities with many of the large financial and commercial enterprises of the city, and was for thirty-two years a member of the board of directors of the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati, his connection with that institution dating from its founding, in which he took an active interest.

Mr. Banning was a Republican in political affiliation, and kept well abreast of the times, though he took no active part in the political life of the city. He was active, however, in social and fraternal interests. The name of his friends was legion, and his death, which occurred in Cincinnati, March 8, 1901, was the cause of deep-felt and wide-spread grief.

David Banning married, in Erie, Penn-

sylvania, April 28, 1847, Asenath C. Bradley (see Bradley VIII), born June 16, 1824, daughter of Dr. Moore Bird Bradley, of Waterford, Pennsylvania, one of the foremost physicians in the State. Mrs. Banning was a member of one of the old Colonial families of that region of the State of Pennsylvania; she died in Cincinnati, November 13, 1909. Children: 1. Charles, deceased. 2. Blanche, deceased. 3. Kate, who resides in Cincinnati. 4. Starr, deceased. 5. Harry, deceased. 6. William, twin of Harry, deceased.

(The Bradley Line).

Arms—Gules, a chevron argent between three boars' heads couped or.

Bradley is a local name found largely in Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Lincolnshire, Wiltshire, and Staffordshire. It is a local name signifying the Broad-lea, from the old English brad and leah. Bradley is the name of parishes and towns in Berkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, and Hampshire. The first mention in England of the name Bradley is in 1183 at the feast of St. Cuthbert in Lent, when the Lord Hugh, Bishop of Durham, caused to be described all the revenues of his Bishopric. The survey of Hugh Pudsey, called Bolton Buke, mentions in Wolsingham, Roger de Bradley who held forty acres at Bradley. The family in England has been one of the first in importance for many centuries. In the visitation of Yorkshire, 1563-64, there is mention of Isabel, daughter of Sir Francis Bradley, who married Arthur Normanton, of Yorkshire. John Bradley was bishop of Shaftsbury in 1539. Alexander Bradley resided in the see of Durham in 1578, and about the same time Cuthbertus Bradley was curate of Barbardi Castle.

In an account of the Pudsey family of Bolton, County York, is found the following note: "John de Podeshay was killed on Joucros' Moor in 1279. Walter de Bradelegh of Carleton, in Craven, was present."

Robert de Bradeleye was of County Cambridge in 1273. Brice de Bradeleghe was of County Somerset in 1273. William de Bradelegh was of County Devon temp, Henry III. Wilhelmus Brodelegh, of Yorkshire, in 1379; Agnes Bradelay, of Yorkshire, in 1379; Richard de Bradleghe, of County Somerset, 1 Edward III; Henry de Bradleye, County Somerset, 1 Edward III.

In Ravenser, County York, in 1297, was William de Bradeley, while John de Bradeley was of Staynelay (Stainley), County York, at the same time. Emma de Bradley was of Thornton, as was Roger de Bradley. In 1344 Robert Bradeley was living at Bolton, County York, England, where his name appears in the case of John de Pudesay against Richard de Shotelesworth. In 1394 John, Lord of Coven, granted his manor in Coven with all of his lands to John Bradley, of Penkrich, and William de Hyde, of Brewood, for which they are to pay him a rose at midsummer. John Bradley was of Labrone or Harmbeye, County York, in 1550; Thomas Bradley, of Wadyngton, County York, in 1555; and Richard Bradley and Ann, his wife, were of Bradford, County York, in 1569.

The following wills are found in County York, England: Edmund Bradeley, November 9, 1471; John de Bradeley, of Esyngton, May 6, 1405; John Bradeley, of Gonthwate, parish of Penyston, August 1, 1491; Horme Bradeley, rector of Rawmersh, April 24, 1483; Thomas Bradlay, buried at Wodkirk, August 3, 1509; William Bradlay, of York, December 1, 1467; Patrick Bradley, of York, July 13, 1446;

Bradley

Joan Bradley, widow of Patrick Bradley, January 22, 1465; Roger Bradley, of York, January 21, 1436.

In the Harleian Society Publications, Volume XII, containing the "Visitation of County Warwick," England, pages 354-55, are found the arms and pedigree of the family of Bradley, which has many grounds of probability of being that family from which the New Haven Bradleys are immediately descended.

The pedigree is as follows:

William Bradley, of Sheriff-Hutton, County York, England.

William Bradley of the city of Coventry, County Warwick, married Agnes Margate. Children: 1. Francis, married Francesca Watkins. 2. Thomas, married Maria Cotes. 3. William, of whom further.

William (2) Bradley, son of William and Agnes (Margate) Bradley, was born in Coventry, England. He married Johanna Waddington. Children: 1. William, believed to be the American progenitor. 2. Anna. 3. Magdalen. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Letticia. 6. An infant, born September 1, 1619.

Pedigree of the Bradleys of Bradley, County Lancaster:

John Bradley, born about 1465, of Bradley, County Lancaster. He married Catherine Caterall. Children: 1. Thomas, of whom further. 2. Allan. 3. John.

Thomas Bradley, of Bradley, was born about 1490. He married Grace Sherborne, daughter of Hugh Sherborne. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Hugh. 3. Thomas. 4. Anne. 5. Helene.

John Bradley, born about 1520, was living in 1567. He had a son John, of whom further.

John Bradley settled in Bryning, County Lancaster. He had a son John, of whom further.

John Bradley, of Bryning, gent., married and had a son James, of whom further.

James Bradley married Ellen Tildesley, and they had children: 1. Edward, slain at the battle of Marston Moor. 2. Thomas. 3. John. 4. Richard. 5. Jane. 6. Anne. 7. Helen.

Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire names the Bradleys of Ackworth.

John Bradley, of the Bradleys of Berkshire, was in King Henry VIII's army upon an English expedition to France. His sons were: 1. Richard. 2. Henry, of whom further. 3. Abel.

Henry Bradley, of Okehingham, County Berks, died in 1645. He married Barbara Lane. Children: 1. John. 2. Thomas, of whom further.

Thomas Bradley, chaplain to Charles I, was rector of Ackworth. He was born in 1598. He matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1617; received his B. A., June 21, 1620; and his D. D., December 20, 1642. He was rector of Castleford in 1630, and of Ackworth in 1643. A great Royalist, he was expelled from his livings during the period of the Commonwealth, but they were returned at the restoration. He married Frances, daughter of John, Lord Savile, of Pomfret. Children: 1. Thomas, a merchant in Virginia. 2. Savile. 3. Frances. 4. Barbara. The Bradleys of Louth, Lincolnshire, trace to Robert Bradley, of Louth.

The line continues through Thomas Bradley, of Louth, a merchant, who had the following children: 1. Nicholas. 2. Thomas, of whom further.

Thomas Bradley, of Louth, a merchant, was born in 1503. He married Alice Etton. They were the parents of a son, John, of whom further.

John Bradley, of Louth, one of the assistants of that town, died in 1590. He married Frances Fairfax, and had the fol-

lowing children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. Anne. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Mary.

John Bradley, son of John and Frances (Fairfax) Bradley, an eminent physician and a graduate of Cambridge, married Anne Freeman. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Henry. 2. Thomas, born in 1583. 3. Frances, born in 1585. 4. Matthew, born in 1588.

Thomas Bradley, son of John and Frances (Fairfax) Bradley, of Louth, married Ann Chapman, sister and co-heir of Sir Peter Chapman, of London. They had the following children: 1. John, born in 1576. 2. Anne. 3. Elizabeth, born in 1584. 4. Audrey, born in 1590.

There are several distinct branches of the Bradley family in the United States, the founders of which came from England. The first Bradleys in the American Colonies are said to have come from the market town of Bingley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. About the beginning of the seventeenth century William Bradley was born in Bingley. According to tradition handed down in different branches of the family, he was a friend of Cromwell, and the History of Bingley, England, states that he was a major in the Parliamentary Army, and removed to New Haven, Connecticut. William Bradley resided for a time in Branford and Guilford, later removing to New Haven, where he took up his residence in what is now North Haven and had large landed interests there. He was the first landowner in the village. Founders of other branches of the Bradleys are: Francis Bradley, ancestor of the Fairfield family, and Daniel Bradley, founder of the Haverhill, Massachusetts, Bradleys.

Burke's Armory gives fifteen coats-of-arms for the name Bradley. The arms borne by the Connecticut Bradleys and the descendants of William and Francis Bradley are given above. The symbolic description of the arms is as follows: The shield is red—red in heraldry denotes boldness, daring blood and fire—"a burning desire to spill blood for God and Country." Silver stands for purity, justice and peace. The chevron represents the rafters of a roof and was often given to ambassadors and eminent statesmen as a reward for the protection (as under a roof) they gave their king and country. The boar symbolizes a well-armed, undaunted and courageous warrior, who resists his enemies bravely and never thinks of flight, the same as the boar, who will fight to the bitter end. The Bradley arms are engraved on the silver tankard owned by the granddaughter of the first William Bradley, of New Haven. They are the same as the armorial bearings "Confirmed by the Deputies of Camden . . . to Francis Bradley of Coventry, grandson of William Bradley, County York, 'Her, Visitation.'"

(I) William Bradley, of New Haven, Connecticut, was born in England, about 1620. He settled in New Haven, and married there, February 18, 1645, Alice Pritchard, daughter of Roger Pritchard, of Springfield, Massachusetts. He died in 1690, and she in 1692. Children, with dates of baptism: 1. Joseph, January 4, 1646. 2. Isaac, 1647 (?). 3. Martha, October, 1648. 4. Abraham, of whom further. 5. Mary, April 30, 1653. 6. Benjamin, April 8, 1657. 7. Hester (or Esther), September 29, 1659. 8. Nathaniel, February 26, 1660-61. 9. Sarah, June 21, 1665.

(II) Abraham Bradley, son of William Bradley, was baptized October 24, 1650, and died October 19, 1718. He married, December 25, 1673, Hannah Thompson, born September 22, 1654, died at New Haven, October 26, 1718. Abraham Brad-

Thompson

Skidmore

Bird

Vicars

1. Abraham, born April 9, 1693. 7. Esther,

(III) John Bradley, son of Deacon Abraham and Hannah (Thompson) Bradley, was born in New Haven, Connecti-

further. 2. John, born September 10,

721, Ellen Skidmore (See Skidmore III). Children: 1. Sibyl, born November 8, 722. 2. Griffin, born November 9, 1724: arried Mabel Thompson, sister of wife Ariel. 3. Enos, born December 20, 1726,

(IV) Ariel Bradley, son of Enos and

and removed to New York state. He married November 7, 1751, Anne Thompson (see Thompson V). Children: 1. Thaddeus, born June 8, 1752; 2. [illegible] born June 10, 1754, died young; 3. [illegible] further. 4. Anne, born Novem-

of whom

ley, was born in 179

Waterford, Pennsylv

THOMPSON.

Arms—Or, on a fesse dancetté azure three estoiles argent, on a canton of the second the sun in his splendour.

Crest—A cubit arm erect vested gules cuffed argent, holding in the hand five ears of wheat or.

Motto—*In lumine lucem.*

SKIDMORE.

Arms—Gules, three stirrups, leathers and buckles or.

Crest—A unicorn's head erased sable, platée.

BIRD.

Arms—Argent, on a chevron engrailed gules between three lions rampant sable as many fluers-de-lis or.

VICARS.

Arms—Sable, on a chief dancetté or, two cinquefoils gules, a border engrailed ermine.

ley was a deacon in the First (now called Center) Church of New Haven, Connecticut, and at one time Justice of the Peace. His will was dated December 5, 1716, and proved in the New Haven Probate Court, November 18, 1718. (Recorded Probate Records, liber 4, page 546.) It contained the following clause: "As a token of my love to ye first church of Christ in New Haven I give my silver cup, or the value of it, to be improved at ye Lord's table; yt is after my decease." Children, born at New Haven: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Daniel, born in 1679, died November 2, 1723. 3. Hannah, born November 8, 1682. 4. Lydia, born November 28, 1685. 5. Ebenezer, born September 9, 1689. 6. Abraham, born April 9, 1693. 7. Esther, born March 19, 1696.

(III) John Bradley, son of Deacon Abraham and Hannah (Thompson) Bradley, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 12, 1674. He married, September 22, 1698, Sarah Holt, daughter of Ebenezer Holt. Children: 1. Enos, of whom further. 2. John, born September 10, 1702. 3. Dorcas, born November 4, 1704. 4. Jason, born August 10, 1708. 5. Jehiell, born September 19, 1710. 6. Phineas, born September 28, 1714.

(IV) Enos Bradley, son of John and Sarah (Holt) Bradley, was born December 28, 1701, and lived in New Haven, Connecticut. He married, December 2, 1721, Ellen Skidmore (See Skidmore III). Children: 1. Sibyl, born November 8, 1722. 2. Griffin, born November 9, 1724; married Mabel Thompson, sister of wife of Ariel. 3. Enos, born December 20, 1726. 4. Ariel, of whom further. 5. Ellen, born November 4, 1731. 6. Gamaliel, born February 19, 1734. 7. Oliver, born November 1, 1736.

(V) Ariel Bradley, son of Enos and Ellen (Skidmore) Bradley, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 8, 1729, and removed to New York State. He married, November 7, 1751, Amy Thompson (see Thompson V). Children: 1. Thaddeus, born June 8, 1752. 2. Anne, born June 10, 1754, died young. 3. James, of whom further. 4. Anne, born November 9, 1763.

(VI) Captain James Bradley, son of Ariel and Amy (Thompson) Bradley, was born June 17, 1756, and died about 1818, aged sixty-two years. The first settlers of Johnston Township, Trumbull County, Ohio, were a family named Bradley. Captain James Bradley came from Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1802-03. The family stopped at Canfield, Johnston Township, for a short time, finally settling in the western part of the township. He married Asenath Bird (See Bird VI). Children: 1. Thaddeus. 2. Dr. Moore Bird, of whom further. 3. Dr. Ariel, born in 1793; married, in 1828, Laura Barstow.

(VII) Dr. Moore Bird Bradley, son of Captain James and Asenath (Bird) Bradley, was born in 1790. After laboring for a time on his father's farm, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, studying under Dr. Peter Allan. He practiced in Mansfield, Ohio, later removing to Waterford, Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he attained leading professional place and where his death occurred. In 1827 he was one of the organizers of the first Protestant Episcopal church of Waterford, Pennsylvania, and one of its first officers. He married and had two children: 1. Asenath C., of whom further. 2. Darwin.

(VIII) Asenath C. Bradley, daughter of Dr. Moore Bird Bradley, married David Banning (see Banning V).

(The Thompson Line).

Arms—Or, on a fesse dancetté azure three estoils argent, on a canton of the second the sun in his splendour.

Crest—A cubit arm erect, vested gules cuffed argent, holding in the hand five ears of wheat or.
Motto—In lumine lucem.

The family of Thompson in Kent spelled the name Thomson, and the change to the present form was made in America. Thomas Thompson, of Sandwich, County Kent, merchant, had a son, Thomas. Thomas Thompson, of Sandwich, married a daughter of a Mansfield. Arms were granted to him in 1600. He had children: Henry, Anne, and Thomas.

Henry Thompson, named above, had sons, John, Anthony, and William. Thomas Thompson, named last in the paragraph above, also had sons, John, Anthony, and William. These names found together in the Thompson family of County Kent, and the fact that three brothers, William, Anthony, and John, came from England to America, make it seem highly probable that the Thompsons of America descended from the family of Thompson (or Thomson) of Kent, England. There has been much controversy on this matter, but extensive research has failed to settle the point, and almost all of those who have investigated the Thompson pedigree concede the probability of descent from the family of Kent.

The name Thompson stands twenty-first in a roll of common surnames, being rarer than Edwards, but more common than White. Thomson or Thompson signifies a son of Thomas. Bardsley, in his surnames gives: Eborard fil Thome, County Cambridge, 1273; Abraham fil Thome, County Bedford, 20 Edward I, 1291; Richard fil Thome, County York, 1291; Petrus Thome, son, County York, 1379; Johannes Thomasson, of County York, 1379.

There are large families of Thompson in both Ireland and Scotland. Baron Haversham, created baron in 1696, was a descendant of Maurice Thompson, of Cheston, County Herts. This baronetcy became extinct in 1745. A Thompson was Lord Mayor of London in 1737, and another in 1828. Richard Thompson was treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in 1582. Baron Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada, was a descendant of the Thompsons of County Surrey.

(I) Anthony Thompson was born in England, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, in September, 1648. Three brothers, Anthony, John, and William Thompson, left England with the party led by the Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton in the "Hector" and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, June 26, 1637. In April, 1638, they settled in the vicinity of what is now New Haven, Connecticut, on September 1, 1640, when the settlement was called New Haven. Anthony Thompson, with a family of four persons, was one of the list of first settlers. He was a member of the band of soldiers organized to protect the settlers from the Indians. He mentions his family and brothers, John and William, in his will of 1647. He married (first) in England. He married (second) Catherine, who married (second) Nicholas Camp. Children of first marriage: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Anthony, born December, 1634, died December 29, 1654. 3. Bridget, born in 1636, married the Rev. John Bowers. Children of second marriage: 4. Hannah, baptized June 8, 1654; married a Stanton. 5. Lydia, baptized July 24, 1647; married Isaac Crittenden. 6. Ebenezer, baptized October 15, 1648; married Deborah Dudley.

(II) John Thompson, son of Anthony Thompson, was born in England, in 1632, and died June 2, 1707. He was called "mariner" and is mentioned frequently in deeds, etc., owning land in New Haven.

Bishop

Tompkins

Wilmot

Beecher

Pritchard

Holt

ary, born May 16, 1675.

1725, died in 1818 3

BISHOP.

Arms—Ermine, on a bend cotised sable, three bezants.

Crest—A griffin sejant argent, resting the dexter claw on an escutcheon of the first.

TOMPKINS.

Arms—Azure, on a chevron between three moorcocks or close, three crosses crosslet sable.

Crest—A unicorn's head erased per fesse argent and or, armed and maned counterchanged, gorged with a chaplet of laurel vert.

Motto—Ne magnum nisi bonum. (Nothing is great unless it be good.)

WILMOT.

Arms—Argent, on a fesse gules between three eagles' heads erased sable, as many escallops of the field.

Crest—A portcullis azure, chained or.

BEECHER.

Arms—Vaire argent and gules, on a canton or a stag's head cabossed sable.

Crest—A demi-lion erased argent, girded round the waist with a ducal coronet or.

PRITCHARD.

Arms—Ermine, a lion rampant sable.

Crest—A dexter arm proper holding a battle axe, handle gules.

HOLT.

Arms—Azure, two bars or; in chief a cross formée fitchée of the last.

Crest—A squirrel sejant or, holding a hazel branch slipped and fructed, all proper.

Motto—Exaltavit humiles. (He exalted the humble.)

He married Anne Vicars, August 4, 1656. (See Vicars.) Children: 1. John, born May 12, 1657; married Rebecca Daniel. 2. Anne, married, in 1688, Caleb Chidsey. 3. Joseph, born April 4, 1664. 4. Child, born in September, 1667, died in infancy. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. Sarah, born January 16, 1672; married John Mix. 7. William, born January 17, 1674. 8. Mary, born May 16, 1675.

(III) Captain Samuel Thompson, son of John and Anne (Vicars) Thompson, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 12, 1669, and died March 26, 1749, being buried at Goshen, Connecticut. He lived in Westville, Connecticut, for a time, removing from there to Goshen, Connecticut. He was made captain of a company of soldiers. He married, November 14, 1695, Rebecca Bishop, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor James and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Bishop. She was born in New Haven, December 10, 1673, and died there April 5, 1734. Children: 1. Samuel, born December 2, 1696; married Esther Alling. 2. James, of whom further. 3. Amos, born May 3, 1702; married Sarah Alling. 4. Gideon, born December 25, 1704; married Lydia Punderson. 5. Rebecca, born February 23, 1708; married David Austin. 6. Judah, born June 10, 1711, died August 1, 1712. 7. Judah, born October 5, 1713. 8. Enos, born August 18, 1717; married Sarah Hitchcock.

(IV) James Thompson, son of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Bishop) Thompson, was born January 5, 1699, and died in 1737. He lived in Westville, Connecticut. His will was proved December 5, 1737. He married, May 30, 1723, Harriet Wilmot, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Beecher) Wilmot. Children: 1. Mary, born February 16, 1724; married Jonah Baldwin. 2. James, born November 21, 1725, died in 1818. 3. Hannah, born about 1727; unmarried in 1754. 4. Mabel, baptized October 5, 1729; married Griffin Bradley. 5. Amy, of whom further. 6. Hezekiah, born about 1735; married Rebecca Judson. 7. Rachel, baptized October 2, 1737; probably died young.

(V) Amy Thompson, daughter of James and Harriet (Wilmot) Thompson, was baptized April 2, 1732. She married (Woodbridge Church Record), November 7, 1751, Ariel Bradley (see Bradley V). In 1753 Ariel Bradley and his wife deeded land from the estate of "our father, James Thompson, deceased."

(The Vicars Line).

Arms—Sable, on a chief dancetté or, two cinquefoils gules, a border engrailed ermine.

Vicary, Vicery, Vicarey, Vicars, Vicors, Vicaris, Vicaridge, Vickerage, Vickeridge are forms of one name and, with many others of the same origin but of various spellings, mean of the vicarage, or office of the vicar, or at the vicars. They are official or sometimes local names and are found very early in England. Peter atte Vicars in 1379 was of County York; in 1574 Stephen Vyccarye married Margaret Johnson in London; in 1585 John Vicary, of County Devon, was registered at Oxford College; in 1574 John Vicarish married Margery Gerard; in 1665 John Halton married Alice Vicaridge at Canterbury; in 1614 Margaret Vicares married William Collins in London; Joan Viccaries married John Wells at London in 1617.

In the "Visitation of Worcester" in 1634 were the families of Robert Vicaris, of Astley, and Robert Vickers, of Bewdley. Descendants of these families were found in Astley and Bewdley in 1682, when the second visitation of that county was made. John Vicaridge, of "Natton," married, in 1603, Mary Sheldon, daughter

of William Sheldon. They had a son, John, who was baptized in 1607.

Richard Vicaredg, son of Francis Vicaredg, was baptized in Over Ardey, County Worcester, July 30, 1653. Walter Vicaris, son of William Vicaris and Joyce, his wife, was baptized September 13, 1640, at Doddenham, County Worcester, England. Anne Vicaridge, daughter of Richard Vicaridge and his wife, Anne, was baptized March 20, 1603, at Knightwick, County Worcester, England. Many others of the name are to be found in the parish registers of County Worcester. There are also Hopkins and Wakeman families (the Vicars family intermarried with these families) in County Worcester.

Robert Vicaris married Anne Sterry (they were both of Doddenham, County Worcester), June 29, 1678. In 1608 Robert Vicaris was of Tibberton, County Worcester, and in 1613 Robert and William Vicaris were taxed at Tibberton. On November 12, 1636, mention is found of Robert Vicaris, of Bewdley, Gentleman. (Bewdley was in the parish of Ribsford.) In 1607 Walter Vicaris was of Omberseley (near Bewdley) in County Worcester.

Collateral Vicars families include the following:

Edward Vickers, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, married Mary Rawson, daughter of Thomas Rawson, of Wardsend, near Sheffield, and had children: Thomas, John, William, and Anne. Thomas Vickers married Elizabeth Broadbent, daughter of Joseph Broadbent, of Aston, and had children: William, Sarah, Elizabeth, all living in the seventeenth century. William Vickers, son of Edward Vickers, was of Southall Green, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire. He married Elizabeth Turbell, daughter of James Turbell, of Southall, and had children: John, Thomas, Edward, Elizabeth and Mary. John Vickers, of Doncaster, attorney, was buried April 21, 1668. He married Mary Rasine, daughter of George Rasine, and had children: John, George, and Catherine.

Thomas Vicars was of Scrawsby before 1585. His daughter, Alice, married Thomas Bosville, of Warmsworth, County York. Joane Vicars married George Metham, of Cadeby, County York, about 1550. Mary Vicars, of Brodsworth, married George Holgate, of Stapleton, about 1600.

At Exeter in the twelfth year of Henry I (1228) Walter de Wynemaneston and his wife, Alice, remitted and quit-claimed a tract of land in County Devon to Robert le Vicare and his heirs. The will of John Vicary is recorded in County Devon in 1547; that of Robert Vicary in County Devon in 1592; of William in 1596; of Roger in 1603; of John in 1608; of Emott in 1619 and Benedict in 1624. The arms of this family were granted in 1558. The principal seat of the Devon Vicars or Vicareys was at Dunkeswell, County Devon. They are of the same parent family as are the Vicars of County Worcester.

William Vicaris (or Vicars), of Bewdley, England, is mentioned in the will of William Hopkins, in 1647. Walter Vicars is called "cousin" in his will. Walter Vicars may have come to America, but there is no record of him in the New Haven Colony. The son-in-law of William Hopkins, John Wakeman, did come, however, and later on came "the cousin of his wife's," Anne Vicars.

Anne Vicars, daughter of Walter Vicars, of Bewdley, County Worcester, England, was born about 1634. She is also mentioned as a "daughter of Walter" in the will of William Hopkins. She came to America probably when between sixteen and eighteen years of age, and was

engaged to marry John Roberts. He went back to England from America and was not heard of again. Before leaving he gave his property in America to "his espoused wife Anne Vicars." He left the property in the hands of John Wakeman, to be given to her if he did not return. She married, August 4, 1656, John Thompson (see Thompson II).

(The Bird Line).

Arms—Argent, on a chevron engrailed gules between three lions rampant sable as many fleurs-de-lis or.

Names of animals have in all ages and among nearly all nations been applied as sobriquets to individuals and these, in modern times, have acquired the force of surnames and thus been handed down hereditarily. Bird, a nickname, is from the Middle English bird or brid, perhaps given to the original bearer because of his singing propensities.

The Bird family in England is very ancient and widely distributed. They are or have been numerous in the counties of Chester, Cumberland, Derby, Essex, Hereford, Oxford, Shropshire, Warwick, Yorke. The ancestry of the Birds of Penrith, County Cumberland, is traced to the year 1295. Father William Bird, a Benedictine monk, was a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at Oxford in 1504. Wood thinks his church was at Bath, and that he died there May 22, 1525. His arms are curiously carved in stone in this old church. There have been many famous men of this surname in every generation of England since the earliest records. David le Brid was of County Oxford in 1273. John le Brid was of the same county in that year. Stefan Brid was of County Suffolk in 1273. Geoffrey Byrd was of County Salop in 1273. Henry le Brid was of County Somerset, 1 Edward III (1327).

The Bird pedigree is found in an old pedigree in vellum in the custody of Mr. James Bird, of Brogham. Henry Bird, of County Cumberland, England, married Joan Beauchamp, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, of Little Croglin, County Cumberland. Their son, William Bird, of Little Croglin, County Cumberland, married Joan Tindall, daughter and co-heir of John Tindall, of Northumberland County. Their son, William Bird, of Pireth, County Cumberland, was living in 1295. He married Emma Gospatrick, daughter of Gospatrick, Knight of Cumberland. Their son, Adam Bird, of Pireth, married Joane Threlkeld, daughter of William Threlkeld, of Yanworth, County Westmoreland. Their son, William Bird, of Pireth, married the daughter of Thomas Martindale, and had a son, Roger Bird, of Pireth. He married Jane Crakenthorpe, daughter of John Crakenthorpe, of New Bigging, County Westmoreland. They had three children, James, John and Hugh.

The Birds of Worcester derive from the old family of Cumberland. They bear arms similar to the arms of the Birds of County Cumberland. Henry Bird, of Bradforton, near Evesham, County Worcester, was originally of the Bird family of Lincolnshire. He married and was the father of William Bird, born early in the sixteenth century, who married Mary Rutter. From him descend the Birds of Gloucester and the family that continued in Worcester.

Among the collateral branches of the Bird family are the Birds of Gloucestershire, England, who descend from the Cumberland family. William Bird, of Bradford, County Worcester, married Mary Rutter, the daughter of Michael Rutter. Their son, William Bird, of Evesham, County Worcester, married Anne Cox, daughter of Robert Cox, of Castleton, County Worcester. Their son, Peter

Bird, of Wootton-under-Edge, County Gloucester, was born about 1570. He married Mary Foster, daughter of Humphrey Foster, of County Gloucester. They were the parents of Mary, Anne, Susan, Anthony, Gyles, Richard, and William.

The Birds of Cheshire trace to Randoll Bird, of Yowley, Cheshire, who married Anne Merbury, daughter of Thomas Merbury, of Merbury. Their son, Richard Bird, of Yowley, married the daughter of a Davenport, and had a son, Richard Bird, of Yowley, who married the daughter of a Hocknell, of Duddon. Their son, John Bird, of Yowley, married Anne Delves, daughter of John Delves, of Delves Hall, and had John, Thomas, and Richard.

John Bird, son of John and Anne (Delves) Bird, lived at Yowley. His brother, Thomas Bird, established a branch of the family at Crew, Cheshire, and his youngest brother, Richard Bird, was also of Cheshire. All of these sons of John and Anne (Delves) Bird were living about 1500.

Another family of Birds in Cheshire was represented in 1580 in the city of Chester by William Bird, alderman and justice of the peace. Of him it is recorded "In the which servyce (he) demeaned hym selfe in sutche wise that bothe of her Majesties Counscell in England and Irelande reported hym to bee a verey good subjecte, a wyse man and a readye further (er) of her Majesties services." He was the son of another William Bird, who was Mayor of Chester in 1557, whose wife was Jane Norley, daughter of Raffe Norley, of Eccleston, Cheshire. William (2) Bird married three times and had children as follows: John, born about 1640; Richard, Jane, Alice, Thomas, and Ellen.

The Birds of Yorkshire descend from George Burd (or Bird), of New Castle, merchant, and at one time Mayor of New Castle. He married Ellinor Harbottle, daughter of Sir Ralph Harbottle, and had a son, Anthony. Anthony Bird married Elizabeth Hilton, daughter and co-heir of Hugh Hilton, of Slingsby. Their children were: George, Mark, Hugh, Henry, Isabel, Anne, Alice, Eleanor, Elizabeth, and were all born before 1600.

(The Family in America).

(I) Thomas Bird died about 1660. He was of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1644. He married and had children: 1. Joseph. 2. James, of whom further. 3. Hannah, married John North. 4. Hannah, married a Scott.

(II) James Bird, son of Thomas Bird, died in 1708. He married Lydia Steele. Children: 1. Thomas, of whom further. 2. Hannah, married Nathaniel Morgan. 3. Rebecca, married Samuel Lamb. 4. Lydia, married Peletiah Morgan. 5. Mehitable, married Simon Newell. 6. Elizabeth, married Ebenezer Alvord. 7. Daughter.

(III) Thomas (2) Bird, son of James and Lydia (Steele) Bird, died in 1725. He lived in that part of Farmington, Connecticut, afterwards called Northington, now Avon. He was a member of the church in 1691. He married, July 3, 1693, Mary Woodford. Children: 1. Mary. 2. John, born in 1695. 3. Joseph, of whom further. 4. Jonathan, born December 28, 1699. 5. Jonathan. 6. Jonathan. 7. Jonathan. 8. Jonathan.

(IV) Joseph Bird, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Woodford) Bird, was born December 27, 1696, died in 1754. He lived in Avon, removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1718-19, and to Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1748. He was chosen nine times to the General Court or State Legislature, and at his death he was Justice of the Quorum. He married (first), in 1721, Dorcas Norton, daughter of John

Scudamore

and Ruth (Moore) Norton. She died in 1750-51. He married (second), in 1752, Mrs. Eldredge. Children: 1. James. 2. Mary. 3. Thomas. 4. Moore, of whom further. 5. Isaac. 6. Ruth. 7. Joseph. 8. Nathaniel. 9. Amos.

(V) Moore Bird, son of Joseph and Dorcas (Norton) Bird, was born in 1729, and died in Salisbury, Connecticut, September 3, 1756. He married, in Salisbury, Connecticut, November 9, 1751, Rebecca Skinner. Children: 1. Asenath, of whom further. 2. Electa, born June 1, 1754. 3. Nathaniel, born March 25, 1756, died in infancy.

(VI) Asenath Bird, daughter of Moore and Rebecca (Skinner) Bird, was born December 5, 1752. She married Captain James Bradley. (See Bradley VI).

(The Scudamore-Skidmore Line).

Scudamore Arms—Gules, three stirrups, leathered and buckled or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or a lion's gamb sable, armed gules.

Skidmore Arms—Gules, three stirrups, leathers and buckles or.

Crest—A unicorn's head erased sable, platée.

Skidmore as a surname is derived from Norman-French "Escu d'amour," from which came the original family of Escudamour, or Scudamore. During the days of the early barons in England the family was noted for its excellent horsemanship and the superior breed of horses it possessed. Thomas Skidmore, the American founder, descended from a Norman ancestor, one of the captains who came to England with William the Conqueror. The home of the English family was mostly in Herefordshire.

(I) Thomas Skidmore, a descendant of Sir Thomas Scudamore, of Holme Lacy, Herefordshire, England, was born about 1600. About 1635 he was of Westerly, County Gloucester, England, and he sailed to America in the latter part of 1635. In 1636 he was of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1640 he sent to England for his wife and family. In 1648 he owned a home lot in New London, Connecticut, in 1650 had land in Stratford, Connecticut, and from there he moved to Fairfield, Connecticut, and in 1672 to Huntington, Long Island. He became town clerk of Huntington, representative to the General Assembly in 1673, and served in King Philip's War in 1676. He married (first), in England, Ellen. He married (second) Mrs. Joanna Baldwin, widow of Daniel Baldwin. He married (third) Mrs. Sarah Treadwell, widow of Edward Treadwell. Children of first marriage: 1. Thomas, of whom further. 2. Dorothy, married Hugh Griffin. 3. Jedidah, married Edward Higbee. 4. John. 5. Grace, married John Goulding. 6. Joseph.

(II) Thomas (2) Skidmore, son of Thomas and Ellen Skidmore, was born in England, about 1625, and died in Huntington, Long Island, at an advanced age. He owned land in Huntington and in many of the adjoining settlements also in Connecticut. He married Ellen. Children: 1. Thomas, of whom further. 2. Susanna. 3. Ellen.

(III) Thomas (3) Skidmore, son of Thomas (2) and Ellen Skidmore, removed to Connecticut, and lived on land owned by his father. He was, from all data available, father of Ellen Skidmore, born in 1701-04, who married Enos Bradley, of New Haven (see Bradley IV).

(The Sparrow Line).

Arms—Argent, three roses gules, a chief of the last.

Crest—A yew tree proper.

Through the line of Sparrow as traced hereafter the families of this record have a connection with that courageous, God-fearing band of Pilgrims whose names

surround the story of the passage and landing of the gallant little "Mayflower." A line of honor in its own right, the relationship that thus follows is one lending additional distinction to a proud family history.

(I) Richard Sparrow died in Eastham, Massachusetts, January 8, 1660. He came to America in 1632, settling at Plymouth, and removed to Eastham in 1653. He married Pandora and among their children was Jonathan, of whom further.

(II) Captain Jonathan Sparrow, son of Richard and Pandora Sparrow, was of Eastham, Massachusetts. He was captain of a train band, served in early Indian wars, and was Representative to the General Court in 1668 and for eighteen years following. He married (first), October 26, 1654, Rebecca Bangs, daughter of Edward Bangs. He married (second) Hannah (Prince) Mayo, daughter of Governor Thomas Prince, a leading figure in Plymouth, and granddaughter of William Brewster, mentioned below. He married (third), in 1698, Sarah (Lewis) Cobb. Children of first marriage: 1. Rebecca, married Thomas Freeman. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Priscilla, married Edward Gray. 4. Lydia, married (first) William Freeman, and (second) Jonathan Higgins. 5. Elizabeth, married Captain Samuel Freeman. 6. Jonathan. Children of the second marriage: 7. Richard, married Mercy Cobb. 8. Patience, married Joseph Paine.

Of the children of Jonathan Sparrow of his first marriage were Priscilla, who married Edward Gray, who was a grandson of James Chilton, of the "Mayflower," whose death took place on board that vessel; and Lydia, who married Jonathan Higgins, the grandson of Thomas Rogers, of the "Mayflower." Thomas Rogers was a native of England, and a member of the Leyden congregation. He was accompanied on the "Mayflower's" voyage by his son, Joseph, who became a resident of Duxbury, and afterwards lived in Eastham, Massachusetts, on Cape Cod. He was, in 1647, appointed lieutenant of the military company at Nawsett. The father, Thomas Rogers, died in the first sickness in 1621, and Joseph received his allotment of lands in the division at Plymouth in 1623. Thomas Rogers' other sons, John, William, and Noah, afterwards emigrated from England to the Plymouth Colony and settled at Duxbury, Massachusetts.

William Brewster, who was justly named the "Patriarch of the Plymouth Colony," was the moral, religious, and spiritual leader of the Colony, and until his death its trusted guide. His early environments were of wealth and prosperity, therefore he was not brought up to arduous labors. The surname is derived from Brewer, Brewster, Brewister, meaning a brewer of malt liquors, and appears among the old families in the reign of Edward III as ranking among "the English landed gentry." The Suffolk branch of the family, through Robert Brewster, of Mutford, became established in the fifteenth century at Castle Hedingham, located in Essex, and marriage relations were formed with several knighted families. It is from this branch that Elder Brewster was descended, his coat-of-arms being identical with the Suffolk family.

His father, William Brewster, was appointed in 1575-76 receiver of Scrooby and bailiff of the Manor House there, belonging to the Archbishop Sandys, of the Diocese of York. He had a life tenure of both these offices. Between 1583 and 1588 he was made postmaster, and became known as the "Post of Scrooby"; he was master of the court mails, accessible only to those connected with the court. The office of postmaster in those days was filled by

SPARROW.

Arms—Argent, three roses gules, a chief of the last.

Crest—A yew tree proper.

HONEYWOOD (HONYWOOD).

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three falcons' heads erased azure, beaked or.

Crest—A wolf's head couped ermine.

STEELE.

Arms—Argent, a bend chequy sable and ermine, between two lions' heads erased gules, a chief azure.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or a demi-ostrich with wings endorsed gules.

WOODFORD.

Arms—Sable, three leopards' heads reversed jessant de lis argent.

Crest—A naked savage wreathed about the head and waist, in the dexter hand a club, and in the sinister a palm branch in bend, all proper.

Motto—Libertate quietem. (Ease in liberty.)

NORTON.

Arms—Gules, a fret argent, over all a bend vaire.

Crest—A griffin sejant proper, winged gules, beak and forelegs or.

SKINNER.

Arms—Sable, a chevron or between three griffins' heads erased argent.

Crest—A griffin's head erased argent, holding in its mouth (beak) a dexter gauntlet.

Motto—Nunquam non paratus. (Never unprepared.)

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persons of high social station, and was a position of much consequence, as it involved the supplying of relay of horses and the entertainment of travelers. The Scrooby Manor was a residence of importance; royalty had often been entertained there, and Cardinal Wolsey was its inmate for several weeks after his downfall. The paternal Brewster died at Scrooby in 1590. The birth, marriage, and death records of the parish of Scrooby are intact only since 1595, and there is no authentic testimony of the date of birth or the birthplace of Elder Brewster. In accordance with an affidavit made by him at Leyden on June 25, 1609, in which he declares himself as being forty-two years of age, the date of his birth must have been in the last half of 1566 or the first half of 1567. That Scrooby was his birthplace is a matter of question, as there is no evidence that his father was a resident of that parish prior to his appointment as receiver. Young Brewster's education followed the lines given to the sons of nobility and gentry. He matriculated December 3, 1580, at Peterhouse, which was the oldest of the fourteen colleges, which afterward became the University of Cambridge, but he did not remain long enough at that institution to receive his degree. We find him after leaving Peterhouse in the service of William Davidson, Queen Elizabeth's Secretary of State; he accompanied him in August, 1585, to the Court of The Netherlands on a diplomatic mission. The downfall of William Davidson occurred in 1587, and William Brewster, leaving court circles, returned to Scrooby. At the time of his father's death he administered his estate, and succeeded him as postmaster. For his services he received the munificent salary of twenty pence a day, which was increased in July, 1603, to two shillings. He resided at the Manor House, and was held in high esteem among the people, associating with the gentlemen of the surrounding country, and was prominent in promoting and furthering religion. Of a serious and religious mind, the forms and customs of the Established Church became abhorrent to him, and he became interested and active in the cause of the dissenters. Always loyal to the home government, he reluctantly accepted the fact that his conscientious scruples required his separation from the Established Church. He helped to form a dissenting society which met at his residence, thus forming the nucleus which constituted the Plymouth Pilgrims. The meetings were interrupted by persecutions, continuance of which caused a number of the Separatists (by which they became known), to agitate in 1607 an emigration to Holland. William Brewster being under the ban of the church, became a member of a party which unsuccessfully tried to sail from Boston to Lincolnshire, England, and was arrested and imprisoned. He was in possession of considerable property at this time, a large part of which was spent to regain his liberty and in assisting the poorer members of the party to escape to Holland. His release from imprisonment having been obtained, a successful attempt of emigration was made and Holland was reached. After a short stay at Amsterdam he proceeded to Leyden, where the Rev. Mr. Robinson had established a church of which he was made ruling elder. He now found himself deprived of most of his wealth, and not fitted, like the other Pilgrims, to unaccustomed hardships and hard labor. His means had been spent in providing for his family, also by the treachery of a certain ship captain on his voyage to Leyden, who appropriated to himself most of his worldly

possessions, including valuable and choice books. He was not, however, disheartened; his collegiate education became available in this his hour of need. He established at Leyden a school; his knowledge of Latin brought him many students, both Danes and Germans, who desired to acquire education in the English language. This, supplemented by his cheerfulness and contentment, enabled him to bear the burden of straitened finances, and the hardships incidental to emigration were overcome. He could not look for any financial assistance from his children, who had been bred to refinement and culture and were not fitted for toilsome and laborious duties. He was materially benefited financially by the establishment of a printing office; religious books were printed that were contrabanded by the English Government, and the operation was closely watched by the English Ambassador, Sir Dudley Carleton. Elder Brewster was sent to England in 1619 to arrange for the emigration of the Pilgrims to America. The English Ambassador forwarded information of his departure for England, and recommended that he be apprehended and examined. His efforts were futile, and Elder Brewster returned to Leyden without being molested.

At the time of the departure of the Pilgrims for their future home in a new land, on account of his popularity, he was chosen their spiritual guide. He embarked on the "Mayflower" with his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Love, and the two youngest members of his family, Wrestling and Love, sons, the latter being an infant in arms. On the arrival of the voyagers on the bleak coast of Massachusetts, the famous Covenant establishing the Pilgrim Republic was drafted, and William Brewster is credited as being its author. For the first nine years of the Plymouth settlement he supplied the vacant pulpit, preaching impressive sermons; though often urged, he never administered the sacrament. Elder Brewster died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, April 16, 1644. His wife's death had preceded his, she passing away April 17, 1627. The late years of his life were spent in Duxbury, Massachusetts, with his son, Love, who was apparently the wealthiest man in that town, and was engaged in the cultivation of the paternal acres and establishing a family home. Jonathan, his eldest son, was living at the time of his father's death. He remained in Leyden at the time of the first emigration of the Pilgrims, but joined his father soon afterward at Plymouth. He removed to Connecticut, and died at Brewster's Neck, in that province.

(III) John Sparrow, son of Captain Jonathan and Rebecca (Bangs) Sparrow, was born in Eastham, Massachusetts, November 2, 1656, and died there, his will being proved March 19, 1734-35. He lived at Eastham, and served in the early Indian wars. He married, December 5, 1683, Apphia Tracy, daughter of John and Mary (Prence) Tracy. Mary (Prence) Tracy was the daughter of Governor Thomas Prence by his second wife, Mary (Collier) Prence. (His first wife was the daughter of William Brewster.) Children: 1. Rebecca, born December 23, 1684. 2. John, born August 24, 1687, died young. 3. Elizabeth, born January 19, 1689. 4. Stephen, of whom further.

(IV) Stephen Sparrow, son of John and Apphia (Tracy) Sparrow, was born September 6, 1694, and died in East Haddam, Connecticut, September 9, 1785. He lived at Eastham, Massachusetts, and removed with his sons to East Haddam, Connecticut, and served in the expedition to Louisburg in 1745. He married, at Eastham, Massachusetts, November 7,

1717, Annah Mulford, daughter of Thomas Jr., and Mary (Bassett) Mulford. She was born July 28, 1691, and died at East Haddam, Connecticut, June 26, 1772. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Thomas, born February 5, 1720-21. 3. Stephen, born March 18, 1723; married, in 1746, Apphia Pepper. 4. Elizabeth, twin with Stephen. 5. Nathaniel, born in 1725, died at East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1804. 6. Richard, born July 16, 1727; married (second), in 1763, Deborah Howland; he died before 1790, and his widow remained in East Haddam. 7. Joshua, born May 28, 1730. 8. Apphia, born July 18, 1731; married Abner Beebe. 9. James, born October 22, 1735.

(V) John (2) Sparrow, son of Stephen and Annah (Mulford) Sparrow, was born in Eastham, Massachusetts, July 6, 1719, and died in East Haddam, Connecticut, July 25, 1764, aged forty-five years. He removed from Eastham, Massachusetts, to East Haddam, Connecticut, before 1749. He married Elizabeth, who was born in 1723, and died in East Haddam, October 11, 1774, in her fifty-second year. Children: 1. Mary, born December 14, 1749. 2. Annah, of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, born December 13, 1753. 4. John, born February 22, 1756. 5. Apphia, born May 2, 1758. 6. Stephen, born November 8, 1760. 7. Benjamin, born November 9, 1762.

(VI) Annah Sparrow, daughter of John (2) and Elizabeth Sparrow, was born April 19, 1751. She married, April 2, 1777, Abner Banning (see Banning III).

BISHOP, Rev. Ethan Ferris,

Rector.

It seems that the House of Bishop, particularly those branches of that great house whose foundations were laid in Stamford, Bridgeport, and other towns and cities of Connecticut, was second to none in the versatility by which its members have been able to do many things so well that they have stood out as lights along the pathway of progress, and with their lamp of leadership in one line of endeavor or another, or in more than one line simultaneously, have illuminated the highway cast up by them and on which others of their kin or of their fellows have trod to the goal of successful achievement. With individuals of the Bishop family the light of genius has attended their way and by it they have been securely and brilliantly led to accomplish great things, not only for themselves but also for the lasting benefit of their fellowmen. While to a greater or less degree this endowment of life with the high reward of one's applied skill was a birthright of most members of the Bishop family who have shed luster on the history of the State of Connecticut, it appears to have bestowed its most prodigal of attainments and successes upon the principles of this memoir. They were acknowledged to be without their peers in the realm of transportation—railway and steamboat—and several members of the Bishop family contributed not a few pages to the annals of railroading in New England and of steamboat navigation in the coastal waters of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. The Bishop transportation genii did more, perhaps, than any others to develop railroad properties in the theaters of their operation during their day and generation. They were, indeed, "men of the hour."

Born in Madison, New Jersey, March 27, 1825, died in Bridgeport December 7, 1883, Ethan Ferris Bishop was a son of Alfred F. and Mary (Ferris) Bishop. His father was the captain of railroad construction who did more than any man of

his day in opening up the State of Connecticut and contiguous territory to modern transportation methods. He made one of the greatest careers of his generation as railroad, bridge, and canal builder. He was the builder of the New York & New Haven Railroad (now the New York, New Haven & Hartford), the Housatonic Valley Railroad, the old Berkshire, Washington & Saratoga Railroad, and the Naugatuck Railroad (now a subsidiary of the New Haven system).

On the paternal side, the founder of the Bishop family name in America was Rev. John Bishop. He was a Puritan minister at Stamford in 1643, accepting the call by journeying on foot, Bible under arm, from Boston to Stamford. His Bible is said to be carefully preserved by descendants. He married (first) Rebecca. He married (second) Joanna Royce, widow of Rev. Peter Prudden and of Captain Thomas Willet. Stephen Bishop, eldest child of Rev. John and Rebecca Bishop, was born in Stamford about 1660. He married Mercy. John (2) Bishop, eldest child of Stephen and Mercy Bishop, was born in Stamford about 1680. He married Mary Talmadge. (I) Pierson Bishop, who was a descendant of Rev. John Bishop, was living in Stamford in 1790. He married Hannah Finch. (II) William Bishop, son of Pierson and Hannah (Finch) Bishop, was born June 23, 1769, at Stamford, died February 24, 1844. He married Susanna, daughter of John and Sarah (Nichols) Scofield. (III) Alfred F., son of William and Susanna (Scofield) Bishop, was born in Stamford December 21, 1798, died June 12, 1849. He removed to New Jersey when he was a young man and there he entered upon his remarkable career as a railroad contractor. He built the Morris Canal and also constructed the bridge over the Raritan River at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Having come to Bridgeport in 1836, he took upon himself the financial burden and executed the plans for building the Housatonic Valley Railroad. His next successful enterprise was the construction of the Berkshire, Washington & Saratoga Railroad. In 1845, he, having gathered together a number of highly influential men of Connecticut as fellow-incorporators, attempted the construction of the Naugatuck Railroad. The first president of this railroad was the celebrated Timothy Dwight.

In 1849 Mr. Bishop began the construction of the New York & New Haven Railroad. While these two great pieces of railroad building were nearing completion Mr. Bishop died at Saratoga, New York. The New Haven Railroad's directors said of him in 1849: "The work which owes its execution to him will be a monument to carry down his name with honor to the future." Mr. Bishop married, October 11, 1821, at Greenwich, Connecticut, Mary, daughter of Ethan Ferris. Their children: 1. Ethan Ferris, of this review. 2. William D., who became one of the greatest executives that the New Haven system has ever had. 3. Henry Bishop, born at Madison August 26, 1839, died January 17, 1895; married Maggie Mallory, whose father had been Secretary of War in the Confederate government.

(IV) Ethan Ferris Bishop received his preliminary education in the schools of his native Madison, New Jersey, and in 1838, when he was thirteen years of age, he removed to Bridgeport, where he continued his schooling. He matriculated at Yale College in 1845, but an accident in his youth having impaired his eyesight, he was obliged to relinquish his studies. He became a clerk in his father's office and also pursued his studies in theology, and became rector of the Church of the Na-

tivity at Bridgeport. He continued to serve in his father's office until the latter's death in 1849. He was made executor of his father's estate and in that capacity closed up the accounts that had been left open when death interrupted his father's career as builder of railroads. In 1850 he was elected a director of the Naugatuck Railroad, and in 1851 he was chosen president of that road. He served that road as its executive until 1855, when he resigned and engaged in railroading in the Middle West. Principal among the railroads he operated were the Milwaukee & Watertown, the Milwaukee & Chicago, and the Dubuque & Sioux City. Upon his return to Bridgeport he was reëlected president of the Naugatuck Railroad, and held that office from 1873 until his death. With the organization of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company in 1865, Mr. Bishop was made its president. This office he afterward relinquished in favor of his son, Dr. Sydney Bishop. In 1859 he yielded to the desire and ambition of his youth, and he entered the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he with some outside assistance built the Church of the Nativity, which he served as rector. Five years later, 1864, the college adjoining the church was finished, and within its walls orphans and needy boys received a thorough preparation for college or a business life.

Mr. Bishop held a large place in the social and fraternal life of Bridgeport and the State of Connecticut. He was affiliated with Hamilton Commandery, Knights Templar; St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Council, Royal and Select Masters; Jerusalem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the Masonic fraternity as well as in his church connections Mr. Bishop was extremely active for the major part of his life.

Mr. Bishop married, March 22, 1847, at Brooklyn, New York, Georgianna Moody, born in England, daughter of John and Elizabeth Frances Moody. Her father was born in England, and came to Bridgeport, where he took up his home on North Avenue, near the present Mountain Grove Cemetery. He developed that section, and became a dealer in real estate, carrying on this line of business to a considerable extent. He died at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife, who also was born in England, died at the age of sixty. They were the parents of eleven children. To Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Ferris Bishop there were born three children: 1. Sydney, who was the successor of his father in the presidency of the New York and Bridgeport Steamboat Company and for a number of years practiced medicine. 2. Alfred, born June 18, 1855, died in infancy. 3. Elizabeth Frances, born March 19, 1863. Mrs. Georgianna (Moody) Bishop, widow of Rev. Ethan Ferris Bishop, died January 17, 1898.

The father, Alfred F., and the son, Ethan Ferris Bishop, it will be readily gathered from this memoir, were true to the best traditions of the Bishop family. By their lives and deeds they gave to the generations in which they moved and to their successors the incalculable benefits of their skill and industry. Who shall be able to compute the blessings that have come to their fellow-men from the majestic sweep of those transportation lines, rail and water, which they promoted, builded and developed and maintained! They were honorable, clean-living men; they occupied a high plane of moral and spiritual endeavor; and their well-nigh marvelous successes in material things they shared with a lavish hand with those

with whom they had contact—in business, in social, and in community life. The influence of their lives upon their immediate and upon their remote beneficiaries glows like a perpetual fire upon the altars of hallowed memory.

FRISBIE, Edward Laurens,

Manufacturer, Legislator.

Arms—Argent, three fleurs-de-lis gules.

By the middle of the thirteenth century the surname Frisbie was well established in several counties in England, and we find numerous entries in the Hundred Rolls, 1273. The name is of local origin, signifying that those who first adopted it were residents of Frisby, a chapelry in County Leicester, whence families of the name spread into all parts of England. Early entries preserve the particle "de," which disappears toward the close of the fifteenth century.

The Connecticut Frisbies are the descendants of Edward and John Frisbie, for whom long established tradition claims a Welsh origin. Both were signers of the Plantation and Church Covenant of the town of Branford, Connecticut, in January, 1668, and both became the progenitors of families which have wielded powerful influences in the life of Connecticut since the earliest days of the Colony. The late Edward Laurens Frisbie, well known manufacturer and public man of Waterbury, was a lineal descendant of Edward Frisbie, who came from Wales and settled in the Hartford Colony soon after its establishment, and who, in 1644, was one of a party that purchased Totoket (now Branford) and organized a town government there. The line descends through Elijah Frisbie, the first of the name to settle in Waterbury.

(I) John Frisbie, the first of the direct line to whom it has been possible to trace, was a resident of the town of Branford. He married Abigail Culpepper, and among their children was Elijah, mentioned below.

(II) Elijah Frisbie, son of John and Abigail (Culpepper) Frisbie, was born in Branford, and resided there until 1759, when he removed to Wolcott. Here he lived on the Waterbury Road until his death on February 15, 1800, at the age of eighty-one years. Elijah Frisbie's house stood in the historic Bronson's Meadow until 1801. A stone was set in the boundary line between Waterbury and Wolcott at that date, "where the center of the house was." Elijah Frisbie married (first) Abigail Culver (see Culver IV), who died April 19, 1771; (second) Elizabeth Ives, who died October 11, 1776; (third) Lydia Redfield.

(III) Reuben Frisbie, son of Elijah and Abigail (Culver) Frisbie, was born in Branford, Connecticut, and removed to Waterbury with his father, settling on Bronson's Meadow, where he resided until his death. He married (first) Elizabeth Wakelee, May 25, 1769. She was the daughter of Ebenezer Wakelee, and died in Waterbury, November 22, 1778. (See Wakelee IV.) He married (second) Ruth Seward, daughter of Amos Seward, on June 3, 1779. Reuben Frisbie died September 10, 1824, aged seventy-eight years.

(IV) Daniel Frisbie, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Wakelee) Frisbie, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 16, 1771. He was a prosperous farmer and prominent resident of Waterbury. He married, September 29, 1794, Eunice Hill, daughter of Lieutenant Jared Hill (see Hill V). Daniel Frisbie died November 15, 1850.

(V) Laurens Frisbie, son of Daniel and

Eunice (Hill) Frisbie, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 2, 1800. He married, in 1821, Artimesia Welton, who was born April 15, 1798, daughter of Richard, Jr., and Sarah (Gunn) Welton; she was a descendant of John Welton, the founder, through Richard, Eliakim, Richard, and Richard. Their children were: 1. Sarah Mariend, born September 22, 1822. 2. Edward Laurens, of further mention. 3. Felicia Ann, born July 31, 1827.

(VI) Edward Laurens Frisbie, son of Laurens and Artimesia (Welton) Frisbie, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 22, 1824. He spent his childhood on his father's farm, was educated in the local schools, and on completing his studies returned to farming. In 1847, at the age of twenty-three years, he entered the kettle department of the Waterbury Brass Company, where he remained until the summer of 1848, when the old method of manufacturing kettles by stamping was superceded by a machine for spinning them. In the spring of 1849 he entered the employ of Brown & Elton, and was engaged in casting brass and German silver with this firm until it was dissolved and the new firm of Brown Brothers formed. Under the new organization he was made foreman of the casting department. His connection with Brown Brothers covered a period of thirty years, during which time he rose rapidly to a position of influence in the firm, eventually taking a leading part in its management. In 1854 he purchased an interest in the business, and thenceforward until his retirement from active business life in 1883, he directed the policies of the firm. During the greater part of this period he was actively and prominently identified with numerous industrial and financial enterprises in Waterbury. Mr. Frisbie was a member of the board of trustees of the Waterbury Savings Bank, and for several years was its president. He was a prime factor in the movement which resulted in the founding of the Dime Savings Bank, of which he was a trustee until his death. He was also a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank and was its president at the time of his death. In 1854 Mr. Frisbie made his entrance into public life in Waterbury, as the representative of his district in the Connecticut State Legislature. From this time forward he took an active and influential part in the official affairs of Waterbury, serving in various public offices, and lending his support continuously to all movements which had for their end the betterment of civic conditions. In 1872 he was reëlected to the Legislature. Mr. Frisbie was also a member of the Board of Selectmen before the incorporation of Waterbury as a city. Under the city government he served as a member of the City Council, and as a member of numerous boards and committees. He was a member of the Board of Assessors and justice of the peace for many years. Mr. Frisbie was a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and until his death was a prominent leader in the councils of his party. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian; when St. John's Parish was divided and Trinity Parish formed, he became a vestryman in the newly-established church and was later one of its wardens. Despite the varied and insistent nature of his public service and his business and financial interests, Mr. Frisbie was essentially a home-lover, finding his greatest enjoyment at his own fireside. His home was the center of a wide and cultured circle of friends. A man of deep sympathies, sincere in his purpose and steadfast in his attachments, Mr. Frisbie's friends were legion, and his death caused genuine sorrow among hundreds.

On February 11, 1850, Mr. Frisbie mar-

ried (first) Hannah A. Welton, daughter of Hershel Welton, of Wolcott; she died July 10, 1857. Two of their four children died in infancy; two attained majority. Children: 1. Mary A., who became the wife of Ellis Phelan. 2. Edward Laurens, a resident of Waterbury.

Mr. Frisbie married (second) Josephine Deming, daughter of Abner Deming, of Derby; she died October 14, 1872, leaving one daughter, Josephine. On October 2, 1884, Mr. Frisbie married (third) Emily J. Welton, daughter of George Wales and Mary (Graham) Welton, of Waterbury (see Welton VII). Mrs. Frisbie is a member of the Melicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, holding a life membership in the chapter. She is also a member of the Woman's Club, and was at one time its president, the third woman to hold the office. She has long been active in the benevolent and philanthropic efforts of Trinity Church, and has been a generous donor to all such endeavors in Waterbury. Mrs. Frisbie is widely and eminently known in the more conservative social circles of the city. Edward Laurens Frisbie died at his home in Waterbury, April 13, 1909.

(The Welton Line).

Arms—Argent, a mullet gules, on a chief of the second a demi-lion rampant of the field.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant argent, guttée de sang.

The surname Welton, of local origin, and therefore of ancient date, appears in medieval English registers of as early date as the Hundred Rolls, 1273, where we find the entry—Roger de Weltone—for County Bedford. Parishes of the name flourished in the thirteenth century in Counties Oxford, Lincoln, Northants, and in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The particle "de" was eventually dropped, and the name in its present form has figured in English life and affairs for over seven hundred years.

The American Weltons, distinctively a Connecticut family, comprise the progeny of one John Welton, an Englishman of substance, whose descendants have played notable parts in the public, professional, and business life of Connecticut Colony and Commonwealth for two and a half centuries. The line of ancestry traced herein is that of the late George Wales Welton, one of the organizers of the Waterbury Brass Company, and one of the leading business men of Waterbury in the middle decades of the last century.

(I) John Welton, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was, according to family tradition, originally a resident of Saybrook, whence he removed early to Farmington. Here he was one of the pioneer settlers, and in 1672 was one of the eighty-four proprietors of the town. In 1674 he was a signer of the articles of agreement. John Welton shared in all the allotments except the first, and was probably in Mattatuck as early as 1679. Here he was one of the twenty-five who pledged themselves to pay the salary of Mr. Peck, the first minister. In 1691 he was a member of the local militia, with the rank of corporal. In 1708 he was selectman, and for eight years, between 1698 and 1714, filled the office of town constable. He lived on the south side of West Main Street. His house lot, containing two acres, was bounded on the east by land of Thomas Judd, Jr., west by land of Abraham Andruss, Sr., and north and south by the highway. John Welton married Mary ———; she died October 18, 1716. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom were born in Farmington before the removal of the family to Waterbury. John Welton died June 18, 1726; his son

George was administrator of the estate. He was one of the leading men of the early settlement at Waterbury.

(II) Richard Welton, son of John and Mary Welton, was born September 27, 1679, and is reputed to have been the first child of English parents born in Waterbury. In May, 1699, and in 1723, he became a townsman. He was apparently a carpenter by trade and was also a sergeant of militia. He first bought the house and a lot of three acres on the corner of Grove and Willow streets of his brother Stephen, for which he gave "a horse and a young stear and a parcel of timber," on August 1, 1703. In 1711, "in consideration of a two year old heffer," he conveyed the land (no mention is made of the house) to John Scovill. In 1708 he had purchased the house of Joseph Gaylord, Jr., in Buckshill, and removed there. Richard Welton married Mary Upson, daughter of Stephen Upson.

(III) Richard Welton, son of Richard and Mary (Upson) Welton, was born in Waterbury, January 5, 1701. He was a prosperous landowner and farmer. On November 3, 1724, he married Anne Fenton, (see Fenton II). He died January 11, 1766.

(IV) Captain John Welton, son of Richard and Anne (Fenton) Welton, was born January 26, 1726-27, in Waterbury, Connecticut. He was a farmer of Buckshill. From an early period he was a prominent member of the Episcopal Society, and held the office of senior warden. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he espoused the cause of the colonies, became a moderate Whig, and was confided in by the friends of Colonial independence. In 1784 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and the same year was elected to the Legislature, of which he was a useful and much respected member for fifteen sessions. It is said that few men were listened to with more deference than he. He died January 22, 1816. John Welton married, January 5, 1758, Dorcas Hickcox (see Hickcox IV).

(V) Richard Fenton Welton, son of Captain John and Dorcas (Hickcox) Welton, was born April 17, 1767. On reaching manhood he removed to the center of the town, and lived on East Main Street, near the west end of the lot on which the Church of the Immaculate Conception stands. His lot was bounded on the west by land of James Scovil's, the division line being about where the west line of Phœnix Alley now is. About 1803 he established a general merchandise business, in a store which he owned on the corner of East and South Main streets. About 1810, his health failing, he gave up his business, and returned to Buckshill, where he purchased a small farm. In 1817 he disposed of this and removed to a farm near the present residence of Hiram E. Welton. Richard F. Welton married (first) Sarah Anna Hickcox. He married (second) Anna Porter (see Porter V). Children: 1. Caroline. 2. George Wales, of whom further. 3. Joseph C.

(VI) George Wales Welton, son of Richard Fenton and Anna (Porter) Welton, was born in the old Welton homestead on East Main Street, Waterbury, August 26, 1809. After preparatory studies in the Buckshill School, he entered the Waterbury Academy. On completing his studies, he turned to agricultural pursuits, and until 1845 was engaged successfully in extensive farming operations. In the latter year he was one of the prime movers in the formation of the now famous Waterbury Brass Company, and until 1857 filled the position of superintendent of the company's plants. In 1857 he became superintendent of the Holmes,

Booth & Hayden's plant, and served in this capacity for thirteen years. Throughout this period he was a leading figure in the manufacturing circles of Waterbury, a man whose judgment and ability were eagerly sought and highly respected. Mr. Welton was one of the founders of the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company, and a member of its board of directors until his death. He was also a stockholder in the Oakville Pin Company.

George Wales Welton stands out predominantly from the ranks of those men who directed the first industrial and commercial growth of the city of Waterbury, and laid the foundation for its present commanding position in the manufacturing life of New England. He was a man of long vision, cognizant of the resources of his native city, and ambitious for its development. Every public movement for the advancement of civic interests had his interested support. He remained aloof from politics, however.

On September 11, 1837, Mr. Welton married (first) in Waterbury, Harriet Minor, daughter of Archibald Minor, of Wolcott, Connecticut. Child: Harriet Minor, who became the wife of Leverett D. Kinea, of Thomaston, Connecticut.

On December 22, 1840, Mr. Welton married (second) Mary Graham, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of Cyrus Graham (see Graham III). Children: 1. Mary Elizabeth, became the wife of George E. Bissell, the noted sculptor; they have five children: i. George Welton, dean of the Michigan State College at Lansing. ii. Isabella Graham, at home. iii. Harry Johnson. iv. Joseph Welton, died in childhood. v. Percy R., United States Army. 2. Emily J., mentioned below. 3. Ellen Caroline, who married James E. Coer, of Waterbury. 4. George Richard, now deceased; married Nellie C. Webster, of Thomaston; their daughter, Gertrude Webster Welton, is a graduate of St. Margaret's School, of Wellesley College, and the medical department of the University of Michigan. Miss Welton is now a well known physician of New York City, and is in charge of the X-ray department of the Polyclinic Hospital, of New York. 5. Child, who died in infancy.

(VII) Emily J. Welton, daughter of George Wales and Mary (Graham) Welton, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 27, 1845. She married, October 2, 1884, Edward Laurens Frisbie, of Waterbury (see Frisbie VI).

(The Graham Line).

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th or, on a chief sable three escallops of the first, for Graham; 2nd and 3rd argent, three roses gules, barbed and seeded proper, for the title of Montrose.

Crest—A falcon proper, beaked and armed or, killing a stork argent, beaked and membered gules.

Motto—*N'oubliez.* (Do not forget.)

Few families, says Sir Walter Scott, can boast of greater historic renown than that of Graham. Great obscurity and numerous fables invest the origin of the name, yet even Sir Robert Douglas repeats the old story that the Grahams are descended from the famous warrior, Robert Graham, who with his men breached the Roman wall in 420 and won it the name of Graham's Dyke in the time of Fergus II. (Graham's Dyke is still the local name for the Roman fortified frontier, consisting of rampart, forts and road, which ran across the narrow isthmus of Scotland from the Firth of Clyde and formed the northern boundary of Roman Britain.) The first authentic appearance of the name in Scottish history occurs *circa* 1143-47, when William of Graham was one of the witnesses of David I to the Holyrood Charter. In this entry the name is spelled

De Graeme, which would indicate a local origin. The descendants of this progenitor form one of the largest and most distinguished families in Scotland. They possess the dukedom, marquisates, and earldom of Montrose; marquisate of Graham and Buchanan; earldoms of Airth, Kincardine, Monteith, and Strathern; viscountcies of Dundas, Dundee and Preston; lordships of Aberuthven, Kilpoint, etc; barony of Esk, etc.

The American families of the name descend from several unrelated progenitors. Connecticut and Massachusetts boast many distinguished Graham families. Tradition has it that the Grahams of Connecticut descend from three brothers. One of the first of the name to settle within the limits of the colony was Benjamin Graham, of Hartford. Several members of the family rendered valiant service during the American Revolution. Mrs. Emily J. (Welton) Frisbie, widow of the late Edward L. Frisbie, of Waterbury, Connecticut (see Frisbie VI), descends maternally from the Graham family.

(I) Jesse Graham, great-grandfather of Mrs. Frisbie, was born in 1761, and was but fifteen years of age on the outbreak of the American Revolution. He enlisted as a drummer-boy, however, and his name appears on the payroll of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Zebulon Butler commanding, as having received pay from January 1, 1781, to December 31, 1781. His name again appears on the Census of Pensions, as returned under Act for Taking the Sixth Census in 1840, at which time he was a resident of Chatham, in Middlesex County, and was seventy-nine years old. Jesse Graham was a farmer and well-known resident of Chatham for several decades. He married, and among his children was Cyrus, mentioned below.

(II) Cyrus Graham, son of Jesse Graham, was a well-known resident of West Hartford, Connecticut. He married Fanny Curtis, and they were the parents of Mary, mentioned below.

(III) Mary Graham, daughter of Cyrus and Fannie (Curtis) Graham, was born May 18, 1817, and died February 13, 1892. She married, December 22, 1840, George Wales Welton, of Waterbury, Connecticut (see Welton VI).

(IV) Emily J. Welton, daughter of George Wales and Mary (Graham) Welton, became the wife of the late Edward Laurens Frisbie, of Waterbury (see Frisbie VI).

(The Wakelee Line).

Arms—Argent, on a cross sable five lions rampant or.

Crest—A lion rampant or, in the dexter paw a tulip gules slipped vert.

The origin of this surname is seen in the Anglo-Saxon *waecan* or *waeccan*, meaning to watch. This took a diminutive form in the eighth century in the early Teutonic as Wachilo, which became Wakley, Weekly, Wakelin, and Wakelen. Wakley and Weekly appear in Devonshire and Kent, respectively. Waklyn, Wakelyn and Wakelen appear in Derbyshire and Northampton. Hugh Waklyn, of Eden in Devonshire, lived in the fifteenth century and in Sutton Hundred in Northamptonshire. Thomas Wakelin appears as early as 1375. Thomas Wakely, of Devonshire, was a member of Parliament for Navan, in that shire in 1585.

(I) Henry Wakelyn or Wakelee, as the name was afterwards written, held land in Hartford, Connecticut, and was one of the first settlers of Stratford, appearing there before 1650. He held home lot No. 15 on Main Street in Stratford. His wife was a widow when she married him, as Henry Wakelyn was administrator to the

estate of his wife's other husband, May 15, 1650. He is called of Hartford. His wife's name was Sarah, and she was living in 1711. Henry Wakelee died in 1689; his will was probated July 11, 1689. Children: 1. Deliverance, married, December 13, 1678, Hannah Nash. 2. James, of whom further. 3. Jacob, married Hannah Peet. 4. Patience, married Timothy Titterton. 5. Abigail, born in 1666, married John Beardsley. 6. Mary, married a Stevens. 7. Mercy.

(II) James Wakelee, son of Henry and Sarah Wakelee, of Stratford, Connecticut, was born about 1658, and died about 1710. He married (second) Hannah Griffin, February 26, 1701-02. Children: 1. James, born December 28, 1688. 2. Joseph, baptized in June, 1689. 3. Henry, born May 15, 1691. 4. Ebenezer, of whom further. 5. Hannah, married, in 1728, Nehemiah Allen.

(III) Ebenezer Wakelee, son of James Wakelee, removed to Wolcott, Connecticut, which was at that time called "Big Plains." He was one of the earliest settlers there, and held considerable property in the town. He married Elizabeth Nichols, daughter of Joseph Nichols, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Children: 1. David, married, February 21, 1788, Mary Parker. 2. Elizabeth, of whom further. 3. Sarah, married, November 26, 1777, Josiah Barnes.

(IV) Elizabeth Wakelee, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Nichols) Wakelee, married, in 1769, Reuben Frisbie, son of Elijah Frisbie (see Frisbie III).

(The Hill Line).

Arms—Gules, two bars ermine, in chief, a lion passant or.

Crest—A lion passant or, holding in the dexter paw a cross gules.

Hill is one of the oldest of English surnames, and can be said to have been derived from two sources. The first is "hill," a derivation characteristic of a locality; secondly, it can be said that it came from the old Norman *hild*, which means war or strife. Early records in the fourteenth century speak of Geoffrey de Hil; and Sir Rowland Hill was Lord Mayor of London in 1492.

(I) Robert Hill, a member of this large and noted family, embarked from England, July 14, 1635, in the ship "Defence," Edmund Bostocke, master, sailing from Boston, Massachusetts. He is called twenty years old at this date, and was in the service of Craddock, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was in Boston until 1638, and at that time removed to the new colony of New Haven, Connecticut, where he was one of the earliest settlers. He was a signer of the compact, June 4, 1639, and is recorded as having inventoried his brother's (John Hill) estate in 1647. He died in August, 1663. He married (second), in 1662, Adeline, widow of Robert Johnson. Children: 1. Abiah, baptized January 23, 1648; died young. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Hannah, born January 18; baptized January 23, 1653. 4. Ebenezer, baptized August 12, 1655; married Mercy Brooks, in 1677. 5. Nathaniel, born May 22, 1659; died young.

(II) John Hill, son of Robert Hill, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, June 10, 1651, and was baptized January 12, 1652. He married Hannah Grannis, daughter of Edward and Hannah (Wakefield) Grannis, January 12, 1681. Children: 1. Abigail, born December 24, 1681. 2. Sarah, born January 29, 1684. 3. John, born November 5, 1687. 4. Mehitable, born in August, 1690. 5. Obadiah, of whom further. 6. Stephen, born December, 1702.

(III) Obadiah Hill, son of John and Hannah (Grannis) Hill, was born in New

Haven, Connecticut, October, 1697. He was living in 1755. He married Hannah Frost, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Tuttle) Frost, who was born in June, 1706. Children: 1. Eunice, born March 28, 1731. 2. Sarah, born May 20, 1732. 3. Mary, born October 5, 1733. 4. Lieutenant Jared, of whom further.

(IV) Lieutenant Jared Hill, son of Obadiah and Hannah (Frost) Hill, was born in North Haven, Connecticut, August 10, 1736. He was a private in the French and Indian War and was a lieutenant in the Revolution. He removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1784, and purchased a farm on East Mountain. He died April 20, 1816. He married Eunice Tuttle, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Mansfield) Tuttle, who lived to be very old, and died in 1829, aged ninety years (born in 1739). She was a person of rare qualities of head and heart, distinguished for her beauty and courage (see Tuttle V). Children: 1. Obadiah. 2. Charles, died in Cheshire, Connecticut. 3. Hannah, married Thomas Welton. 4. Eunice, of whom further. 5. Jared. 6. David. 7. Samuel Mansfield. 8. Lydia, baptized July 6, 1796. 9. Samuel, baptized July 6, 1796. And other children.

(V) Eunice Hill, daughter of Lieutenant Jared and Eunice (Tuttle) Hill, married Daniel Frisbie (see Frisbie IV).

(The Culver Line).

Crest—A dexter cubit arm holding in the hand a club proper underneath the crest an empty shield argent.

This patronymic is derived from the word Colver, meaning a pigeon or dove. The name, although not very numerous in England, appears there in the early sixteenth century. William Culvere is an early name mentioned in the Hundred Rolls.

(I) Edward Colver, the Puritan founder of this family, emigrated to this country with John Winthrop, the younger son of the Governor John Winthrop. He was a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635 and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts. He participated in King Philip's War. He removed to Roxbury between 1644 and 1648, and finally to Mystic, Connecticut. He died there in 1685, aged about eighty-five years. He married, in Dedham, Massachusetts, September 19, 1638, Ann, daughter of John Ellis. Children: 1. John, born April 15, 1640; baptized September 19, 1641, at Dedham, Massachusetts. 2. Joshua, of whom further. 3. Samuel, born January 9, 1644; baptized January 29, 1644. 4. Joseph, baptized at Dedham, September 20, 1646. 5. Gershom, baptized at Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 3, 1648. 6. Infant daughter, baptized at Roxbury, April 11, 1652. 7. Edward, Jr., born about 1654.

(II) Joshua Colver, son of Edward and Ann (Ellis) Colver, was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, January 12, 1642. He died at Wallingford, Connecticut, April 23, 1713. He married, December 23, 1672, Elizabeth Ford, daughter of Timothy Ford. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born October 7, 1673; died May 2, 1676. 2. Ann, born May 15, 1677; died September 8, 1677. 3. Elizabeth, born August 21, 1678; died April 19, 1704. 4. Joshua, born September 21, 1684. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. Abigail, born December 26, 1686. 7. Sarah, born January 23, 1688. 8. Ephraim, born September 7, 1692.

(III) Samuel Culver (as this line uses the name), son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Ford) Colver, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, September 21, 1684, twin with his brother Joshua. He died July 4, 1750. He married (first) Sarah, who died January 18, 1727; and (second), January 3, 1728, Ruth Sedgwick. Children (by

first marriage): 1. Elizabeth, born February 12, 1715; married (first) Isaac Brackett; (second) Daniel Frisbie, May 4, 1748. 2. Sarah, born December 23, 1716; married, June 18, 1740, Moses Cook; died at Waterbury, Connecticut, January 4, 1760. 3. Abigail, of whom further. 4. Esther, born March 17, 1721; died May 5, 1741. 5. Caleb, born February 18, 1723. 6. Enoch, born January 30, 1725. 7. Ebenezer, born December 9, 1726. Children (by second marriage): 8. Samuel, born September 25, 1728; served in the Revolution. 9. Anna, born October 3, 1732; married, December 25, 1751, Stephen Cook. She died December 10, 1769.

(IV) Abigail Culver, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Culver, was born December 17, 1718. She married Elijah Frisbie (see Frisbie II).

(The Tuttle Line).

Arms—Azure, on a bend doubly cotised argent a lion passant, sable.

Crest—On a mount vert, a bird, proper, in the beak a branch of olive, fruited, or.

Motto—Pax.

The derivation of this name is seen in very ancient application of *tot* and *tut*, which was evolved from Teutates, the name of a Celtic God. The root may be seen in the Greek *theos*, or deity. The combination of *tut* with hill, to form Tuthill; or "the hill of God" has been applied to certain hills and places in England. Examples are Tutnall, Tetnall, and Tartenhill. Tuthill, or Tuttle, as a patronymic, is thus traced back in this manner, and is truly a grand old name. Tuthill, Tuttil, Tutoll, Tottle, Tuttle, Tatyle, Totehall, etc., are some of the varieties under which it presents itself.

The English Tothills lived in Devon, beginning with the fifteenth century. Geoffrey Tothill was alderman of Exeter; one branch of the family was related to the Drake family, a member of which was Sir Francis Drake, of explorer fame.

(I) William Tuttle, the ancestor of this Tuttle family, came to Boston, Massachusetts, in July, 1635. He was designated by the appellation of Mr., removed from Boston in 1638 to Quinnipiac, and thence, in 1641, to Hartford, Connecticut. He died in June, 1673, and his widow was granted the administration of his estate. He married Elizabeth, who died December 30, 1684, aged seventy-two years. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Hannah, born in England, in 1632-33; married (first) in 1649, John Pantrey; married (second) June 23, 1654, Thomas Wells, Jr. 3. Thomas, born in England, in 1634-35; married, May 24, 1661, Hannah Powell. 4. Jonathan, baptized in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 8, 1637; married Rebecca Bell. 5. David, baptized in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 7, 1639. He died unmarried in 1693. 6. Joseph, baptized in New Haven, Connecticut, November 22, 1640; married, May 2, 1667, Hannah Munson. 7. Sarah, baptized in New Haven, in April, 1642; married, November 22, 1663, John Slauson. 8. Elizabeth, baptized in New Haven, November 9, 1645; married, November 19, 1667, Richard Edwards. 9. Simon, baptized March 28, 1647. 10. Benjamin, baptized October 29, 1648; died (s. p.) June 13, 1677. 11. Mercy, born April 27, baptized May 19, 1650; married, May 2, 1667, Samuel Brown. 12. Nathaniel, baptized February 29, 1652; married, August 10, 1682, Sarah Howe.

(II) John Tuttle, son of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, was born in England in 1631, and died in East Haven, Connecticut, November 12, 1683. He had a house and lot in East Haven, which he sold in 1662. The inventory of his estate gives his wealth as being estimated at seventy-

nine pounds. He married, November 8, 1653, Catherine or Kattareen Lane, perhaps daughter of John Lane, who was of Milford in 1640. Children: 1. Hannah, born November 2, 1655; married, November 7, 1672, Samuel Clark. 2. John, born September 15, 1657; married, May 29, 1689, Mary Burroughs. 3. Samuel, of whom further. 4. Sarah, born January 22, 1661-62; married, September 10, 1685, John Humiston. 5. Daniel, born April 13, 1664. 6. Mary, twin with Daniel. 7. Elizabeth, born November 19, baptized November 21, 1666; married John Read, Jr., of Norwalk. 8. David, born November 14, 1668. 9. Susanna, who died October, 1683. 10. James.

(III) Samuel Tuttle, son of John and Catherine (Lane) Tuttle, was born January 9, 1659-60, and died between 1731 and 1733. He was a stone mason in calling and joined the church in New Haven in 1692. He married (first) Sarah Newman, daughter of Samuel Newman, who died; (second) Abigail, daughter of John Frost, and widow of Thomas Barnes. Children (of first marriage): 1. Mary, born January 31, 1684; married, October 1, 1704, Ebenezer Frost. 2. Jemima, born December 6, 1686; married, in April, 1707, Thomas Jacobs. 3. Stephen, born in 1688; married Rachel Mansfield. 4. Abigail, born April 4, 1692; married, July 23, 1717, Daniel Atwater. 5. Martha, born March 18, 1694; married, February 15, 1717, John Smith. 6. Josiah, born April 5, 1696; baptized in December, 1697; married, June 11, 1719, Deborah Barnes. 7. Sarah, born January 17, 1698; married John Moulthrop. 8. Daniel, of whom further.

(IV) Daniel Tuttle, son of Samuel and Sarah (Newman) Tuttle, was born August 23, 1702, and died about 1772. He married, April 25, 1726, Mary Mansfield, daughter of Samuel Mansfield. Children: 1. Samuel, born February 12, 1727. 2. Daniel, married Christian, daughter of Ebenezer Norton. 3. Mary, married January 17, 1755, Jacob Brockett. 4. Eunice, of whom further.

(V) Eunice Tuttle, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Mansfield) Tuttle, was born in 1739. She married Lieutenant Jared Hill (see Hill IV).

(The Fenton Line).

Arms—Argent, a cross between four fleurs-de-lis sable.

Crest—A fleur-de-lis enfiled with a ducal coronet or.

Schenck, in the valuable history of Fairfield, Connecticut, names Jonathan Fenton, or Fanton, as an early settler of that place, while Holmes, in his "Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700," cites Robert Fenton as having been at Woburn, Massachusetts, before 1688. The name is not numerous in New England, but its position has been at all times one of honor and respect, while alliance through marriage has been made with New England's first families.

(I) Jonathan Fenton married (first) Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Harvey) Hide, of Fairfield; (second) Sarah, daughter of Humphrey Hide, and widow of Peter Coley. Children: 1. Sarah, baptized November 18, 1694. 2. Ellen, baptized May 17, 1696. 3. Anne, of whom further. 4. Jonathan, baptized September 22, 1700. 5. Mary, baptized May 2, 1703. 6. John, baptized January 5, 1706-07; died young. 7. John, baptized October 10, 1708.

(II) Anne Fenton, daughter of Jonathan Fenton, was baptized August 14, 1698. She married Richard Welton (see Welton III).

(The Hickcox Line).

Hickcox-Heacock Arms—Erminois, an elephant azure on a chief of the second a sun between two beehives or.

Crest—A hind sejant reguardant erminois collared gules, reposing his dexter foot on a beehive or.

This name comes from an old German word, *ikiko*, contemporary in the tenth century, which is a diminutive form of the old Friesian *ig*, a point, sharp edge; *i. e.*, a little sword. This form developed through the English as Heacock and Hickock. The name itself is subject to a great variety of forms. These range from Hitchcock, Hickock, down to Hickox, Hicks and Heacock. In this line the patronymic is spelled Hickcox.

William Hickcox appears as "Mr. Hickcock" in New Haven as early as 1643, but returned to England in 1648. On October 9, 1673, the General Court at Hartford received a petition from twenty-six people for a plantation in a "place called by ye Indians Matitacook" (Mattatuck). Samuel and Joseph Hickcox were signers in this petition.

(I) Sergeant Samuel Hickcox and Joseph Hickcox were very probably sons of "Mr." William Hickcox, of New Haven, Connecticut, and came to Waterbury when that town was founded. Samuel Hickcox and John Welton held the office of Townsmen or selectmen in 1680, and Samuel was one of the most influential men in the town. He was sergeant in the trainband, and from this time, 1686, he was known as Sergeant Samuel Hickcox. The inventory of his estate was taken February 28, 1694-95. He married Hannah. Children: 1. Samuel, born in 1668; married Elizabeth Plumb. 2. Hannah, born in 1670; married John Dudd. 3. Sergeant William, of whom further. 4. Thomas, born in 1674; married Mary Brunson, March 27, 1700; he died June 28, 1728. 5. Joseph, born in 1677. 6. Mary, born in 1680; married John Bronson. 7. Elizabeth, born in 1682; married J. Norton. 8. Stephen, born in 1683. 9. Benjamin, born in 1685. 10. Mercy, born in 1688. 11. Ebenezer, born in 1692.

(II) Captain William Hickcox, son of Sergeant Samuel and Hannah Hickcox, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1673, and died November 4, 1737, and was buried the following day. He was a proprietor and a man of note, grand juror, surveyor, constable, townsman many times, captain in 1727, and deputy in 1728. He was always known as captain. He married Rebecca Andrews, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca Andrews, who was born December 16, 1762. Children: 1. William, born February 14, 1699; died April 12, 1713. 2. Captain Samuel, of whom further. 3. Abraham, born April 5, 1704; died March 16, 1713. 4. John, born May 8, 1706; died April 26, 1713. 5. Rebecca, born March 29, 1708; married Caleb Thompson, August 16, 1731. 6. Rachel, born May 16, 1710; married Jonathan Prindle. 7. Hannah, born June 7, 1714; married David Scott.

(III) Captain Samuel Hickcox, son of William and Rebecca (Andrews) Hickcox, was born May 26, 1702, and died May 13, 1765. He was called Captain Hickcox, and he was the only son of William Hickcox to survive the great sickness of 1713. He married Mary Hopkins, daughter of John Hopkins, who died August 19, 1768. Children: 1. Mary, born October 30, 1721; married Richard Seymour. 2. Mehitable, born November 22, 1723; married Stephen Seymour. 3. William, born January 14, 1725-26. 4. Abraham, born January 11, 1727-28. 5. John, born July 25, 1730. 6. Samuel, born September 8, 1733. 7. Dorcas, of whom further.

(IV) Dorcas Hickcox, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Hopkins) Hickcox, was born July 11, 1736. She married Captain John Welton (see Welton IV).

(The Porter Line).

Arms—Argent, on a fesse sable between two barrulets or three church bells of the first.
Crest—A portcullis argent chained or.
Motto—Vigilantia et virtute.

This name is classified as a surname of office, and Wybert le Portere or Porterious is an early specimen of this name. It is an ancient English family, founded by William de la Grande, who came to Britain with William the Conqueror. Ralph, or Roger, la Grande was Keeper of the Doors, Grant Porteur at the court of Henry I.

(I) Dr. Daniel Porter, who appears early in the colony of Waterbury, Connecticut, was the first ancestor of this branch of the Porter family in America. He was a physician, licensed to practice physic and chirurgery in 1654 by the General Court. He died in 1690. He married Mary ———, and they were the parents of seven children: 1. Dr. Daniel, of whom further. 2. Mary, born February 5, 1654-55; married Eleazer Knowles, of Woodbury. 3. Nehemiah, born October 24, 1656; married Hannah Lum, of Woodbury. 4. Richard, born March 24, 1658. 5. Anne, born in 1660-61; not married. 6. John, born November 14, 1662; married (first) Rebecca Woodford, and (second) Martha North. 7. Samuel, born October 24, 1665; married Abigail Humphreys, and died March 25, 1736.

(II) Dr. Daniel Porter, son of Dr. Daniel and Mary Porter, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, February 2, 1652-53. He died January 18, 1726-27. He signed the articles in 1674, and was proprietor in Waterbury. He was, as was his father before him, a doctor; was surveyor in 1699 and 1719; and on the School Committee in 1706. He married Deborah Holcomb, who died May 4, 1765, aged ninety-three years. Children: 1. Daniel, of whom further. 2. James, born April 20, 1700; died March 20, 1785. 3. Thomas, born April 1, 1702; died January, 1797. 4. Deborah, born March 6, 1703-04; married James Baldwin. 5. Ebenezer, born December 24, 1708; married Mary, daughter of John Hull, of New Haven. 6. Ann, born April 28, 1712; married (first) Thomas Judd, and (second) James Nichols.

(III) Dr. Daniel Porter, son of Dr. Daniel and Deborah (Holcomb) Porter, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, March 5, 1699, and died November 14, 1772. He succeeded to his father's business and skill, and his father conveyed to him a house and lot on East Main and Mill streets. He married (first) Hannah Hopkins, daughter of John Hopkins, June 13, 1728. She died December 31, 1739, and he married (second) Joanna ———. Children of first marriage: 1. Preserved, born November 23, 1729. 2. Dr. Daniel born March 8, 1731; died, unmarried, of smallpox, at Crownpoint, in 1759. 3. Hannah, born June 16, 1733; married Obadiah Scovill. 4. Dr. Timothy, of whom further. 5. Susanna, born July 7, 1737; married (first) Daniel Killum; (second) John Cosset. 6. Anna, born December 6, 1738; married David Bronson.

(IV) Dr. Timothy Porter, son of Dr. Daniel and Hannah (Hopkins) Porter, was born June 19, 1735, and died January 24, 1792. He married Margaret Skinner, daughter of Gideon Skinner. She was born in 1739, and died in 1813. Children: 1. Daniel, born September 23, 1768. 2. Sylvia C., born February 24, 1771. 3. Dr. Joseph, born September 3, 1772; married

Levinia Porter, daughter of Preserved Porter. 4. Olive, born July 26, 1775; married Moses Hall. 5. Anna, of whom further. 6. Chauncey, born April 24, 1779. 7. Timothy Hopkins, born November 28, 1785.

(V) Anna Porter, daughter of Dr. Timothy and Margaret (Skinner) Porter, was born April 5, 1777. She married Richard Fenton Welton (see Welton V).

REFERENCES—Ferguson's "Names," Marshall's "Genealogical Guide," Orcutt's "Stratford," Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary," Manwaring's "Hartford (Connecticut) Probate Records," Orcutt's "Walcott," Hosley's "Dr. William Hill," Hotten's "Emigrants," Hoadley's "New Haven Colonial Records," Grannis Family, New Haven Vital Records, Tuttle "Genealogy," Anderson's "Waterbury, Connecticut," Culver "Genealogy," Holmes' "Ancestral Heads of New England Families," Bronson's "Waterbury," Schenck's "Fairfield," "American Families," Burke's "General Armory," Matthews' "American Armory," Family data.

GODFREY, Charles Cartlidge, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon.

Since 1685, Fairfield County, Connecticut, has not been without its Godfrey families and since 1688 Greens Farms has been the family seat. There Christopher Godfrey owned land in 1686, and there generation after generation of the ancestors of Dr. Charles C. Godfrey owned the land and tilled the soil. Christopher Godfrey was succeeded by his son, Christopher Godfrey, who married Margery Sturgess of Fairfield, and had issue, including a son, Lieutenant Nathan Godfrey, born September 25, 1719, who became one of the wealthiest and most influential men of Greens Farms. His homestead was near the summit of Clapboard Hill and in 1779 was burned by British soldiers. During the French and Indian War in 1756 he was a lieutenant and was at the storming of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. His son Benjamin died while serving in the Continental Army. Lieutenant Nathan Godfrey had by his second wife, Mrs. Sarah (Andrews) Nash, a son Jonathan (1) Godfrey, who was the father of Jonathan (2), father of Rev. Jonathan, and grandfather of Dr. Charles C. Godfrey.

Jonathan (2) Godfrey, of Greens Farms, was born there June 2, 1798, died August 3, 1882. Like his grandfather, Lieutenant Nathan Godfrey, he was a man of wealth and influence in his community, active in church, charity and public life. He was representative from the town of Fairfield for several terms and held many other offices. He married, January 19, 1823, Elizabeth Hubbell, of Southport, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Hubbell, of Southport, town of Fairfield. Their adult children were: Rev. Jonathan, mentioned below; Elizabeth, the author of a "History of Fairfield," married Adrian V. S. Schenck, son of Dr. Ferdinand S. Schenck of New Jersey; Samuel H., married Harriet A. Godfrey; Mary Catherine, married Calvin G. Childs, of Norwalk, Connecticut.

Rev. Jonathan Godfrey, of the sixth American generation, was born at the village of Southport, town and county of Fairfield, Connecticut, February 11, 1820, died January 22, 1865, and is buried at Fairfield. After completing public school study he entered Trinity College, Hartford, there pursuing a full course, terminating with graduation. He then took a course in divinity, was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church and for several years was rector of the Saybrook Church. Prior to 1860 his health failed and he removed to Aiken, South Carolina, but the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 caused the family's return to Southport, where he died in 1865. He married Mary Cartlidge, born at Lynde

Green, in Staffordshire, England, died in Fairfield, in August, 1867, four children surviving their parents: Dr. Charles C., mentioned below; Jonathan, a resident of Bridgeport; Adrian, died in 1899; and Alice A.

Dr. Charles C. Godfrey was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, February 3, 1855. Soon afterward his family moved to Aiken, South Carolina, for the father's health, but returned in 1861, locating at the family homestead in Southport, where the lad Charles C. attended both public and private schools. He continued his preparatory study in Greenfield, Connecticut, and at military school in Hartford, after which he entered Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, where he specialized in chemistry and from whence he was graduated Ph. B. class of '77. Deciding upon the profession of medicine, he began study under the direction of Dr. Robert Hubbard, of Bridgeport, in 1881, attended lecture courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, that institution conferring upon him the degree of M. D. in 1883. He also did post-graduate work at Dartmouth College, receiving an additional Ph. B.

His long and thorough course of preparation ended, Dr. Godfrey, on January 1, 1884, began the practice of his profession in Bridgeport in association with his former preceptor, Dr. Robert Hubbard. For thirteen years they practiced together until 1897 when the death of the senior member dissolved the bond. Dr. Godfrey soon afterward admitted Dr. Edward M. Smith as partner and together they have continued until the present.

Dr. Godfrey ranks high as a physician and surgeon, has a large clientele, whose perfect confidence he has won, and has taken an active part in institutional work. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Bridgeport and St. Vincent hospitals; is an ex-president of the Fairfield County Medical Society; member and ex-president of the Bridgeport Scientific Society; American Medical Association; Connecticut State Medical Society; New York Academy of Medicine; and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. From 1890-93 he was surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and in 1903-04, surgeon general of the State of Connecticut with the rank of Colonel, member of the staff of Governor Chamberlain.

Himself a man of high intellectual attainments, Dr. Godfrey has ever been the friend of the cause of education and as a member of the Board of Education, and its vice-president, strove to advance the efficiency of the public schools of the city. A Republican in politics, he has represented his city in the State Legislature, and in 1892-93 was a member of the Board of Aldermen. The care of his large practice and the public service he has rendered has not excluded him from the social life of his city but, on the contrary, he has given that side of his nature full opportunity to develop. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jerusalem Council, Royal and Select Masters; Hamilton Commandery Knights Templar; and in Scottish Rite Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree. His clubs are the Brooklawn Country, University, Republican, and Algonquin. The current of his life flows smoothly on, professional eminence is his, the regard of his fellow-citizens has been amply attested, and a retrospective view of his more than thirty years of life in Bridgeport can bring him naught but satisfaction.

Dr. Godfrey married, April 30, 1885,

Caroline St. Leon Sumner, born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, September 10, 1858, daughter of Colonel Samuel B. Sumner of Bridgeport. They are the parents of a daughter, Carrie Lucille Godfrey.

CHILD, Chester E.,

Lumber Dealer, Financier.

Chester E. Child, late of Putnam, Connecticut, ranks in that city's history as one of its most prominent citizens, he having done much to aid in the city's commercial and financial progress.

Chester E. Child was born on the old Child family homestead at North Woodstock, Connecticut, August 1, 1872, a son of Ezra Carpenter and Abby E. (Child) Child. The father was a native of Woodstock, and a descendant of one of Connecticut's oldest families. His entire life was devoted to farming, although his community interests led him to enter public life at different times when he filled the position of selectman and other offices in his town. He died in Woodstock in 1876. His wife was also a native of Woodstock, but now lives in Putnam.

The son, Chester E. Child, lived on the old farm until he was eleven years of age, when he removed to Putnam. There he completed his education in the city and high schools, after which he took up the profession of teaching. He taught school in Pomfret Center for six weeks, when he was offered a position by the officials of the First National Bank. The offer seemed promising, so in 1889 he resigned his position as teacher and took up that of clerk in the First National Bank, where he remained continuously until his resignation, November 1, 1898, at which time he held the position of paying teller. He resigned, however, to enter the lumber business, and later organized the Child Lumber Corporation, with which company he was actively connected for a number of years and developed many business interests of importance. In fact, from the time when he entered upon this active connection with business interests in Putnam until his death, he occupied a central place in the city's activities, and his interests were ever of a character that contributed to public progress and improvement as well as to individual success. In July, 1915, he became president of the Putnam Savings Bank, and remained at the head of that institution until his demise on May 10, 1917, bending his efforts to executive direction and administrative control. He recognized the fact that the bank which most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors is most worthy of public patronage, and he did everything in his power to render the patrons of the bank secure.

Politically Mr. Child was a staunch Republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party, but he never cared to accept an office. He held membership in the Second Congregational Church, and his entire life was guided by its teachings. In fact, to know him was to respect and honor him, for his career at all times measured up to the highest standards of manhood and of citizenship, and the same irreproachable rules governed him in his business relations and his home associations.

On November 8, 1895, Mr. Child married Annie Chandler Carpenter, of Putnam, Connecticut, who was born, reared and educated in that city, a daughter of John Anthony and Marcia J. (Chandler) Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter has always been spoken of as one of Putnam's leading citizens, and he is also a descendant of one of New England's old families. A more detailed account of the Carpenter

Lebester E. Child.

Carpenter

ancestry follows in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Child became the parents of four children, all born in Putnam: Ruth Carpenter, born December 23, 1899; Bertha Elizabeth, born December 19, 1906; Edith Whitney, born December 12, 1907; Donald Ezra, born January 29, 1909.

(The Carpenter Line).

"The noble family of Carpenters, from which the Earl of Tyrconnel is descended, is of great antiquity in the County of Hereford and other parts of England. In 1303 (the twentieth year of the reign of Edward I), John Carpenter appeared. He was a member of Parliament in 1323, for the borough of Leskard, in Cornwall, as two years afterwards was Stephen Carpenter, for Credition, in the County of Devon, in 1325, (the ninth year of the reign of Edward II).

"Henry Carpenter served, in 1418, for the town of Derby in the thirty-fifth year of Henry V." Playfair's British Antiquities.

The Tyrconnel branch is descended from William Carpenter, of Homme, who resided in the parish of Dilwyne, in Herefordshire. He died in 1520. He had a son, James Carpenter, who died in 1537. This James Carpenter had a son, John Carpenter, who died in 1540 and left a son, William Carpenter, the most prominent ancestor of the Tyrconnel Carpenters, who died in 1550. From this William Carpenter our family also claims descent. The family remained country gentlemen for six generations, until the birth of Thomas Carpenter, who bequeathed his estate on his death in 1773 to a second cousin, George Carpenter, who became the first Lord Carpenter. In 1761, the Earldom of Tryconnel in Ireland was given to a third George Carpenter. This branch finally became extinct in 1853. See Davis & Owne's New Peerage, also Burke's Peerage and Baronetage. The coat-of-arms of the Carpenter family is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a greyhound passant, and chief sable.

Crest—A greyhound's head erased, per fesse sable and argent.

From the meagre materials at hand it is impossible for us to establish, with that degree of precision we should like, the connection between the English Carpenters and William Carpenter, the ancestor of the family in America, who came to Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1638, in the ship "Bevis." But we think we have information enough to show beyond a reasonable doubt that the break of a hundred years or so between John Carpenter, Sr. (a brother of John Carpenter, the town clerk of London), and William Carpenter, who is acknowledged to be the ancestor of the American family, can be satisfactorily filled. This granted, we can trace the family back to John Carpenter, of 1303, the head of the ancient line in Herefordshire in the parish of Dilwyne, to whom the Irish Tyrconnels trace their descent. This Hereford family of Carpenters was very prominent in affairs, and took an active part in all matters relating to the interests of the Crown; probably no family in England stood higher for good deeds or received more favors. Among the most famous of these Carpenters was John, town clerk of London, who died in 1442. But the English line from John Carpenter, 1303, became extinct in 1853, and it is in America that the continuation of the family must be looked for.

It would not be inappropriate here to insert the following extract from the "History of the City of London School,"

concerning John Carpenter, town clerk of London:

The corporation of London, who have good reason to exult in the eminent position which the City of London School has attained under their fostering care, have, in spirit of just gratitude, honored the memory of John Carpenter by causing a statue of him to be placed in a conspicuous part of the building, with an inscription which presents a faithful outline of his character and good deeds, and will form an appropriate conclusion to the present narrative. It occupies five sides of an octagonal pedestal and is as follows:

To the memory of John Carpenter, an eminent citizen of London and member of the Company of Mercers, who lived during the reigns of Henry V and Henry VI and who bequeathed to the corporation of this city certain lands and tenements for the purpose of maintaining and educating four boys and sending them to the Universities; from which bequest resulted the foundation and endowment of The City of London School under the authority of an Act of Parliament A. D. MCCCCXXXIV. He was distinguished by his general attainments and learning; his knowledge of the laws, customs and privileges of this city; his integrity of character, and universal benevolence. From his earliest youth he was devoted to the service of his fellow-citizens, and throughout the course of his life proved himself a ready defender of their rights and a zealous promoter of their interests. He was elected common clerk or town clerk of London, A. D. MCCCCXVII, and held that office for twenty-one years, during which period he compiled that valuable treatise still extant under the title of "Liber Albus." He likewise represented the city in Parliament, A. D. MCCCCXXXVI and MCCCCXXXIX. As one of the executors of Sir Richard Whittington, he conferred essential benefits on the city by promoting various public works, especially the erection of conduits, the rebuilding of Newgate, the enlargement of the Hospital of Saint Bartholomew, the completion of the Guildhall, and the formation of a library attached thereto, to which he subsequently bequeathed sundry rare books for the benefit of students resorting to the same. In token of his eminent services, he was honored both by his sovereign and fellow-citizens with peculiar immunities and privileges. He left munificent bequests to the Charterhouse and the Fraternity of Sixty Priests in London, of which brotherhood he was a member, as well as to many other religious establishments and persons; also to the hospitals of Saint Mary within Cripplegate, Saint Mary without Bishopsgate, Saint Bartholomew in Smithfield, Saint Katherine near the Tower, and Saint Thomas in Southwark; to the houses for poor lepers at Holborn, Locks and Hackney, and for poor madmen at Bethlem; to the prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, the Fleet, Marshalsea and King's Bench, and the Prison of Convicts at Westminster. He died on the XIIth of May MCCCCXLII; and was buried before the chancel of the Church of Saint Peter, Cornhill, of which parish he was an inhabitant and a liberal benefactor. Thus his comprehensive charity embraced all the necessities of his fellowmen, and the general conduct of his life exhibited the character of one who (in the words of Holy Writ) desired "To do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with his God."

(I) William Carpenter, the American progenitor, was born in 1605; his wife was Abigail; she died February 22, 1687; he died February 7, 1659, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was a farmer. He was admitted a freeman of Weymouth, May 13, 1640; was representative of Weymouth in 1641 and 1643, and from the town of Rehoboth in 1645; constable in 1641. He was admitted as an inhabitant of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 28, 1645. In June of the same year he and others were made freemen of Rehoboth. Governor Bradford (who married his cousin Alice) manifested great friendship for William Carpenter and favored him in all his measures in the Plymouth Court; and ever after that it appears, from all their dealings and transactions, whether private or public, that they were close friends. There is no doubt but that it was through the influence of Governor Bradford and his wife Alice that William Carpenter, of Weymouth, was induced to come to New England; and by William Carpenter, of Providence, the Seekonk Plain was pointed out to his cousin, William Carpenter, of Weymouth, on account of its adaptability as a tract of territory for a colony.

During the two years' residence in America, of William Carpenter, of Providence (before William Carpenter, of Weymouth, came over), he must have learned about the soil and location. Soon after William Carpenter, of Weymouth, landed, his attention was drawn to this location, probably by his cousin, and he

commenced immediately to go to work to secure it; and there is no doubt but that William Carpenter, of Weymouth, had as much or more to do in settling a colony there than any one of the proprietors. He was in the colony only three years when he was elected to the General Court of Plymouth, and no doubt for the purpose of obtaining permission to make a purchase of this territory. In 1641 he was representative of Weymouth to the General Court, and through his influence the permission was granted. The court conceded all that he asked, as appears from an abstract from the Proprietors Record:

WHEREAS, The Court of Plymouth was pleased in the year 1641 (thereabouts) to grant unto the inhabitants of Seekonk (alias Rehoboth) liberty to take up a tract of land for their comfortable subsistence containing a quantity of eight miles square; and the Court was pleased to appoint Mr. John Brown and Mr. Edward Winslow to purchase the aforesaid tract of land of Asamcum, the chief sachem and owner thereof, which accordingly hath been effected, and the purchase paid for by the aforesaid inhabitants according to the Court order.

This was the same tract of land selected by Roger Williams when driven out of the Massachusetts Colony for settlement, but when it was found to be in the limits of Massachusetts, he removed to Providence, Rhode Island. At a meeting of the proprietors held in Weymouth before the emigration to Rehoboth, the latter part of the year 1643, William Carpenter was chosen proprietor's clerk. At a second meeting in Weymouth the same year, it was voted to divide the real estate of Rehoboth according to the person and value of each settler.

The town records of Rehoboth commenced in 1643. The territory of the town included what is now called Attleboro, Seekonk, a part of Cumberland, Swansey, and East Providence. Many of the Carpenter residents of these towns are treated as being residents of the old town of Rehoboth, though they may reside in some one of the other towns. The estate of William Carpenter was valued at two hundred and fifty-four pounds and ten shillings. He served as proprietor's and town clerk from 1643 until 1649.

William Carpenter, of Weymouth, witnessed and seems to have drawn the deed of a tract of land from the Indians to John Tower the elder. His autograph on the instrument to which it is attached is a most excellent specimen of the chirography of that age. The legal business of the town or colony was done principally by him; he was accurate in all his business transactions. He paid at one time eight pounds and seventeen shillings and three pence towards the expenses of King Philip's War. He was one of the committee to lay out a road from Rehoboth to Dedham, at an early day.

In 1645, William Carpenter with others was chosen to look after the interests of the town, and again in the same year William Carpenter was chosen with others to hear and decide on grievances in regard to the division of land by lots; in the same year he was chosen by the town to represent them in the court at Plymouth. In 1647 he was chosen as one of the directors of the town; also again in 1655. The year 1653 was the first that his name was written William Carpenter, Sr. His son William would be twenty-one at this date, and was a resident of the town.

The first settlement of the colony of Rehoboth consisted of fifty-eight members from Weymouth, Massachusetts, who drew lots on the division of lands, June 31, 1644. William Carpenter's name in that division stands as No. 10. By a previous vote of the proprietors in 1643, there was a mutual agreement that each

man's allotment might be taken up according to his person and estate, and also that each should bear his share of the public charges both for the present and future. In this list the name of William Carpenter, individual No. 16, stood as No. 48, and the value of his estate was estimated at two hundred and fifty-four pounds, ten shillings. The houses of this colony were built in a semicircle around Seekonk Common and open toward Seekonk River. This semicircle was called "The Ring of the Town."

At a meeting of the proprietors in 1644 it was voted that nine men should be chosen to order the prudential affairs of the plantation, and that they should have the power to dispose of the lands in lots of twelve, eight, or six acres "as in their discretion they think the quality of the estate of the person do require." This applies to house lots. It was further ordered that no person should sell his improvements "except to such as the Town shall accept of." It was also ordered that "the meeting house shall stand in the midst of the town." It appears evident by tradition that the first meeting house was built in the old graveyard near where the tomb now is and probably faced toward the South. William Carpenter, No. 18, and Samuel Carpenter, No. 23, were buried near the entrance to the church. The residence of William Carpenter, No. 16, appears by the description given in his will and by tradition to have been located in the "Ring" directly east of the meeting house. "The 'Ring' at the present time (1896) is indicated by tradition and by some twelve or more buttonwood trees that were set out at an early day in front of the houses; the stumps or roots of two of the trees are all that is left to indicate where William and his son Samuel resided."

At a meeting the same year (1644) it was ordered "for the time past and to come that all workmen that have worked or shall work in any common work or for any particular person shall have for their wages for each day's work as follows: For each laborer from the first day of November until the first day of February, 18 pence per day and for the rest of the year 20 pence per day except in harvest; for six oxen and one man seven shillings and sixpence per day, and for eight oxen eight shillings. The price fixed for wheat was four shillings and six pence per bushel. Wampum was fixed at eight for a penny."

William Carpenter and his wife Abigail were the parents of seven children, the first three of whom were born in England, the next three were born in Weymouth, and Samuel, the youngest, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. They were: John, William, Joseph, Hannah, Abiah, Abigail, and Samuel.

(II) Abiah Carpenter was the twin brother of Abigail. They were born in Weymouth, April 9, 1643. The New England Register refers to "Abia daughter, and Abraham son, born February 9, 1643, children of William Carpenter." William Carpenter had by his wife Abigail a son and daughter born as stated above; one of the two appears on the records sometimes as Abiah and sometimes as Abijah, but always, on all records except the above, as a son and not a daughter. Abraham could not be the daughter, therefore our natural conclusion is that the name Abigail was given wrongly as Abraham when recorded. The records of Rehoboth do not mention an Abraham, and in the will of William Carpenter we find Abigail mentioned next after Abiah. We can come to no rational conclusion but that Abiah and Abigail were twins, born as stated above. Abiah was probably married, about 1659,

as his son Abiah was admitted a freeman of Rhode Island in 1681. The indications are that he married for his second wife a sister of Ann Wickes, the second wife of Joseph Carpenter, of Mosquito Cove, Long Island, but have been unable to find any account of his marriage on the Records of the Providence Plantations.

William Carpenter, in his will, divided his real estate at Pawtuxet between Hannah and Abiah, but gave the largest portion to Abiah, including the house lot on this land which he settled (probably the same land that William, his father, bought of Benedict Arnold, in 1652). Abiah was sixteen years of age when his father died, and about this time chose the calling of a mariner. Possibly it was for this reason that his father left him the "History of the World" in his will. Abiah and his wife were appointed guardians to Mary Baker, daughter of William and Mary Baker, in 1669, for which Abiah agreed to give Mary a cow calf in one year, the calf to be one year old. He took a receipt of William Baker and his wife Mary for a yearling heifer in 1669.

He testified before the Court-Martial which sat at Newport to try certain Indians charged with being engaged in King Philip's designs, that Wenanaquabin, who had been living with him, went away from his house some time in May, 1675, and he did not see him again nor could he hear from him until towards winter. Wenanaquabin had been charged with being at the wounding of John Scott in Providence. There was an attack made by the Indians on Carpenter's garrison in Pawtucket at Askaway, January 27, 1675, and they took a large number of cattle. Abiah Carpenter was fined twenty pounds for not serving on a jury. He was elected deputy in 1682, and was on the Grand Jury, December 13, 1687.

Joseph Carpenter, of Mosquito Cove, Long Island, (his brother-in-law), sold land to Abiah Carpenter, November 30, 1668. Abiah Carpenter deeded the same back to Joseph Carpenter, January, 1669. It is evident that Joseph Carpenter, of Mosquito Cove, deeded this land as a fight to induce Abiah Carpenter, his brother-in-law, to move to Mosquito Cove, which the latter declined to accept. It is very certain that Abiah Carpenter went with Joseph and Hannah Carpenter to Long Island, but after the death of his sister Hannah he returned to Pawtuxet. Hence the exchange of land, Abiah Carpenter having a house lot at Mosquito Cove which he deeded to Joseph Carpenter. (A copy of the deed from Joseph Carpenter, of Mosquito Cove, to Abiah Carpenter, of Pawtuxet):

> This instrument in writing declareth to all to whom it may concern that Joseph Carpenter, of Mosquito Cove on Long Island, within the Colony of His Royal Highness James Duke of York, do make and have made an exchange of lands with my brother-in-law, Abiah Carpenter, of Pawtuxet in Rhode Island Colony. The said land which I exchanged with my brother, Abiah Carpenter, is all my right of land and commonage which fell to me by my wife by will of her father, and also a third part of my land which lieth between the cove and the Pawtuxet River, and also five pounds to be paid at Michaelmas following the date thereof. I say I have made over from me, my heirs and assigns from all my right, title and interest of the above referred to lands, to my said brother-in-law, Abiah Carpenter, to him, his heirs and assigns forever and to hold as his or their own perfect right, title or interest and this as my real act I have herewith set my hand and seal in Oyster Bay, the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and seventy-three and in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our sovereign King Charles the Second.
>
> (Signed) JOSEPH CARPENTER.

We find by the marriage record of his son, Joseph Carpenter, that Abiah Carpenter died previous to 1702. Land was

sold by Oliver Carpenter, the son of Abiah Carpenter, in 1699, the deed of which states that Abiah was then deceased. We have not been able to learn, by records or tradition, to whom or at what time Abiah Carpenter was married, but we find that his son Abiah was admitted as a freeman of Rhode Island in 1681, which indicates that the son was born in 1660 or before.

(III) Oliver Carpenter, one of the eight children of Abiah Carpenter and his wife, was born about 1675, at Pawtuxet, Rhode Island; he died in 1727. His residence was at North Kingston, Rhode Island. His wife's name was Sarah. He owned real estate in several townships, as appears by his will. He deeded to his brother, Joseph Carpenter, for love, March 18, 1705, six acres of land at Pawtuxet which belonged to his honored father, Abiah Carpenter, deceased. On July 27, 1724, he deeded land to his son, Christopher Carpenter, of East Greenwich. On November 23, 1724, he deeded land to his son, John Carpenter, of Warwick—130 acres in East Greenwich. In 1727, he was administrator to the estate of his son, Oliver Carpenter, at East Greenwich. His son Oliver probably died after his father's will was made and before his father died.

Abstract of the will of Oliver Carpenter, wife Sarah. Will was proved November 20, 1727; his wife Sarah was the executrix. His friend, Jeremiah Gould, overseer. To son Oliver £10, he having considerable estate. To son Solomon £10. To son Abiah a legacy at age. To son Thomas a farm in East Greenwich where William Sweet dwells. To son Joshua £200 at age. To the youngest sons (names not mentioned) £200 each when they come of age. To daughter Sarah and a daughter, name not legible, £200 each. To a daughter, name not legible, £150.

Sarah Carpenter, relict of Oliver Carpenter, married (second) Robert Hall.

(IV) Christopher Carpenter, second of the nineteen children born to the marriage of Oliver and Sarah Carpenter, was born about 1718. He probably married Mercy Taylor (or Roberts) in South Kingston, Rhode Island. They resided in East Greenwich. In 1737 they went to Maryland. He was a blacksmith by trade. He built the first house on the Carpenter farm in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, which still remains in the family. He was the father of ten children, born at East Greenwich and Kingston, Rhode Island.

(V) Robert Carpenter, third son of Christopher and Mercy Carpenter, was born March 5, 1722, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He married (first) Charity Roberts, October 26, 1755; married (second) Mercy. Robert Carpenter, of Kingston, enlisted as a corporal in the Continental Army, in Captain Keith's company, Colonel Michael Jackson's regiment; served from April 24, 1777, to October 7, 1777; reported killed October 7, 1777; enlisted again in the Continental Army, Captain Aaron Gray's company, Colonel Pynchon's regiment; enlisted for three years, February 9, 1778. He was the father of six children, all born in East Greenwich.

(VI) John Carpenter, second child of Robert and Charity (Roberts) Carpenter, was born February 11, 1758. He married Sally Stone. He probably married (second) Charity. He was the father of ten children, the youngest of whom was Amos.

(VII) Amos Carpenter, youngest child of John and Sally (Stone) Carpenter, was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, August 23, 1793. He married (first), June 19, 1813, Mary Bailey, born February 29, 1792; died August 3, 1855, a daughter of Joseph Bailey. He married (second), May, 1856, Eunice Bailey, sister to Mary, born April 6, 1802, died December 31, 1887. The Baileys were an old Rhode Is-

BAILEY.

Arms—Ermine, three bars wavy sable.

Crest—A demi-lady habited gules, holding in her dexter hand a tower, in her sinister a laurel branch vert.

CHANDLER.

Arms—Chequy argent and azure, on a bend sable three lions passant or, a canton argent, a sinister hand couped at the wrist gules.

Crest—A pelican in her piety sable, the nest vert (Fairbairn).

Motto—Ad mortem fidelis. (Faithful unto death.)

CHILD.

Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three eagles close argent. (Another or.)

Crest—An eagle with wings expanded argent, enveloped around the neck with a snake proper.

Motto—Imitari quam invidere.

IV) Christopher Carpenter, second of the nineteen children born to the marriage of Oliver and Sarah Carpenter, was born about 1718. He probably married Mercy Taylor (or Roberts) in South Kingston Rhode Island. They resided in East Greenwich. In 1737 they went to Maryland. He was a blacksmith by trade. He built the first house on the Carpenter farm in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, which still remains in the family. He was the father of ten children, born at East Greenwich and Kingston, Rhode Island.

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Bailey

Chandler

Child

land family, William Bailey, the American ancestor, having come from London, England, and settled in Newport, Rhode Island, as early as 1655. Joseph Bailey, a resident of West Greenwich, was a Revolutionary soldier.

Amos Carpenter was a man of fine physique and varied attainments, being skilled as a shoemaker, cooper, and carpenter. During the depression of business in 1837 the family removed to a farm in the eastern part of Pomfret (now Putnam), Connecticut, where a family of six girls and three boys were brought up in the strictest Puritan ways. Amos Carpenter died December 29, 1872.

(VIII) John Anthony Carpenter, son of Amos and Mary (Bailey) Carpenter, was born June 23, 1828, in West Greenwich, Rhode Island. During his boyhood he assisted in the work of the farm, and attended the district school. He attended Wilbraham Academy for a short time, and in 1846 went to Woodstock Academy for one term. In the winter of that year he commenced teaching school, which occupation he followed for nearly twelve years with marked success. Some of his classes in mathematics were remarkable even in those days when the "three R's" received so great a part of the energies of both teacher and pupil. He inherited from his father a fine constitution, a natural adaptability to any kind of work, and a capacity for hard, unremitting labor.

In 1857 Mr. Carpenter took charge of the counting room and stores of M. S. Morse & Co., where he was employed until July, 1866. He was then chosen cashier of the First National Bank, which position he held for forty years. On October 1, 1866, he was chosen treasurer of the Putnam Savings Bank, which had been organized but a short time, and had then between $100,000 and $200,000 in deposits. He held the office of treasurer about eight years, when the deposits exceeded $1,000,000. By statute no person could be simultaneously cashier of a national bank and treasurer of a savings bank with deposits amounting to $1,000,000, and Joseph Lippitt was chosen treasurer, Mr. Carpenter remaining one of the trustees until his death.

Mr. Carpenter was always a Republican and an active party worker; he was chairman of the Republican Town Committee through the War of the Rebellion and for some time prior thereto, and in those trying times he spent much time and labor in the upbuilding of the party. He was elected judge of probate for Putnam Probate District in August, 1863, and held that office for thirty-five years. He had the high compliment many times of being nominated by the caucuses of both Republican and Democratic parties, and but one decision made by him was appealed from and carried to the Superior Court. He was the first warden of the town fire district, and assisted in getting it in working order. He was also one of the first school visitors of the new town of Putnam, and held that office many years.

Mr. Carpenter was active in the interests of improvement in schools, churches, and general town and city affairs, and was always willing to pay his share of all expenses. He had the management as administrator or executor of the settlement of many large estates. several of over $100,000 and one of over $1,000,000 without being required to give bonds. He was trustee and guardian for several large estates and managed them with great exactness and fidelity and to the perfect satisfaction of the parties interested. Mr. Carpenter always had the full confidence of his townspeople, and his integrity was never questioned.

John Anthony Carpenter married (first) Ann Elizabeth Williams, March 30, 1852;

she died August 19, 1856. He married (second) Marcia J. Chandler. To Mr. Carpenter's first marriage two children were born: 1. Nancy Jeanette, born October 9, 1853, died March 26, 1854. 2. Byron Williams, born May 13, 1856, the namesake of his maternal grandfather; he married (first) Maria Louisa Aldrich, February 15, 1876; she died July 5, 1884; he married (second) Mrs. Emma M. Goodspeed, August 16, 1885; she died May 22, 1890; he married (third), December 20, 1890, Mary A. Moffitt; he has one daughter, Elizabeth W. (Carpenter) Roedelheim. By his second wife, Marcia J. (Chandler) Carpenter, Mr. Carpenter had three children, all now living in Putnam: 1. Jane Elizabeth, born March 10, 1866, married Edgar Morris Warner, clerk in the Superior Court for Windham County; they are the parents of three children, all now living in Putnam, Connecticut, namely: Frances Lester (Warner) Hersey, born July 19, 1888; Gertrude Chandler Warner, born April 16, 1890; John A. Carpenter Warner, born July 12, 1893. 2. Annie Chandler, born December 28, 1867; she married, November 8, 1895, Chester Elisha Child, previously mentioned, a lumber dealer, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Ruth Carpenter Child, Bertha Elizabeth Child, Edith Whitney Child, Donald Ezra Child. 3. John Frederick, born April 9, 1870, a lawyer; he married (first), December 27, 1893, Alice M. Sharpe, and they were the parents of three daughters, namely: Pauline S. Carpenter, Alice Maud Carpenter, Mary Carpenter; he married (second) Elizabeth L. Cornwell.

The statements in Playfair, Burke, and Davis and Owen, in regard to the descent of the Tyrconnel Carpenters from John Carpenter, of 1303, and also from William Carpenter, of Homme, establishes the fact that the Homme Carpenters are all descended from John Carpenter, of 1303. William Carpenter, the great-grandson of William Carpenter, of Homme, was the direct ancestor of the Tyrconnel Carpenters; and his third son, William Carpenter, was the progenitor of the Rehoboth branch of the family.

The following list will show the line of Tyrconnel Carpenters, commencing with John Carpenter, of 1303.

John Carpenter, born about 1303, member of Parliament.

Richard Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, born about 1335, a goldsmith.

John Carpenter, Sr., son of Richard and brother of John Carpenter, town clerk of London.

John Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, Sr., born about 1410.

William Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, born about 1440, died in 1520. (The William of Homme.)

James Carpenter, son of William Carpenter.

John Carpenter, son of James Carpenter.

William Carpenter, son of John Carpenter.

William Carpenter, son of William Carpenter, born in 1576, a resident of London, who came over in the "Bevis" in 1638 with his son William and wife Abigail, and returned in the same vessel in which he came over.

William Carpenter, the American progenitor.

From: "A genealogical history of the Rehoboth branch of the Carpenter family," 1898.

MILLER, Frank,

Business Man, Financier, Philanthropist.

Civic, financial, industrial, fraternal and social circles were irremediably invaded by a severe loss in the passing of Frank

Miller, on August 13, 1921, out from all these scenes of his activities at his home city of Bridgeport, in which, at the time of his death, he was a great outstanding figure of the community, particularly in matters of finance, wherein he was an acknowledged peer. Veteran also of the Civil War, as well as of many a commercial campaign, he made a large success of his life. He was a sound captain of finance, a safe and sane leader of industry, a wise counselor of the citizenry in their municipal affairs—a positive asset of the community. "By the sudden death of Frank Miller," said the editor of the "Bridgeport Times" anent the death of this leader in so many avenues of the city's life, "Bridgeport loses one of its oldest and best-known business men, a man of forceful personality, a keen student of financial affairs, and easily the dominant figure in local financial circles. Largely through his careful handling of its affairs, he brought to its present position the City National Bank, which now ranks as one of the foremost financial institutions in the East. He was the most democratic of men, and the door of his office was always open to those in need of advice or assistance. Bridgeport can ill afford to lose such men of his type."

Frank Miller was a descendant of Thomas Miller, the founder of the family in America, who settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, as early as 1643. He was a carpenter by trade, although he was "licensed to draw wine." He and his wife removed to Middletown, Connecticut, where he became the town miller. He died August 14, 1680. He married (first) Isabel (date of marriage not recorded). He married (second) June 6, 1666, Sarah Nettleton, died March 20, 1727-28, at the age of eighty-six years. Thomas, the eldest child of Thomas and Sarah (Nettleton) Miller, was born at Middletown, May 6, 1667, and died September 24, 1727. He caried on the milling business of his father. He married (first) March 28, 1688, Elizabeth, born December 14, 1668, died February 9, 1695, daughter of Edward and Mary (Sanford) Turner. He married (second) December 25, 1696, Mary Rowell. Stephen, son of Thomas and Mary (Rowell) Miller, was born at Middletown, March 5, 1699, and died August 15, 1783. It is supposed that he was a saw and grist miller. He married, July 2, 1730, Anna, born in 1710, and died June 10, 1777, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Bulkeley) Goodrich.

Coming down to the fourth and fifth generations in the lineage, paternal side, of Frank Miller, one is made acquainted with personal history of interest in connection with this memoir. Stephen Miller (in the fourth generation), son of Stephen (1) and Anna (Goodrich) Miller, was born February 11, 1739-40, and died July 21, 1822. He married (first) October 11, 1761, Thankful, born September 12, 1739, and died April 12, 1777, daughter of Daniel and Mehitable (Hubbard) Whitmore. He married (second) April 2, 1780, Lucy, born in 1755, and died January 10, 1837, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Jones) Roberts of Middletown. Stephen (2) Miller, grandfather of Frank Miller, was an importer and a shipowner. He was engaged in trade of immense proportions in rum, sugar, molasses, and other products of the West Indies. He became one of the most prominent men of Middletown. During the War of 1812 he lost sixteen of his vessels, sunk or captured by the British. Stephen (3) Miller, father of Frank Miller, and son of Stephen (2) and Lucy (Roberts) Miller, was born in Middletown about July 4, 1795, and died September 26, 1877. He

carried on farming extensively in Middletown, and owned and operated a grist mill and conducted a lumber business. He was associated with other important enterprises in his home town. At the age of sixty years he retired from all active business pursuits, and lived at ease in Middletown until his death. He married (first) October 5, 1820, Clarissa, died in August, 1825, daughter of Noadiah Whitmore of Middletown. He married (second), December 2, 1827, Lucretia, daughter of Elisha and Lucretia (Tryon) Fairchild. Children by the first marriage: Stephen Whitmore, born October 22, 1821; Benjamin, born May 6, 1824. Children by the second marriage: Darius, Nathan Gladwin, Charles, Kate (Miller) Strickland and Frank Miller, deceased (see forward).

Frank Miller, son of Stephen (3) and Lucretia (Fairchild) Miller, was born at Middletown, August 3, 1848, and died at Bridgeport, August 13, 1921. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town. He afterward studied at Chase Institute under the instruction of the celebrated Dr. Chase. In 1863, regardless of the fact that he was but fifteen years of age, he enlisted for service in the Civil War and was assigned to the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery. He was with the Army of the Potomac under General Ulysses S. Grant, and served until the close of the war, having participated in many severe engagements. He came to Bridgeport to make his home in the early 70's, and soon organized a coal business, taking into partnership Erwin Strickland, the firm becoming known as Miller & Strickland. He later purchased the Strickland interest and the firm now became Frank Miller & Co., who carried on an extensive business in their line until 1907, when Mr. Miller disposed of his interest to Archibald McNeil & Sons. Mr. Miller then became active in other fields of endeavor, among which the lumber trade attracted his major attention, and he organized the Frank Miller Lumber Company, which became one of the largest factors in that line in the Bridgeport territory. He remained as president of the company until his death. In 1889 Mr. Miller made his beginning in the financial career that was to see him at the very top among the leaders in banking affairs in Bridgeport. In that year he was elected a director of the City National Bank, afterward becoming vice-president, and in 1906, on the death of Edwin G. Sanford, Mr. Miller was made president, in which office he gave invaluable service until 1919, in which year his services being so highly esteemed he was elected chairman of the board of directors. Owing to his sound judgment, keen insight and business acumen, his coöperation in other lines of business was often sought, and he became actively and financially interested in a number of highly important—some of them epoch-making—enterprises. At the time of his death he was, in addition to being chairman of the board at the City National Bank, treasurer of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport; president of the Citizens' Coal Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, and was an officer in a number of other business undertakings. While not actively engaged in political affairs of late years, Mr. Miller had been prominently identified with the Democratic party, and had held a number of offices, civic and political. These included membership in the Bridgeport Board of Education and the Board of Apportionments. He was deeply interested in religious and philanthropic advance, and at his death he remembered churches, hospitals, and the

Salvation Army of Bridgeport with gifts totaling one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. These bequests have aided very materially the beneficiaries in promoting along extensive lines the causes that come under their respective care. Mr. Miller was an important member of the Masonic fraternity, and was affiliated with Corinthian Lodge, No. 104, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons; Hamilton Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar; Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason. For many years he was an active member of Elias Howe Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Miller married, November 29, 1869, at Waterbury, Connecticut, Emily Louise Clinton of Woodbury, Connecticut, daughter of Ira A. and Mary Lewis Clinton. She died October 4, 1907. They were the parents of three children, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Miller married (second), November 5, 1908, at New York City, Anne Drew Hallock, daughter of Henry E. and Mary Frances Drew Hallock, of Bridgeport.

A fitting conclusion of this review of such an important and conspicuous figure and his life and deeds is embraced in the following tribute paid to Mr. Miller by organizations with which he had to do either directly or indirectly during his long and varied career:

Board of Directors of the City National Bank of Bridgeport.

Whereas, Frank Miller lived nearly all his business life in Bridgeport, and by his strong personality, broad vision and active participation in financial and public affairs made himself a leading spirit in the growth and life of this city, and

Whereas, In recent years his chief business activity centered in the City National Bank, which he served as president for sixteen years and director for thirty-one years, and whose affairs he managed with great fidelity and rare skill; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the directors of the City National Bank, keenly feel the irreparable loss of Frank Miller; and, be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be conveyed to his immediate family and to his associates through the press, and that these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes of this bank.

Board of Directors of the
City National Bank.
Charles E. Hough, President.
L. S. Catlin, Clerk.

Common Council of the City of Bridgeport.

With profound sorrow we record the passing from this life of one of our most prominent citizens, Frank Miller. Mr. Miller was a conspicuous figure in the community through his active participation in the many phases of communal development, financial, industrial and philanthropic. He served the city faithfully in numerous official capacities, and at the time of his passing was a member of the Financial Advisory Board. . . . . His passing from the scene of his earthly labors excites not only sorrow and grief, but a deep sense of loss, for his opinions were of inestimable value, and his energy, wisdom and loyalty were in constant demand. The city of Bridgeport and all who have been associated with him in the many years of his active, resourceful and successful career, in the many industries in which he was engaged, will greatly miss him.

Resolved, That the Common Council, in recording its sorrow on the death of Frank Miller, add its testimony to his sterling qualities, worth and services.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Common Council and a copy thereof suitably engrossed be presented to the bereaved family.

Clifford B. Wilson, Mayor;
J. Alex. H. Robinson, Clerk.

Directors of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport.

Whereas, Frank Miller, late of this city, was for many years a director and officer of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the service of Mr. Miller to this company in planning and assisting in the building

of weapons of defense for this country was consistent with that patriotism which was an integral part of his entire life from his early boyhood; and, be it further

Resolved, That the directors of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company mourn the loss of Mr. Miller as that of a true friend and earnest fellow-worker and a patriot with most lofty ideals; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the company and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

THE LAKE TORPEDO BOAT COMPANY.
HERBERT S. MILLER, President.

Endowed with the material of which heroes are made, Frank Miller, though nearly always in the van of every movement or enterprise in which he had been enlisted, never played to the galleries. He was energized by that propelling power the results of which are to be observed in that type of men who by sheer force of character, a forceful personality and a compelling capacity for doing large things, find themselves naturally and logically at the front. If self-consciousness or an exaggerated retiring manner restrains them from forging ahead to the place that they should fill, their fellows are apt to impress them into the service for which they are by nature and training eminently fitted. It was so with Frank Miller; and for the very good reason that this was so, the city of Bridgeport as a community, its financial, industrial, and municipal institutions have been inspired to do the best things in a better way—and no man, from the world point of a vision of greatness, could have done more than he in having been a substantial citizen and a source of inspiration to his fellow-men.

WHEELER, Nathaniel,

Organizer, Head of Large Industry.

Nathaniel Wheeler, organizer and president of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, makers of Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, was born in Watertown, Litchfield County, Connecticut, September 20, 1820, and died at his home on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, in the same State, December 31, 1893.

(I) He was of the seventh generation of his family in America, and a descendant of Moses Wheeler, born in England in 1598, who came to New England with a company from the County of Kent. In 1643 he received a tract of land in New Haven. Some four or five years later he removed to Stratford. His deed was the first recorded at Hartford of the lands bought from the Indians at Stratford. Orcutt's "History of Stratford and Bridgeport," says: "The first record found in regard to public convenience is concerning a ferry: The motion made by Mr. Ludlow concerning Moses Wheeler for keeping the Ferry at Stratford." He was a farmer and ship carpenter, and established the ferry across the Housatonic River. He lived to the age of one hundred years, and at the time of his death was an extensive landowner.

(II) Moses Wheeler, son of Moses Wheeler, was born in 1651, and died January 30, 1724-25.

(III) Samuel Wheeler, son of Moses Wheeler, was born February 27, 1681-82, died in 1721.

(IV) Captain James Wheeler, son of Samuel Wheeler, born 1716, died in Derby, Connecticut, July 9, 1768.

(V) Deacon James Wheeler, son of Captain James Wheeler, born April 6, 1745, died in Watertown in 1819.

(VI) David Wheeler, son of Deacon James Wheeler, was born September 6, 1789. He was a general builder and farmer, and had on his farm a small shop where he employed a few men in various ways, including the making of wagons and

A. Wheeler

sleighs. He married for his first wife Phoebe De Forest, by whom he had two children: Joseph and Mary. His second wife was Sarah De Forest, of the same family, by whom he had four children: Nathaniel, of whom further; George, Jane and Belinda. The De Forests were descendants of a Huguenot family of Avesnes, France, some of whose numbers fled to Leyden, Holland, to escape religious persecution. One of these, named Isaac De Forest, son of Jesse and Marie (DeCloux) De Forest, emigrated from Leyden to New Amsterdam in 1636, and there married Sarah Du Trieux. One of their sons, David De Forest, settled in Stratford, and was the ancestor of the mother of Nathaniel Wheeler.

(VII) Nathaniel Wheeler, son of David and Sarah (De Forest) Wheeler, attended the schools of his native place, and, as often related by his father, took his full share of whatever work was to be done on the farm or in the shop. It was this helpfulness to others that prevailed throughout his life, and wherever he was there were always numberless examples of those to whose welfare he contributed. He was especially solicitous for the welfare of those associated with him. His associates and employees shared generously in the fruits of his success. He was early taught, by one skilled in the work, the elaborate painting then in vogue for vehicles, especially sleighs. This enabled him in later years to devise methods for finishing woods, which changed the processes in this work throughout the country, and in other countries as well, and to conduct experiments, leading to the most successful results in finishing the products of the Fairfield Rubber Works. On coming of age he took entire charge of the business of the shop, his father retiring to the farm. A few years later he learned die-sinking, and took up the manufacture of various small metallic articles, largely buckles and slides, and by substituting machinery for hand labor greatly reduced the cost of production. He was now well equipped with a knowledge of metals, which qualified him to direct work with marked success in all these branches. In 1848 he united his business with that of Alanson Warren and George Woodruff, manufacturers of similar articles, the new firm taking the name of Warren, Wheeler & Woodruff. They bought a water privilege on the stream flowing through Watertown, some mile and a half below the center, and erected a factory for the enlarged business, with Mr. Wheeler in charge. While in New York on business and looking for something to more fully occupy the new premises, he was shown the sewing machine invented by Allen B. Wilson, which was then on exhibition and attracting attention.

While it is true that the art of sewing by machinery was American in its origin and development, European genius had been groping toward it for nearly a century before, Weisenthal, as early as 1755, Heilman, Thomas Saint (granted an English patent in 1790), Thimonier (who first obtained a patent in France in 1830). Newton, and Archbold of England, and possibly others, essayed the invention, but not one of these pointed the way to a practical sewing machine. Something was said to have been done by Walter Hunt, of New York, as early as 1832; but the contrivance alleged to have been made was abandoned or neglected until the success of others had become publicly known. The invention of Elias Howe, patented in 1846, was undoubtedly the first important step toward a practical machine, but the perfected "Howe" was

not patented until 1857. The inventor who first reached satisfactory results in this field was Allen B. Wilson, a native of Cortland County, New York. While working at his trade as cabinetmaker in Adrian, Michigan, in 1847, he conceived the idea of a sewing machine. He knew nothing of what others had thought or done in this direction. In 1848, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, while still working at his trade, he completed the drawings of his machine, and in the spring of the following year finished his model. Although not a machinist and not able to procure suitable tools, he made with his own hands every part of the machine, whether of wood or metal. Authorities agree that "this was the first machine ever constructed, meeting to any extent the requirements of a sewing machine." This machine enabled the operator to control at will the direction of the stitching, and thus to sew continuous seams of any length, either straight or curved. Continuing to improve and invent, he obtained patents in 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1854. The important improvements were developed after Mr. Wheeler became interested, and with his coöperation and suggestion. Impressed with his first views of Mr. Wilson's achievement, Mr. Wheeler contracted with Messrs. E. Lee & Company, of New York, then controlling the patent, to build five hundred machines at Watertown, Mr. Wilson agreeing to remove to that place and superintend their manufacture. Shortly afterwards, relations with Lee & Company ceased, and a partnership was formed between Messrs. Warren, Wheeler, Woodruff, and Wilson, under the title "Wheeler, Wilson & Company," for the manufacture of sewing machines. They manufactured the original "Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines," and made them successful. This was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Wheeler, who became the mercantile head of the company, and led the improvements into practical lines. The introduction of the machine, placing it in factories and workshops and demonstrating its value in families, was carried out under his control. Opposition, prejudice and disbelief melted away before enterprising activity and perseverance. In a brief period the machine was in operation in New York and other cities. In October, 1853, the business was reorganized as a joint stock company under the title "Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company." The capital of the corporation was one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, the patents being valued at one hundred thousand, and the machinery at sixty thousand. The new subscribers to this stock, the foundation of the fortunes of so many, enjoyed the profits of the business without any cost whatever to themselves, as they gave their notes for the stock, but were never called upon to pay any part of them, as Mr. Wheeler financed the business, providing whatever cash was necessary, and the notes were paid by the profits of the business as they became due. For a year or two Mr. Wheeler acted as the general manager. In 1855 he became president, and filled that office during the remainder of his life.

About the time that the Wheeler & Wilson machine began to attract public attention, the sewing machine invented by Isaac M. Singer became known, also the Grover & Baker sewing machine. All these machines contained principles that Elias Howe thought were covered by his patents, and he commenced suits which brought them together in defense. While these were being contested, with the best obtainable legal talent in the country on all sides, Mr. Wheeler proposed that, as

these machines varied so much, they collectively seemed to cover thoroughly the field of sewing by machinery, yet each obviously had extensive fields to which each was particularly adapted, and as Elias Howe's patents strengthened all, it seemed wise that all should respect his patents and the patents and devices of each other, and in this way join in the defense of each other's rights. This plan was adopted, and led to many years of successful business for all concerned. Mr. Howe for many years received a royalty for each machine manufactured by all these companies, but for several years did nothing himself in the way of manufacturing.

Mr. Wilson, eager to devote attention in other directions and explore other fields of invention, among which were cotton picking machines, illuminating gases and photography, early retired from active participation in the business, retaining stock in the company and receiving the benefit of dividends, a regular salary thereafter without services and substantial sums on renewals of his patents. He invested largely in building in North Adams, Massachusetts, the scene of part of his early life. He built a residence on a beautiful site overlooking the Naugatuck River opposite the city of Waterbury, and continued to live there until his death, April 29, 1888. The residence enlarged, has since become the Waterbury Hospital. His inventions have been declared by high authorities to be "as original, ingenious, and effective, as any to be found in the whole range of mechanics."

In 1856 the factory was removed from Watertown to Bridgeport, Connecticut, the company buying and occupying the works of the Jerome Clock Company. Mr. Wheeler also removed thither and at once identified himself with the interest of the city. With increased factory space and improved machinery, the business advanced with rapid strides. The capital stock was increased from time to time, and in 1864 to one million dollars. Fire swept a portion of the buildings in 1875, but they were rebuilt immediately on an improved plan. Additions were frequently made until the company's works covered a ground space of some fifteen acres. In recognition of Mr. Wheeler's services in his department of industry, he was decorated at the World's Exposition held in Vienna in 1873 with the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph, and at the Paris Exposition in 1889 he received the cross of the Legion of Honor of France. In addition to many sewing machine patents, either as sole inventor or jointly with others, he held patents for wood filling compounds, power transmitters, refrigerators, ventilating cars, heating and ventilating buildings. The system for ventilating school houses, originated by him, was the forerunner of the best modern practice, and was widely sought after and copied.

As a business man, Mr. Wheeler was distinguished for his organizing and administrative abilities, his energy, enterprise, foresight, good judgment, and fair dealings—qualities which were recognized throughout the business world. His solicitude for all employed by the corporation of which he was the head was especially marked, and won for him profound regard. He contributed largely to the success of various important local enterprises. He was an incorporator of the People's Savings Bank; a director of the Bridgeport City Bank, Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, Bridgeport Horse Railway Company, Fairfield Rubber Company, Willimantic Linen Company, and

the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. He was an active member of the Board of Trade, and the Board of Aldermen, and of the building committees of schools and county buildings, and a commissioner for building the State Capitol at Hartford. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Seaside Club; a donor to and one of the chief promoters of Seaside Park of the city of Bridgeport; and a commissioner for its development. He was the principal founder of the business of the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company, and through the invention of "Wheeler's Wood Filler" introduced new methods in finishing woods, which continue to be more and more widely followed. He was a generous contributor to and for thirty-three years a vestryman of St. John Episcopal Church. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Wheeler repeatedly declined nomination to official positions. He served in the Bridgeport Common Council, and also for several terms in the State Legislature and Senate. Upright in every aim, he commanded the esteem of the people of his native State, and especially of those in the community in which for so long a period he was a vital and beneficient factor. Blessed with robust health until 1893, he was overtaken by illness and died just as the year closed.

His first wife, Huldah Ruth (Bradley) Wheeler, of Watertown, Connecticut, to whom he was married in 1842, died in 1857. There were four children by this union: Martha, died young; Anna B., died young; Samuel H., a sketch of whom follows; and Ellen B. (Mrs. Edward W. Harral). The Bradley coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a chevron argent between three boars' heads couped or.

Crest—A boar's head couped or.

Motto—Liber ac sapiens esto.

On August 3, 1858, Nathaniel Wheeler married Mary E. Crissy, of New Canaan, Connecticut, who survived her husband until April 20, 1910. By this mariage there were four sons: Harry De Forest, born April 6, 1863, died July 10, 1881; Archer Crissy and William Bishop, twins, of whom further; and Arthur Penoyer, born October 20, 1875, died July 13, 1877.

WHEELER, Archer Crissy;
WHEELER, William Bishop.

Archer Crissy Wheeler and William Bishop Wheeler, the twin brothers, who for many years resided at No. 350 Golden Hill Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut, where Archer Crissy Wheeler still resides, were born on September 14, 1864, in Bridgeport, County of Fairfield, State of Connecticut.

In 1893, at the time of the death of their father, his duties and responsibilities fell largely upon his sons, Archer Crissy and William Bishop, and Samuel H. Wheeler, a son of Nathaniel Wheeler by a former marriage with Huldah Ruth Bradley, of Watertown, Connecticut, who died in 1857.

Like their distinguished father, these three brothers took up the work of these large interests which devolved upon them with ever increasing scope and magnitude. Samuel H. Wheeler assumed the active management of The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, which was finally sold to Singer Manufacturing Company in 1905. With their brother-in-law, Edward W. Harral, Archer Crissy and William Bishop Wheeler continued the management, with practically the entire ownership of The Fairfield Rubber Company, of Fairfield, Connecticut, which became one of the largest manufacturers in its line of production, and which made the highest grade of rubber fabric for auto-

mobile and carriage tops produced in the United States. In 1916 The Fairfield Rubber Company was sold to E. I. DuPont DeNemours & Company, of Wilmington, Delaware.

Besides managing and developing these manufacturing interests, these three brothers were largely instrumental in the present development of Main Street, the principle business section of Bridgeport, as it stands to-day. In 1905, they constructed The Security Building at No. 1115 Main Street, and gave Bridgeport its first eight-story, all fire-proof, steel structure. Soon thereafter, Samuel H. Wheeler constructed the Stratfield Hotel and gave Bridgeport its first modern fireproof hotel.

About this time Archer Crissy and William Bishop erected at No. 1140 Main Street the fire-proof department store now occupied by Rockwell & Company. The Wheeler Block, for many years occupied by the D. M. Read Company, has belonged to the family for more than fifty years, and the real estate holdings and developments of the Estate of Nathaniel Wheeler, which have been managed by Archer Crissy Wheeler, as sole surviving executor of his father's will, since the death of Samuel H. Wheeler, are located in nearly every section of the city of Bridgeport.

The beautiful companionship existing between these twin brothers has perhaps rarely obtained, and was known and noted by and among all their friends and acquaintances. They lived inseparable lives and hardly ever were they to be seen apart. In business matters their combined judgment was brought to bear with unusual foresight, precision and success, and their integrity and fidelity were recognized by all with whom they came in contact. They were unfailingly courteous and their friendships were strong and lasting. Their acquaintances were many and nearly every acquaintance could be said to be a friend. They were members and liberal supporters of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and were more than usually interested in the various charities and institutions of their city. Moreover, their private charities were large and many. With them, the worthy who were in need could always find not only an audience but sympathy and substantial assistance as well. They were fond of outdoor life and derived much pleasure from the study of its trees and shrubs and birds and flowers. They were also much interested and took part in sports of various kinds, especially outdoor sports, and were members of nearly all of the clubs of Bridgeport, and of clubs of other cities besides.

William Bishop Wheeler died February 20, 1920, and Samuel H. Wheeler died November 14, 1920, leaving Ellen B. Harral and Archer Crissy Wheeler as the sole surviving children of Nathaniel Wheeler. For the Genealogy of Archer Crissy and William Bishop Wheeler, see Orcutt's "History of Stratford and Bridgeport," published in 1886 by the Fairfield County Historical Society.

WHEELER, Samuel Hickox,

Manufacturer, Developer of Real Estate.

Samuel Hickox Wheeler was born in Watertown, Connecticut, September 16, 1845. He died in Chicago, Illinois, November 14, 1920. He died quite suddenly of heart trouble. He was the son of Nathaniel and Huldah Ruth Bradley, who had three other children. His father was the organizer of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, makers of sewing machines, at first located in Water-

town, but after 1856 at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The paternal grandparents of Samuel H. Wheeler were David and Sarah (De Forest) Wheeler, and he was a lineal descendant of Moses Wheeler, one of the original members of the New Haven colony, who came from England in 1638 and was among the first to whom land was allotted in New Haven. He moved to Stratford in 1648, where he died in 1698 at the age of one hundred, the first of the immigrants known to have lived a full century. His wife was Miriam (Hawley) Wheeler. Huldah Ruth (Bradley) Wheeler was the daughter of Lucius Brown Bradley and Adelia (Hickox) Bradley. She traced her ancestry to William Bradley, who emigrated to America in 1637 from Bingley, Yorkshire, England. He moved to New Haven in 1644.

Samuel H. Wheeler was prepared for Yale College by James M. B. Dwight. He graduated in the class of 1868. After graduation he went to Chicago and took charge of the business of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company as a member of the firm of Farrar & Wheeler. He withdrew from that firm at about 1886. He then engaged in the real estate business in Chicago. In 1894, on the death of his father, he moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and became president of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. He held that position until 1905, when the company sold out to the Singer Manufacturing Company. After his retirement from the manufacturing business he became active in the development of real estate in Bridgeport. He built the Stratfield Hotel in that city. He was much interested in the subject of ventilation, and the last few years of his life spent a great deal of time working out his theory. He wrote a pamphlet on the subject called "Natural Upward Ventilation." It has caused very favorable interest among those who are fighting tuberculosis. His idea is especially adapted to schools, and he was instrumental in having it installed in many, where it has given much satisfaction. He spent much time in reading and collecting books on American colonial history. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Order of Founders and Patriots of America.

After coming East to live in 1894 he made his home in Fairfield, Connecticut. He belonged to St. Paul's Episcopal Church of that place. He was buried in Mountain Grove Cemetery, Bridgeport, November 17. The funeral services were conducted by the Rt. Rev. Chauncy B. Brewster, one of his classmates.

He was married May 17, 1876, in Chicago, Illinois, to Amelia Vernon Rumsey, daughter of Julian S. Rumsey and Martha (Turner) Rumsey. She died April 23, 1877. They had one daughter, Amelia Rumsey, who in 1919 married Major Craufurd-Stuart of the British Army. He married again, June 18, 1844, at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, Elizabeth Theodora Rumsey, the sister of his first wife. They had three children: Theodora (B. A. Vassar, 1911—M. D. Johns Hopkins, 1916). She married William P. Finney, M. D., in 1916. Nathaniel Wheeler (Yale B. A. 1914—LL. B., 1916). Ellen Rumsey (B. A. Vassar, 1915—R. N. Presbyterian Hospital, New York, 1920).

BRYANT, Waldo Calvin,

Manufacturer.

In the seventh generation from his immigrant ancestor, Stephen Bryant, born in England, a member of Plymouth Colony as early as 1632, Waldo Calvin Bryant has by dint of inventive genius, hard work

W. C. Bryant

and close application to business risen to the highly important position of president of the Bryant Electric Company, a three million dollar corporation of Bridgeport, and during his long and successful career he has given to the world a number of electrical devices which have enabled other manufacturers by their use to market with vastly greater volume the products of their own plants, and incidentally to add to their wealth, while the employment of these devices has contributed beyond all computation to the comfort and convenience of the mercantile and industrial public and of the home-maker; indeed, wherever electricity has carried its modern-day blessings, the Bryant devices have been made a vehicle of its application. Mr. Bryant is a director in other important industries, besides being an official in two banks. The Bryant Electric Company has contributed in a very large measure to the industrial growth and the prestige of the city of Bridgeport as a manufacturing center. Its head stands high in favor with the United States government. During the World War he was appointed chief of the Bridgeport Ordnance District by the War Department in February of 1918, a position which he filled with remarkable ability until January, 1919. After the United States declared war against Germany, the country was divided into thirteen ordnance districts. Previous to this action Bridgeport had attracted country-wide attention to itself because of its great output of war munitions. The Bridgeport district was officially named District No. 2 upon the United States Ordnance Department becoming decentralized. Mr. Bryant was given full authority for the organization of his district, which became the second in importance of its kind in the country.

The founder of the Bryant family name in this country, Stephen Bryant, has his name in the records of Plymouth Colony in 1638. Following his removal to Duxbury, he was listed as among those able to bear arms in 1643. He was admitted a freeman June 6, 1654, at Plymouth, to which place he again had removed about 1650, He was a constable in Duxbury June 6, 1654; highway surveyor at Plymouth June 1, 1658; served on the jury March 5, 1660-61; and was constable at Plymouth June 1, 1663. He married Abigail, daughter of John Shaw, who came from England. Their children: Abigail, born in Plymouth Colony, married Lieutenant John Bryant; John; Mary; Stephen (2); Sarah; Lydia, married William Churchill; Elizabeth, married Joseph King. Stephen (2) Bryant, son of Stephen and Abigail (Shaw) Bryant, was born at Plymouth, February 2, 1658. He settled at Plymouth. The principal facts of his record of existence are the births of his children. He married Mehitable, surname unknown. Their children: Stephen (3); David; William; Hannah; Ichabod; Timothy. Ichabod, son of Stephen (2) Bryant, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, July 5, 1699. He was an ancestor of William Cullen Bryant, poet and journalist, through his son Philip and grandson Peter, father of William Cullen Bryant. Ichabod lived in Raynham, Massachusetts, and from that village he removed to North Bridgewater. He died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 22, 1759. He married Ruth Staples, who died May 27, 1777. Their children: Philip, married Silence Harwood; Nathan; Seth; married Elizabeth French; Job, see forward; Gamaliel, settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts; Phebe, married Henry Howard; Ruth, married ——— Holmes; Sarah, married Francis Cook; Anna, mar-

ried ——— Robinson; Prudence, died unmarried.

Job Bryant, son of Ichabod and Ruth (Staples) Bryant, was born in Bridgewater or in the neighbor town of Raynham, Massachusetts, about 1742. He was a blacksmith and a farmer. He was also a soldier of the Revolution. He married Mary Turner. Their children: Anna, married Abiel Phillips of Easton; Nathan, married Sarah Jordan; Calvin, married Rebecca Morse; Job Staples, married Lovice Pratt; Thirza, married Mannasseh Dickerman; Oliver, married Nabby, daughter of Timothy Ames; Clement, see forward; David; Samuel; Asa, married (first) Mehitable Snow, married (second) Betsy Snow, sister of his first wife; Harriet, married David Dunbar, Jr.

Clement Bryant, son of Job and Mary (Turner) Bryant, was born about 1785 at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was a blacksmith virtually all his life. He enlisted for service in the War of 1812, and his widow received a pension in the form of a grant of one hundred and sixty acres of land. He died in 1837. He married in 1805, at Athol, Massachusetts, Rachel Wheeler, daughter of Zaccheus Wheeler. Their children: Royal; Mercy; George Quincy Adams, of whom further; Mary Ann; Richard; Silence; Jonathan; Calvin Turner, of whom further; and Rachel.

George Q. Adams Bryant, son of Clement and Rachel (Wheeler) Bryant, born January 9, 1819, at North Orange, Massachusetts. He removed to Athol, and later to Winchendon, Massachusetts, where he engaged in house-painting in partnership with his brother Calvin Turner. In 1860 they entered the grocery business and remained together in that line with great success until the death of the brother Calvin, July 14, 1906, since which time George Q. Adams conducted the business. George served in the Civil War, entering as a private and returning as third sergeant. He married Louise A. Roby, daughter of Moody Roby, Peru, Vermont. She died June 20, 1894. They had no own children. They adopted Finette Miller, daughter of Mary Ann (Bryant) Miller, sister of Mr. Bryant. Children of Thomas and Mary Ann (Bryant) Miller: Joseph of Athol; Albert of Athol; Finette, married John W. Barnes, of Westminster, Massachusetts.

Calvin Turner Bryant, eighth child of Clement and Rachel (Wheeler) Bryant, of Athol, Massachusetts, and father of Waldo Calvin Bryant, of this review, was born June 11, 1830, at Athol. His time outside school was spent in his uncle's chair factory. After a year of work in a restaurant in Worcester, Massachusetts, he was employed by the successor of the first owner, and subsequently bought the restaurant. He sold out that business and started another restaurant. After a year had passed he abandoned that business and entered a pistol factory. Taking part in the gold rush to California, he remained there from 1851 to 1855, and "made his pile." He again went West in 1856, and returned in the fall of that year to Winchendon, where he engaged in house-painting. In 1859 he journeyed to Pike's Peak in quest of gold, but was unsuccessful. He went on by ox-team to California and remained there a year, when he returned to Winchendon and his house-painting, which business he conducted until 1860, when he and George Q. Adams engaged in the grocery business, which Calvin Turner followed until his death, July 14, 1906, the partnership having been in existence for forty-six years. Calvin Bryant was a member of the First Baptist Church of Winchendon. He was an active member

of the Republican party, and was overseer of the poor of his town for a number of years. He was a director of the Winchendon Coöperative Bank from its incorporation until his death. He was one of the town's most highly respected and esteemed citizens. Calvin Bryant married, October 9, 1860, Almeda Dexter, of Royalston, Massachusetts, born January 2, 1830, daughter of Ebenezer Wheeler and Cynthia (Walker) Dexter. Mr. Dexter was born March 24, 1780; died in 1860. He was a farmer and mill owner and held many responsible offices in Royalston. His wife was born December 19, 1799; died in May, 1870. The children of Calvin Turner and Almeda (Dexter) Bryant: Flora Almeda, born November 21, 1861, and became a valued teacher in the Winchendon public schools; Waldo Calvin, of this review.

Waldo Calvin Bryant, son of Calvin Turner and Almeda (Dexter) Bryant, was born December 17, 1863, at Winchendon, Massachusetts. He attended the schools of his native town until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the shops of Baxter D. Whitney at Winchendon and began to learn the machinist's trade, also pursuing his studies during the school terms and serving at his trade during the vacation periods. After finishing his course of study at the grammar school when he was sixteen years of age, he entered Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, Massachusetts, and prepared for entrance to Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He was graduated from the institute in the class of 1884 at the age of twenty with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He at once secured a position in the expert department of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of Lynn, Massachusetts. He only held that position one month, and was transferred to Bridgeport as assistant to George Cutter in the operation of the local electric light plant. He continued to fill that position until the spring of 1885, when a Bridgeport company took charge of the local plant, and he went to Waterbury, Connecticut, to take charge of a part of the work of superintending the Waterbury Electric Light Company. He was with the Waterbury Company a little more than three years, and during that period he had invented the Bryant "push and pull switch," which with other electric light supplies he soon began to manufacture at a plant in Bridgeport. He organized the Bryant Electric Company, having only a small capital, but having taken out patents on a number of electric lighting devices, he continued to manufacture them until July, 1889, when he incorporated the Bryant Electric Company with a capital stock of five thousand dollars.

Under the skilfully guiding hand of Mr. Bryant the business of the corporation took on amazing growth, and it is rated as at the very forefront of concerns of the kind in this country. Mr. Bryant fills the positions of president, treasurer, general manager and director of the corporation. He also occupies the offices of president, treasurer, general manager and director of the Perkins Electric Switch Manufacturing Company. He is a man of influence in financial circles, and is a director of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, and vice-president and trustee of the People's Savings Bank. His connection with other enterprises includes directorships in the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, the Bridgeport Brass Company, the Bead Chain Manufacturing Company, and the Siemon Corporation. He is a director of the Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport Public Library and Bridgeport Boys' Club. He is a member of the American

Institute of Electrical Engineers of New York. His clubs are the Union League, Bankers' University, and the New England Society of New York, the Brooklawn, University and Algonquin of Bridgeport, the Country Club of Fairfield, Connecticut, and the Metabetchouan Club of Canada.

Mr. Bryant married, April 6, 1887, Ida Gerald of New London, Connecticut, and they have two children: Waldo Gerald, born July 30, 1891, and Doris, born March 26, 1902; graduated from the Westover School, Westover, Connecticut.

Waldo Gerald Bryant, son of Waldo C. and Ida (Gerald) Bryant, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, July 30, 1891. He was educated in public and private schools in Bridgeport, the Hotchkiss School and Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, class of 1914. In that year the Bead Chain Manufacturing Company was organized and incorporated and he became president and treasurer, positions he still retains. May 1, 1917, he enlisted at Newport, Rhode Island, in the United States Naval Reserve Forces as quartermaster, third class, for service in the World War. September 15, 1917, he was transferred to the submarine base at New London, Connecticut, and was detailed for duty with the board of anti-submarine devices. In January, 1918, he was commissioned an ensign, and continued his duties with the same board in experimental work and in the development of anti-submarine devices until January 1, 1919, when he was ordered on inactive duty until May 1, 1921, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Bryant is a director of the Bridgeport Trust Company. His clubs are the Brooklawn Country and the University of Bridgeport, the Pequoit Yacht Club of Southport, Yale Club of New York City, and the Metabetchouan Club of Canada. Mr. Bryant married, October 7, 1919, Ruth McCaskey, daughter of Frederick E. and Marietta (Beach) McCaskey, of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are the parents of two children: Ruth Ann and Waldo Dexter Bryant.

BISHOP, Henry Alfred,

Railway Official.

Having as his American progenitor Rev. John Bishop, Puritan minister of Boston, Massachusetts, who afterward became the minister at Stamford, Connecticut, Henry Alfred Bishop, of the fifth generation of descent, has become one of the best-known railroad men of the East. He is a son of the celebrated William D. Bishop, who as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company gave to that system one of the very best administrations known to railroad annals in the United States, and brought that property up to a high grade of efficiency and a place of prosperity which since never has been surpassed and seldom equalled in all its history. The deplorable state of the New Haven system of these latter days does not have its root in the regimes at the head of which were those genii of railroading who were of the House of Bishop.

Henry Alfred Bishop has proved his worth as the son of a great father, and in addition has demonstrated his own ability in managing important transportation systems. He has had much to do with the coördination of the railroad lines of the New England States, inclusive of valued service to the New Haven Railroad in its palmy days and of executive and managerial offices on railroads of the Middle Atlantic States. His contributions to the political life of the State of Connecticut

and his home city of Bridgeport have been marked with fidelity to the trust reposed in him when he filled the offices of member of the State Legislature, a member of the Board of Aldermen and president of the Board of Police Commissioners. His business, financial, social and fraternal associations are widely varied and of great value, he being either an officer, a director or a stockholder in numerous industrial and financial institutions and corporations, while in club life and in the realm of the more important fraternities he has membership of long standing. His career has, in fact, shed additional luster on the family name of Bishop, of which the people of Connecticut in general and of New England as well are justifiably proud.

The surname Bishop was in common use in England many centuries ago, and some eleven immigrants of that name emigrated from there with their families before 1650. Rev. John Bishop, minister of Stamford, who founded the family name in this country, married (first) Rebecca, surname unknown. He married (second) Joanna Royce, widow of Rev. Peter Prudden and of Captain Thomas Willet of Swansea, Massachusetts. Of the first union there were six children, of whom Stephen was born in Stamford about 1660. He married Mercy, surname unknown, and had eight children. He had a son, John (2), born in Stamford about 1680 and married Mary Talmadge of Stamford. They had nine children. From Rev. John Bishop the direct line descends through:

(I) Pierson Bishop, lineal descendant of the minister of Stamford, was living in that town in 1790. He married Hannah Finch, and had children, among whom was William.

(II) William Bishop, son of Pierson and Hannah (Finch) Bishop, born June 23, 1769, at Stamford, died February 24, 1844. He married Susanna, at Bridgeport, daughter of John and Sarah (Nichols) Scofield. They had eleven children, of whom was Alfred.

(III) Alfred Bishop, son of William and Susanna (Scofield) Bishop, was born at Stamford, December 21, 1798, and died June 12, 1849. He had a great career as a railroad contractor and built a large canal and a bridge over the Raritan River at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was the first and chief builder of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the old Housatonic Valley and the Berkshire, Washington & Saratoga Railroads, and the Naugatuck Railroad, which afterward became a division of the New Haven system. He was the first member of the House of Bishop to lay the foundation of the family fame as builders and executives of great transportation properties. He married Mary, daughter of Ethan Ferris of Greenwich, Connecticut, who died January 3, 1833. They had three children.

(IV) William D. Bishop, second son of Alfred and Mary (Ferris) Bishop, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, September 14, 1827, and died February 4, 1904. He was the greatest of the Bishops who had to do with the upbuilding and executive management of the New Haven Railroad System. He was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1849, having had a brilliant career as a student. He was a skillful debater in the college's political forum, and was president of the Linonia Society, which was rated as one of the highest honors in the college world of his time. His father having died in June, 1849, during the month of his graduation, the mantle of heavy responsibility fell upon his young shoulders—he was only twenty-two at the time. William D. completed the contracts, including rail-

roads in the West. In his young manhood he became a director of the Naugatuck Railroad. Next he filled the office of superintendent, and the directors, stockholders and the public saw almost at once that in William D. Bishop they had a "born railroad man." In 1855, six years after leaving college, he was elected president of the Naugatuck road, and he developed the property into one of the best paying railroads in the United States. He served as president of the Naugatuck for twelve years, and in 1867 he was elevated to the position of chief executive of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, retaining, however, his interest in the Naugatuck Railroad, to whose presidency he was recalled in 1885. The interims on the Naugatuck had been filled as president by Russell Tomlinson, 1867-69, and E. F. Bishop, brother of William D., 1869-83. While the Naugatuck was under the management of William D. Bishop, that railroad became one of the most conspicuous of the transportation properties in the country; for it netted the shareholders a ten per cent dividend return, and it was on this basis that it was leased to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in 1887. Of the long period of prosperity which the New Haven system enjoyed under the guiding hands of the Bishop family thirty-six years constituted the tenure of office of William D. Bishop as president, and in October, 1903, his health having become impaired, he retired from office and was succeeded by his son, William D. Bishop, Jr. The senior Bishop's name remained at the head of the list of directors of the New Haven until his death. During his term of office he was a member of the Connecticut General Assembly, and during his membership an act was passed consolidating the New York and New Haven and the Hartford and Springfield lines. Later the Shore Line was leased, and the Harlem & Port Chester and the Hartford & Connecticut Valley roads were absorbed into the New Haven. Mr. Bishop was a director for many years of the Housatonic Railroad, and was a director of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, which now is controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. He was founder and president until his death of the Eastern Railroad Association, which was formed to protect the railroads of the East against patent suits.

Mr. Bishop was an outstanding leader of the Democratic Party in Connecticut of his time. He was elected to Congress in 1857, and was the youngest member of that body, being also noted for his eloquence in debate, or in impromptu speeches. Failing of reëlection, he was appointed commissioner of patents by President Buchanan, and he systematized his department, so that it functioned in a highly efficient manner. He was admitted to the bar of the State of Connecticut in 1870, and in 1871 he was elected representative from the Bridgeport District to the Connecticut Assembly. In 1877-78 he was a member of the State Senate. He drafted and promoted the passage of the general railroad law, which was declared to be a model of its kind.

Mr. Bishop married Julia Ann, daughter of Russell and Martha H. Tomlinson. They were the parents of five children: 1. Mary Ferris, born October 4, 1851. 2. Alfred, born June 11, 1853, died April 18, 1854. 3. Dr. Russell Tomlinson, born April 1, 1856; married Minnie Lockwood, and has one child, Julian Tomlinson. 4. William Darius, Jr., born December 16, 1857, married February 21, 1882, Susan Adele, daughter of Elihu Benjamin Washburn, and has children: Natalie W. and

William D. Bishop (3). 5. Henry Alfred, of whom this review is made. 6. Nathaniel W., born July 16, 1865; married, October 31, 1889, Anna Lucinda, daughter of Dr. I. DeVer H. Warner of Bridgeport, and has children, Warner, Alfred, and Nathaniel W., Jr.

(V) Henry Alfred Bishop, son of William D. and Julia Ann (Tomlinson) Bishop, was born in Bridgeport, December 4, 1860. He was educated in the Hillside School of Bridgeport, Hurlburt's School at Lime Rock, Connecticut, and General William H. Russell's Military School at New Haven, Connecticut. He matriculated at Yale University in the class of 1884, but did not finish his course. While at college he was elected a member of the fraternities D K, Hay Boulay, and Psi Upsilon. His career as a railroad man began September 21, 1881, when he was appointed general ticket agent of the Naugatuck Railroad. In 1883 he was made purchasing agent, and in 1885 assistant superintendent, holding all these offices until February, 1886. He next was appointed superintendent of the Housatonic Railroad and when that road had leased the Danbury Railroad, he was made general superintendent of the Housatonic and all its subsidiaries or branches. He was appointed purchasing agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad April 1, 1887, and held that office until his resignation, March 1, 1902, to become the acting vice-president of the West Virginia Central and the Western Maryland Railroad companies, which had been acquired by a syndicate in which he was interested. He was afterwards elevated to the vice-presidency of both railroads, but he relinquished his offices in December, 1903, owing to his father's ill-health. He has, however, since been actively connected with different railroad companies. He stands high in circles of commanding influence in the city of Bridgeport, which he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen with his usual marked ability. He was elected in 1886 to the State Legislature at Hartford. He was president of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of Bridgeport from 1888 to 1890. He was a candidate for the office of Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket in 1888, and in 1904 was a candidate for lieutenant-governor. For each of these offices he received a large vote. He was president of the Bridgeport Board of Trade in 1900-01. He is the president and a director of the Bridgeport Public Library and of the Bridgeport Boys' Club. He is a director of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, Westchester Street Railway Company, Brady Brass Company, vice-president and a member of the executive committee of the Consolidated Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, trustee of the People's Savings Bank of Bridgeport, chairman of the board of directors of the McNabb Company, a director of the Bridgeport Gas Company, director and member of executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, director of the American District Telegraph Company. He was vice-president and a director of the Connecticut National Bank of Bridgeport, afterward consolidated with the First National Bank, of which he is a director. He is vice-president of the Herrick Combustion Company and the Pacific Iron Works, vice-president and a director of the Clapp Fire Resisting Paint Company and a director of the Brooklawn Company. He is a member of the Sinking Fund Commission and of the City Finance Committee of Bridgeport, a director of the Mountain Grove Cemetery Association and a trustee of the Bridgeport

Orphans' Asylum and the Ladies' Charitable Society. He is a communicant of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, a member of its vestry and chairman of its finance committee. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Bridgeport Scientific and Historical Society. He is affiliated with all the bodies of the Free and Accepted Masons up to the 33d Degree, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Contemporary Club, a former president and honorary member of the Algonquin Club, member of the Brooklawn Country Club and a former president of that organization, member of the University Club of Bridgeport, member and secretary of the membership committee of the New York Yacht Club, member of the Yale Club of New York, the Recess Club, the Hollenbeck Club of Connecticut and the Metabetchouan Fish and Game Club of Canada.

Mr. Bishop married, February 6, 1883, Jessie Alvord, daughter of William E. Trubee, of Bridgeport. Their children: 1. William Alfred, born 1885, died 1886. 2. Marguerite Alvord, graduate of Ingleside School, New Milford, Connecticut; married Dr. H. LeBaron Peters, and has children, Henry Walker and William Charles Peters. 3. Henrietta. 4. Henry Alfred, Jr., educated at the Hotchkiss School and Yale University; married Gloria Gould, youngest daughter of George J. Gould.

The Henry Alfred Bishop residence is No. 179 Washington Avenue, Bridgeport.

FONES, Hon. Civilian, D. D. S.,

Dental Surgeon.

Born in the same year that the city of Bridgeport was chartered by the Connecticut General Assembly as an incorporated municipality, and of which he was twice elected mayor, Dr. Civilian Fones, who became one of the most prominent men in municipal affairs of his time and one of the foremost dentists of the State of Connecticut, was the father of a distinguished son, who, following in the footsteps of his parent, is recognized as without a peer in his profession, Dr. Alfred C. Fones, known throughout the country as "The Father of the Dental Hygienist Movement." During the terms of office of the senior Fones and his regime as mayor, the city of Bridgeport and its people became the beneficiaries of an era of remarkable progress in municipal improvements and in the forward movement of her institutions and the general uplift of the body politic. It was mainly through his efforts and influence that Congress was persuaded to pass a bill and make the appropriation for the erection of the United State Post Office and Government Building at Broad and Cannon streets, on the site of the old St. John's Church, Bridgeport. Professionally he rose to the place of very highest esteem and confidence in the city of his immediate activities, and in the State his abilities were recognized by his appointment for two terms as a member of the Connecticut State Dental Commission by Governor Morris and of which body he was elected president upon its organization. He had also been honored with the presidency of the Connecticut Valley Dental Association and of the Connecticut State Dental Society. When he died in 1907, at the age of seventy-one years, there passed one of the most remarkable figures and versatile citizens of his generation in the city of Bridgeport, and his death was mourned not only by the municipality but also by men prominent in official walks in the government of the State, while to the dental profession there

Civilion Jones

was lost a member who had graced it with his skill and with a rare and pleasing personality and splendid fellowship.

In the sixth generation from his immigrant ancestor, Captain John Fones, who settled in Newport, Rhode Island, before 1659, and afterwards lived at Jamestown and Kingston, Rhode Island, Civilian Fones was of French Huguenot stock, his paternal great-grandfather, Daniel Fones, having been one of those who became exiles to England during the reign of Louis XIV and afterwards became an officer in the British navy. Upon his retirement from the service of the Crown he was awarded a grant of fifteen hundred acres of land in Rhode Island, where the old town of Wickford now stands, and on which he located. Daniel Fones, his son, who was the father of Christopher, who was the father of Civilian Fones, was born on the ancestral tract. Christopher, also born on the family homestead, married Sarah A. Marigold of South Carolina, who was of English ancestry, and for a time, while serving as architect and builder in connection with a large contract that he was executing in Toronto, Canada, lived in that city and the vicinity, and it was while a temporary resident there that his son, Civilian Fones was born, October 1, 1836, at Belleville, Province of Ontario. Civilian was reared in his father's profession and business, but, on the family returning to the United States and taking their residence in Bridgeport, the son became identified with the pioneer dental manufacturing establishment of Dr. D. H. Porter, where he began to study for the profession of dentistry. Subsequently he entered the Baltimore Dental College, whence he was graduated; and for forty-six years he practiced his profession with signal success in Bridgeport, his clientele including some of the wealthiest and most influential families in the city and its suburbs. He became a member of the first Connecticut State Dental Commission, having been appointed by Governor Luzon B. Morris, in 1892-93, and was reappointed by Governor Coffin for his second term.

Dr. Fones identified himself with the Republican Party upon its organization, but it was not until 1884 that he held a political office. In that year he was elected to represent his ward as councilman in the City Government of Bridgeport. In the following year he was elected alderman, and he continued to advance in the favor of the electorate; for in 1886 he was elected mayor of the city, having the unusual honor conferred upon him of the support of both parties. He overcame the opposition's majority by about one thousand votes, and in the campaign of the ensuing year, 1887, his administration received a remarkable endorsement in his reëlection by an increased majority, with the virtually united support from both parties. Some of the improvements accomplished during his administrations were the removal of the railroad tracks from Water Street, the removal of the old Miller Building, the erection of the lower bridge and the locating of several gates and crossings. Both of his terms as mayor were marked with harmony, and there was no political disturbance by either party, so that his conduct of the city's business was virtually untrammeled and he was permitted to carry out his policies without interference. Dr. Fones was grand marshal of the great civic and military parade in 1888 as a part of the celebration of the bi-centennial of the incorporation of the borough of Bridgeport. He was a member and had served as president of the Seaside Club and the Outing Club. He was also a member of

the New York Athletic Club and was affiliated with all the bodies of the Free and Accepted Masons, inclusive of the 32d degree Scottish Rite. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Fones married, October 21, 1863, Phoebe E., daughter of Alfred S. Wright of New York City. Their children: George, died at the age of four years; Grace; and Dr. Alfred C. Fones.

FONES, Alfred C., D. D. S.,

Dental Surgeon.

It may be stated with emphasis that no member of the dental profession, at least in the State of Connecticut, has done more to confer the benefits of the advancement of that department of surgery upon the people of the commonwealth than has Dr. Alfred C. Fones, son of Dr. Civilian and Phoebe E. (Wright) Fones, born in Bridgeport, December 17, 1869, and who is acknowledged by his contemporaries to be at the very pinnacle of the profession. The great strides in dental hygiene among the school children of the city of Bridgeport and later among the schools of large communities of the State and country are traceable to the professional foresight and skill of Dr. Fones, who was among the first, if not the very first, to develop the idea of training women to become assistants to dentists in prophylactic work. How much this progressive step has accomplished in promoting the campaign for sanitation of the oral cavity can only be measured by the almost phenomenal rise in the health of the school population and in the beneficent results of the education in dental hygiene not only upon the pupils themselves but also indirectly upon the entire family at home. The vision that Dr. Fones received a quarter of a century ago has been concretely realized in the state-wide adoption of prophylactic treatment in the hands of specially trained women in service in dental establishments following the amendment of the State dental law, at his request, to the effect that women who were not graduate dentists might be employed in that department of operative work. Such remarkable results were attained by this movement, that Dr. Fones was led to seek the establishment of dental hygiene by means of clinics among the school children of Bridgeport. Patient and painstaking attention to the line of campaign he had marked out was finally crowned with success. Dr. Fones is recognized as an authority on this subject, and on it he has read many papers before dental society gatherings and prepared many articles for magazines devoted to the profession.

Having received his elementary training and preparatory education in the Bridgeport schools, Alfred C. Fones entered the New York College of Dentistry, whence he was graduated in the class of 1890. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession in association with his honored father, who many years before had become established as a dentist in Bridgeport. Some of the high lights in Dr. Fones' career have been raised by the following incidents: In 1900 he conceived the idea of training women specially for prophylactic work. He evolved a system of instrumentation and polishing for use in his office, and practiced it until 1905, when the lack of proper amount of time for the work forced him to carry out his original conviction of the employment of a trained woman for that work. He did so, and has had a highly trained woman on his staff at his office for twenty years. He has made prophylactic treatments compulsory with

Alfred C. Fones

his patients. It was in 1907 that as chairman of the legislative committee of the Connecticut State Dental Association he was able to secure an amendment to the State dental law providing for the legalized employment of women specially trained in prophylactic treatment as assistants to dentists. In 1900 he inaugurated prophylactic work in his office. Beginning in 1909, and after four years of strenuous effort, he secured an appropriation of five thousand dollars by the Bridgeport City Council to the Board of Education to conduct a demonstration of the value of an educational and preventive dental clinic. Dr. Fones enlisted the aid of other professional men in order to make use of the special fund and to train the new corps of women prophylactic operators in Dr. Fones' magnificently appointed office building where there were excellent facilities for such a class. In 1914, eighteen prominent educators of the East gave their services gratis to educate the first corps of women to be known as dental hygienists, the title now generally applied to them at the suggestion of Dr. Fones in preference to "dental nurse," "prophylactic assistant," etc. A textbook on the subject of "Mouth Hygiene—A Textbook for Dental Hygienists" was published and now is in its second edition, it being in use in many of the hygienists' training schools. In 1915 Dr. Fones secured an amendment to the State Dental law which prescribed the field of the dental hygienist and made provision for licensing these women, for the first time in any State of the Union. The movement has spread from the private offices of dentists, to the public schools, to hospitals and to dispensaries. The soldiers in the World War who were mobilized in Bridgeport were given the prophylactic treatment by the dental hygienists of Connecticut, with beneficial results. This work was organized and conducted by Dr. Fones as a free clinic in his office. In addition to this war work, Dr. Fones served on the Dental Committee of the Medical Board, Council of National Defense, and was chairman of the government's sub-committee on dental hygiene for mobilized men and was chairman of the New England division of the Preparedness League of American Dentists.

Dr. Fones has served as chairman of the oral hygiene committee of the National Dental Association. When his own courses were completed he coöperated with the courses in oral hygiene at Columbia University, in 1918-22. In October, 1920, he was appointed professor of preventive dentistry at the Columbia University Dental School, and conducted this course for two years. Owing to the pressure of his work in Connecticut Dr. Fones was obliged to resign his professorship. In February, 1921, he went to Honolulu, at the request of ex-Governor George Carter and Mrs. Carter, to suggest a plan for dental service for the school children of the Hawaiian Islands. His suggestion of a plan for a dental hygienist training school was carried out in connection with a central dental infirmary in Honolulu, endowed by Mrs. Carter. The supervisors of the training school were hygienists sent out from Bridgeport to conduct the first course in 1922. The Hawaiian Islands now support the educational and preventive service in all public schools in the islands, and hygienists are trained for this purpose at the Honolulu Dental Infirmary.

Dr. Fones' two-story office building in Bridgeport is without doubt the most unique, artistic, and aseptic building devoted to dental work owned and operated by a dental surgeon in connection with his

private practice in this country, if not in the world. A printed description of it is wholly inadequate to give the correct idea of the beauty, symmetry, appointments, and equipment contained in this architectural and professional gem. One must visit the building, spend not a little time in inspecting its various departments and hearing an explanation of the whole and the several parts from Dr. Fones or one of his highly specialized attendants. An expert in dental matters has well said: "Undoubtedly many will say: 'Only a man of great wealth could indulge in such an office building.' The odd thing is that this is no realized air castle of a rich man. This building, luxurious as it is, has been constructed and is managed on purely business principles. Everything is so systematized, invested capital, cost of maintenance and office charges so harmonize that a wonderfully unique, absolutely aseptic, thoroughly professional dental establishment has been proven to be practical."

Dr. Fones was president of the Connecticut State Dental Association, a member of the Connecticut State Dental Commission, the Northeastern Dental Association, The American Dental Association, and is deeply interested in educational work, having been a member of the Bridgeport Board of Education for seven years and having served as its president in 1922-23. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the University and the Brooklawn Country Clubs of Bridgeport.

A summary of Dr. Fones' highest professional—and civic—services to his community and country at large would quite properly embrace these salient facts: He has established an auxiliary department in dentistry for the prevention of dental disease—a new profession for women known as dental hygienists. At present there are ten training schools for the education of dental hygienists, and twenty-six states have amended their dental laws to permit these dental hygienists to practice. It was in Bridgeport in 1914 that, at the instance of Dr. Fones, there was started the first educational preventive dental clinics in the public schools of that city. To-day they are the popular vogue over this country and in Europe, the inception of this progressive movement having been in the city of Bridgeport.

Dr. Fones married, November 16, 1892, Elizabeth Harwood, daughter of Henry Harwood, a banker of Chicago, Illinois.

BASSICK, Edgar W.,

Manufacturer.

It was the good fortune of Edgar W. Bassick, widely known industrial captain and man of affairs, of Bridgeport, to have been very happily born. On the paternal side his immigrant ancestor was a linguist of note and became fluent in seven different languages, being also a sea trader to a considerable extent. His grandfather was a prosperous Maine farmer, who gave each of his children a good education and saw them well started in life. His father was the discoverer of the first gold field in Australia; he became one of the pioneer gold mine discoverers and owners of famous gold producing mines in America. The son, Edgar W. Bassick, whose activities have ramified over the American continent, inherited his father's and his great-grandfather's capacity for big business, and he has amplified that inheritance many-fold. Besides his heavy industrial investments, he is prominently identified with banking circles in Bridgeport. During the World War he was one of the most highly valued men in the service of

the government, being at the head of a division under the War Industries Board.

The origin of the surname Bassick is found in the French surname Basquet, meaning a native of Biscay. In England the spelling is Bassack, and Burke gives the coat-of-arms as follows:

Arms—Azure, three piles wavy, in point or, on a chief of the first as many mascles of the second.

The family seat was at Stepney, Middlesex, England.

(I) George Bassick, the first of the name in this country, emigrated from England to Canada, where he settled on the shore of the St. Lawrence River, and was there educated by a Colonel Coleman. He became noted as a linguist, being known to speak at least seven different languages. It is said that he came to Prospect, Maine, to act as interpreter. He settled at Hampden, Maine, in 1790, purchasing lot No. 126 in the center of the town. A considerable portion of his time was occupied with trading, and he was lost at sea on the vessel "Blackbird." He married in Maine, Sarah Goodell, who attained the age of ninety years and died at Prospect. According to the Federal Census of 1790, he was still at Frankfort, now Winterport, Hancock County, Maine.

(II) William Bassick, son of George Bassick, was born at Boxport, or Prospect, Maine, 1790-1800, and died at Waldo, Maine, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was reared by his mother, receiving his education in the district schools, and was engaged in farming at Prospect, throughout the active years of his life. He was an earnest, conscientious man. He married Polly Chase, who died at the age of seventy-seven years. Their children (born at Prospect): Eliza Ann, married Edward Gay; William; Mary Jane, married Winthrop Ellis; Nathaniel; Margaret, married William Adams; John, died young; Ira, died at the age of five years; Edmund Chase, of whom further.

(III) Edmund Chase Bassick, born August 10, 1833, son of William and Polly (Chase) Bassick, died March 15, 1898, while on a business trip to Denver, Colorado. His early life was spent on his father's farm at Waldo, Maine, until he was fourteen years of age, when he shipped on his uncle's vessel, and made a voyage around the world. He later shipped as second mate on another vessel and went to Australia. Although he was not much more than a mere boy, it was while he was in that country that he discovered the first gold to be found on that continent. News of his discovery was followed by the wild rush to the goldfields that featured the stirring scenes on sea and continent in the years around 1850. After spending six years in Australia young Bassick returned to his home in Maine. In 1873-74 he was in Colorado, prospecting its hills in search of gold. In 1877 he discovered what was afterward known as the Bassick mine in Querida, Custer County, in the Wet Mountain Valley, near Silver Cliff, Colorado. This mine developed one of the richest producers of gold in the United States. Subsequently Mr. Bassick acquired interests in other mines all known as rich mining properties. He also became heavily interested in Colorado coal lands. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Bassick came to Bridgeport and acquired the old Sherwood place at Hancock and Fairfield avenues, and later purchased the beautiful residence, "Lindencroft," built by the late P. T. Barnum. From the very first of his coming to Bridgeport Mr. Bassick was a firm believer in the ultimate growth and prosperity of the city, and in the eventual development on a large scale of the West

End, where he owned large realty holdings. His long acquaintance with mining properties had raised him to the place of expert on the determination of the value of such properties; and his advice on these matters was eagerly sought by owners and prospective investors. He was a man of quiet manner, clear insight, vigorous action, and keen judgment. He was devoted to his family and found his greatest pleasure in their society. He was an ardent lover of flowers and took great delight in his extensive grounds and greenhouses. He enjoyed an acquaintance that extended the country over, and his passing was deeply mourned by all who knew him. He married, in 1871, Rebecca Elizabeth (Webb) Walters, daughter of Frederick Cleveland and Cynthia Davidson Webb. Their children: Edgar Webb, of whom further; Frederick Cleveland, a sketch of whom follows; William Roscoe; and Margaret Harriett, who married William H. Parks, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

(IV) Edgar Webb Bassick, one of the leading manufacturers of Connecticut and a financier widely known in that State, whose vested holdings are centered in some of the most important industries of the country, was born in Elston, Kansas, April 22, 1872, and removed with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Chase Bassick, to Denver in 1879, and later to Belfast, Maine. In 1880 he came with his parents who settled in Bridgeport, where he was educated at the hands of private tutors and in the old Jones School and in the public schools of Bridgeport, concluding his studies with a course at the Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, New York. His first employment was as office boy and billing clerk with the American Tube and Stamping Company, where he remained two years. He then removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail notion business. After a year spent in Kansas City, at the request of Mr. Burns, of the old Burns & Silver Company, of Bridgeport, who asked him to return to that city to enter his employ and to grow up with his increasing business, although the offer was not very alluring, he accepted it, beginning at the very bottom rung of the ladder. He worked his way upward until, in 1897, he was made secretary of the company. In 1898 his father died in Denver, and the son went West and took over his father's affairs and adjusted them satisfactorily; and in doing so he demonstrated his capacity for doing things on a large scale. In 1900 he returned to Bridgeport and joined the Burns & Silver Company, purchasing a stock interest; and a few years before Mr. Burns' death, in 1911, he acquired a one-half interest in the M. B. Schenck Company, castor manufacturers, of Meriden, Connecticut. Upon Mr. Burns' death, Mr. Bassick became president of that company. When the World War burst upon the nations Mr. Bassick went to New York city, opened offices and engaged in the sale of explosives to the French government and of large quantities of time fuses for the Canadian government. He next purchased the Universal Castor and Foundry Company of Newark, New Jersey, and shortly afterward organized the Bassick Company, which took over the Burns & Bassick Company, the M. B. Schenck Company and the Universal Castor and Foundry Company, capitalized at one and one-half million dollars, preferred, and three million dollars, common stock. Not long after the United States entered the World War, the great Bassick plants were mobilized on war work, manufacturing hand grenades and harness hardware. Mr.

Bassick was appointed chairman of the Harness Hardware Division by the War Industries Board. He was also interested in a shipbuilding plant at Mobile, Alabama. The war ended, the Bassick Company purchased the Alemite Lubricator Company of Chicago, and organized the Bassick Manufacturing Company. In 1923 the Bassick Alemite Company's Delaware corporation was formed and it took over the plants of the Bassick Company, the Bassick Manufacturing Company, the Alemite Products Company of Canada and later the Allyne-Zerck Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the E. F. Evans Company of Detroit, Michigan. The Bassick Alemite Company was the holding company, and was the parent of the Bassick subsidiaries. Mr. Bassick is also identified with numerous other enterprises. He is vice-president of the Bridgeport Savings Bank, a director of the First National Bank and a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Bridgeport. His clubs are Brooklawn and Fairfield Country and India House of New York. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and is a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church, Bridgeport.

Mr. Bassick married, May 18, 1897, Grace Elizabeth Morris, a graduate of Smith College, and a daughter of Marshall E. and Margaret Winter Morris of Bridgeport. Mr. Morris for a number of years was associated with his father in the Sewing Machine Cabinet Company of Bridgeport, and was a large real estate holder in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Bassick are the parents of three children: 1. Elizabeth Morris Bassick, educated at the Courtland School in Bridgeport, the Capen School and Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts; married Tracy Campbell Dickson, son of General Tracy C. Dickson, United States Army; has two children: Tracy Campbell Dickson, 3d, and Grace Bassick Dickson. 2. Edgar W. Bassick, Jr., born in February, 1902, educated in public schools of Bridgeport, the Taft School of Watertown, Connecticut, and the Tome School, Maryland. 3. Marshall Morris Bassick, born in October, 1912.

BASSICK, Frederick C.,

A modern philosopher, no doubt borrowing from ancient opinion, declared that the education and preparation for life of any person should begin generations before birth, the meaning being that a child must depend upon its forebears for success in a great measure. Much depends upon ancestry.

Frederick C. Bassick, son of Edmund Chase and Rebecca Elizabeth (Webb-Walters) Bassick, was born at Rosita, Colorado, December 2, 1876. On his paternal side an immigrant ancestor was a linguist of note, becoming fluent in seven different languages. He was a sea trader to some extent, and thus knew the world. His grandfather was a prosperous Maine farmer who gave each of his children a good education and saw them well bestowed in life. His father discovered the first gold field in Australia, and it was he who by his rich find started the great gold rush to that continent in the early fifties. Thus he was one of the pioneer gold mine discoverers and owners of one of the most famous gold mining enterprises in the world. (See ancestry on a preceding page.)

Frederick C. Bassick, son of Edmund Chase and Rebecca Elizabeth (Webb) Bassick, was born in Colorado, as noted. In his early boyhood he removed with his parents to Belfast, Maine, and later to

Bridgeport. He was educated by private tutors and the old Park Institute, the University School, and the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut. His first employment was with the Crawford Dyeing and Cleaning Company of Bridgeport, with which he remained two years, when he organized the Bridgeport Metallic Packing Company, of which he became president. He continued in this position for five years, when he disposed of his business and in 1907 went with the Burns & Bassick Company to learn the business. He was successful in this, and later was made secretary and manager. On the death of Mr. Burns he still continued as secretary and manager, and later became chief engineer of the Bassick Company, retiring from the organization January 1, 1925. For years he had been a director of the company.

Mr. Bassick is a Republican in politics, a member of the Brooklawn and Algonquin clubs, and the Fairfield Country Club. February 18, 1913, Mr. Bassick married Lillian Cordelia Wheeler, daughter of Wilmot C. and Sarah F. Curtis Wheeler, both of pioneer Connecticut families. Mr. and Mrs. Bassick are the parents of a daughter, Lillian Cordelia Bassick.

HAVENS, Elmer H.,

Iron Merchant.

Perhaps no man has contributed more substantial and progressive effort to the cause of education in the city of Bridgeport than has Colonel Elmer H. Havens, who for twenty years has been a member of the Board of Education, serving first as secretary and afterward president, which office he continues to fill, so great was the demand of the people and of his fellow members that he occupy that position, to which he was drafted against his will following his two years of voluntary retirement after a continuous service of eighteen years. Colonel Havens is a member of Hunter & Havens, leading iron and steel merchants of Bridgeport. He has served his city in various important capacities, always without remuneration, over a long period of years, having been a member of the City Council and of the Board of Health before entering upon his honorable career as a member and the executive head of the Board of Education. He has been a member of the staff of two governors of Connecticut, through which service he attained his rank of colonel. He has also been a member of the Republican State Committee and of the Republican City Committee of Bridgeport; in fact his record of service to State and city is a well rounded and meritorious one, to which he has generously contributed of his time and talents.

Colonel Havens is descended with other members of the old colonial family spelling their surname with a final "s," this being the only family of that name and period north of Virginia regularly doing so, and his immigrant ancestor was William (1) Havens of England, who came to Rhode Island and was admitted an inhabitant of Aquidneck, later called Rhode Island, in 1638, and on April 30, 1639, he and twenty-eight others signed a compact: "We . . . do acknowledge ourselves the legal subjects of His Majesty, King Charles, and in his name do hereby bind ourselves into a civil body politicke, unto his laws according to matters of justice." William (1) Havens had a grant of four acres of land at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1644. December 2, 1662, he leased his dwelling house with all lands belonging thereto to his son John. His will was proved September 25, 1683, his

Elmer A. Stevens

executrix being his wife Dennis, or Dionis, who died in 1692. Children of William (1) Havens: 1. William (2). 2. John, married Ann, and both died in 1687. They had sons William, John, Nicholas, Daniel. 3. Sarah, married John Tyler, who died in 1700. She died in 1718. 4. Thomas, died in 1704. He had sons, William, Thomas, and Joseph. 5. Robert; wife Elizabeth; they had children, Robert, Ruth Elizabeth, William, George, Joseph. 6. George (2), of whom further. 7. Mary, married Thomas Cook, and died in 1670. 8. Ruth, married a Card. 9. Dinah. 10. Elizabeth. 11. Martha. 12. Rebecca. 13. Margaret.

George (2) Havens, son of William and Dionis Havens, was born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and died on Shelter Island, New York, February 21, 1706-7. He was made a freeman in 1680; taxed in Kingstown, Rhode Island, 1687; constable in Jamestown, Rhode Island, July 15, 1695. He was on Shelter Island in 1701. He married, in 1674, Eleanor, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Mott) Thurston, Quakers of Newport. She was born in March, 1655; died November 7, 1747. She married (second) a Terry, of Newport. Children, born in Rhode Island: 1. George (3), of whom further. 2. Jonathan, born February 22, 1681; married, January 1, 1706-7, Hannah Brown. 3. William, died, unmarried, in 1746. 4. John, married Sarah (surname unknown) and had nine children. 5. Content, married Cornelius Payne. 6. Patience, married a Soper. 7. Desire, married Henry Gardiner, August 4, 1710. 8. Abigail.

George (3) Havens, son of George (2) and Eleanor (Thurston) Havens, died at Fishers Island, March 14, 1734; buried, on the 16th, at Groton, Connecticut. He is said to have been born on Shelter Island; but in a deed given by George Havens of Kingstown, Rhode Island, in 1701, the giver calls himself the son of George of Shelter Island. His wife's name was Mary. Their children: 1. Joseph. 2. Edward, married, 1724, Desire Terry. 3. George. 4. William. 5. Ebenezer. 6. Thurston, married, 1752, Jerusha Polly. 7. John. 8. Eleanor, married a Davilt. 9. Abigail, married a Fish. 10. Hannah. 11. Mary. 12. Ruth.

Jonathan Havens, brother of George Havens of Shelter Island, had a son George, a grandson George, and a great-grandson George, of Shelter Island. The public records of Somers, Connecticut, in Volume III, of "Allen's Enfield, Connecticut," contains the following tombstone inscriptions in evidence that George Havens lived in that town: "David, son of George and Sarah Havens, died September 22, 1822, aged ten weeks," and "Infant son of George and Sarah Havens, died May 2, 1837." George Havens, great-grandson of Jonathan Havens, married, November 22, 1781, at Saybrook, Connecticut, Lucretia Denison, and there was a Jonathan Havens in New London County, Connecticut, in the census of 1790.

Colonel Havens' grandfather was George (one of the more immediate ancestry) Havens, who was a resident of Somers, Connecticut. His son was George (2) Oliver Havens, born November 6, 1831, at Somers; died July 31, 1918, at Bridgeport. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. In 1859 he came to Bridgeport and entered the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, and he remained with that concern until 1912, a period of fifty-three years, when he retired. He was ever interested in local affairs of Bridgeport, being also a Republican in his politics; and he gave excellent service both as councilman and alderman from the old

Fifth Ward during the terms of office of Mayors Morford and De Forest. For several years he was chairman of the old Barnum School District in the days when the city of Bridgeport had many school districts, and before the era of consolidation. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and for forty-three years was a member of Samuel H. Harris Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Clara M. Moore, daughter of Jonathon and Clarissa Moore, of Brookfield, Massachusetts. They were the parents of two sons: 1. Frederick W. Havens, of Springfield, Massachusetts. 2. Colonel Elmer H. Havens, of this review.

Elmer H. Havens was born October 2, 1864, a son of George Oliver and Clara (Moore) Havens, and was educated in the grade and high schools of Bridgeport. For a brief period he was employed in the grocery establishment of Rogers & Morford, and in 1887 he organized the firm of Patchen & Havens, iron, steel and heavy hardware merchants. Two years later his firm was consolidated with S. S. Hunter, and the new organization was known as Hunter, Patchen & Havens. In 1912 Mr. Patchen retired from the firm, and the business was carried on under the style of Hunter & Havens. Upon the death of Samuel S. Hunter in 1914, his son, Roland L. Hunter, succeeded to the partnership, and the firm continues to be known as Hunter & Havens. In the earlier days of the firm's career the metal chiefly sold by them was wrought iron, but the wonder working changes in machinery, formulas and processes had developed the products into open-hearth steel, which to-day forms the major part of the firm's merchantable line. The firm has an enviable reputation and is one of the best known in the iron and steel trade in this section of New England. It has a valuable good-will, which is synonymous with the large volume of business which it enjoys.

Mr. Havens since attaining his majority has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He continues unabated his interest in municipal affairs in his home city as well as in the political doings of the State. He entered actively into the municipal life of the city in 1891, when he was elected a member of the Council from the Fifth Ward. In 1893 Mayor Taylor appointed him a member of the Board of Health, and when Mayor Mulverhill came into office he appointed Mr. Havens to succeed himself on the Board of Health. In 1903 Mr. Havens was elected a member of the Board of Education, and he began then a period of service which has been of untold benefit to the city in the administration of its school department. Mr. Havens continued to be a member of the board until 1921, and for many years was honored with the offices of secretary and president by his fellow members. He voluntarily retired, in 1921, believing that he had given his full meed of service in that capacity to the city, but only two years elapsed when he was drafted, much against his will, to stand for election to the same board. He was elected and at once resumed his former duties as president, which office he still retains. During his incumbency many reforms have been instituted and improvements established; among these are the building of the Central and Warren Harding high schools, which stand as monuments to the wise and beneficient administration of Bridgeport's school department. Mr. Havens has been a director of the Bridgeport Public Library for eight years, and in that capacity has given to that important center of the

city's civic life the benefit of his many years of experience in educational matters. Governor George L. Lilley, in 1908, honored Mr. Havens with an appointment to his official staff, the position carrying to the appointee the rank of colonel. Upon Governor Lilley's death Colonel Havens was reappointed by Governor Frank B. Weeks. His membership of the Republican State Committee and of the Bridgeport Republican City Committee has covered a considerable length of service, in which he has been of invaluable aid to the political movements and achievements of his party. Colonel Havens is a director of the First National Bank of Bridgeport and is president of the Norwalk Company of South Norwalk, Connecticut. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church, Bridgeport. His clubs are the Algonquin and Brooklawn Country, Bridgeport.

Colonel Havens married, June 10, 1891, Emma Curtis, daughter of Freeman Lewis and Georgianna Howard Curtis, of Stratford, Connecticut. Mrs. Havens is a sister of Judge Howard J. Curtis of the Connecticut Supreme Court. Colonel and Mrs. Havens have children: 1. Helen Curtis, a graduate of Columbia University; married Howard Lyons Stone of Bridgeport, and has children, Donald, deceased; Howard, Jr.; and Jean Stone. 2. Mabel Howard, a graduate of Wellesley College; married Garner Kippeu Birdseye, and has one son, John Havens Birdseye. 3. Kate Elinor, a graduate of Columbia University; married Dr. George Cowles Brown, and has children, Elizabeth and Curtis Havens Brown. 4. Elizabeth Moore, educated at the Emma Willard School, Troy, New York; married H. Livingston Morehouse, secretary of the Bridgeport Trust Company, and has one son, Bradley Morehouse. 5. Emmy Lou Havens, educated at the Emma Willard School and Vassar College.

WALDO, George Curtis,

Editor.

When a half century ago, April 1, 1867, George C. Waldo came to Bridgeport as local reporter and city editor of the "Standard," he began an association with that paper and with Connecticut journalism which has never been broken. His previous efforts in law and business had not proved to his liking, his tastes and talents from youth having been literary and his efforts in other directions did not prove satisfactory. His mother, a writer and poetess, encouraged the literary tastes of her son and under her direction he absorbed the best in English literature, his reading of the poets being very extensive. When he finally embarked upon the sea of journalism he had found his proper element, his search had terminated, and as editor-in-chief he remained an active contributor to the newspaper on which he began his career. During this half century he took a part in every movement for the upbuilding of Bridgeport, either personally or with his pen, and in church, scientific society, historical society, and club he advanced the particular object for which each was organized. While he made the political fortunes of others and ardently supported the principles of the Republican Party, he asked nothing important for himself and kept comparatively free from the entanglements of political office.

He traced his ancestry through seven generations to Cornelius Waldo, born about 1624, in England, it is supposed,

died in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, January 3, 1700-01. Cornelius Waldo claimed descent from John, brother of Peter Waldo, founder of the Waldenses in France, 1170. Cornelius Waldo is first of record at Salem, Massachusetts, July 6, 1647. The line of descent from Cornelius Waldo, the founder, is through his son, John Waldo, a soldier of King Philip's War, a deputy to the General Court from Dunstable, Massachusetts, in 1689; later a settler in Windham, Connecticut. He married Rebecca Adams, daughter of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Graves) Adams, who survived him. The line continues through Edward Waldo, third son of John Waldo, a teacher, farmer, lieutenant of militia and Assemblyman of Windham, and his first wife, Thankful (Dimmock) Waldo; their son, Shubael Waldo, and his wife, Mary (Allen) Waldo; their son, Daniel Waldo, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Hannah (Carlton) Waldo; their son Shubael (2) Waldo, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and his first wife, Rebekah (Crosby) Waldo; their son, Josiah Crosby Waldo, and his first wife, Elmira Ruth (Ballou) Waldo, they the parents of George Curtis Waldo, of Bridgeport.

Josiah Crosby Waldo was born December 5, 1803, at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, died August 28, 1890, at New London, Connecticut. He studied under the Rev. Hosea Ballou, of Boston, became a minister of the Universalist Church and gave his life to the propagation of that faith. His work was widespread in his early years, covering the large cities and towns of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana and part of Virginia and Tennessee. He was a pastor of the First Universalist Church of Lynn, Massachusetts, 1835 to 1839, and pastor of the First Universalist Society in West Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1841-47, and from 1849 to 1854 labored in Troy, New York, and afterward for several years in New London. He published over one hundred controversial sermons, took part in many public debates, organized several church societies and is credited with first generally introducing ahe Universalist faith in the West. He established and for many years published a weekly paper in Cincinnati, Ohio, "The Sentinel and Star in the West," which subsequently, through successive consolidations became the "Cincinnati Times-Star," and until his death was active in the work of his church. He married (first), October 26, 1831, at Boston, Elmina Ruth Ballou, daughter of the Rev. Hosea and Ruth (Washburn) Ballou; she was a cousin of Eliza Ballou, mother of President James A. Garfield. Mrs. Waldo, born April 3, 1810, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, died at New London, Connecticut, June 29, 1856; she was a woman of fine intellectuality, a writer of verse, the periodicals of her day welcoming her poems. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Crosby Waldo were the parents of Ella Fiducia Oliver, who died at the age of thirteen years; George Curtis, of further mention; Clemintina Grace; Frances Rebecca, and Maturin Ballou Waldo.

George Curtis Waldo, the subject of this sketch, son of the Rev. Josiah Crosby Waldo and his first wife, Elmina Ruth (Ballou) Waldo, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, March 20, 1837. He completed public school courses at West Cambridge, Massachusetts, prepared for college at Troy Academy, then entered Tuft's College, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1860. Later he was awarded Master of Arts in course and in 1900 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt. D. After

graduation from Tuft's he began the study of law in the offices of A. C. Lippit, of New London, but his study was interrupted by his enlistment in Company E, 2d Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Colonel A. H. Terry, under whom he served as corporal during the campaign of 1861. He was ready, but impaired health prevented his reënlistment and he retired from the service at the expiration of his term, three months.

After his return from the army he resumed the study of law, then for a time also read medicine in New London, then engaged in business for several years, finally in 1867 locating in Bridgeport, there finding his true sphere. He began his journalistic career as local reporter and city editor of the Bridgeport "Standard," two years later became associate editor under the Hon. John D. Candee, and upon Mr. Candee's death in 1888, succeeded him as editor-in-chief and president of the Standard Association, the owning corporation. The "Standard" became one of the important dailies of New England. As president of the corporation he conserved the material interests of the paper and as editor maintained a policy that caused his paper to be widely quoted in journals throughout the country. In politics the paper and its editor agreed (which is not always the case) and both were loyal supporters of the Republican party. For twenty-six years Dr. Waldo was a member of the Connecticut Board of Shell Fish Commissioners and for twenty of those years president of the board; he was also for twelve years one of the trustees of the Insane Hospital at Norwich, Connecticut.

In civic affairs he pursued the same dignified course and served his city as a member of the Board of Education. That service continued for five years and when the first high school building was erected on Congress Street he was one of the committee in charge, representing town and school board. He was for fourteen years a director in the Bridgeport Public Library. He was one of the founders of the Bridgeport Scientific Society, was for five years its secretary, and at the time the Historical Society merged with the Scientific Society he was vice-president of the former. He was the first president of the old Electric Club; ex-president of the Seaside and Press clubs; for several years was an official of the Republican Club; was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and since 1876 a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church, serving five years as junior warden. He retained his membership and interest in that fast disappearing body of gallant men, the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut. His fraternities were Phi Beta Kappa and Zeta Psi, and he held membership in many other organizations, fraternal, literary and professional.

Dr. Waldo married, in 1874, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Annie Frye, daughter of Major Frederick and Matilda (Brooks) Frye, formerly residents of Bridgeport, and a great-granddaughter of Colonel James Frye, of Andover, Massachusetts, who commanded a regiment at Bunker Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Waldo were the parents of four children: Selden C., deceased; Rosalie Hillman, married Roland H. Mallory; Maturin Ballou; and George Curtis (2).

To the last of his long life Mr. Waldo retained his youthful vitality of thought and mind. With memory unfailing and spirits unimpaired, he kept up to the last his daily habit of writing for the newspapers and his column was looked forward to by hundreds of Bridgeporters

whose letters of inquiry and approval testified their interest.

His final years of life were passed at the home of his son, George Waldo, Jr., in Black Rock, Bridgeport, where he died on April 2, 1921. Civic and professional bodies paid him honor as he was laid at rest in the family burial plot in Mountain Grove Cemetery, Bridgeport.

Mr. Waldo's name and his professional tradition are carried on by his son, George C. Waldo, Jr., who succeeded his father as editor of the "Bridgeport Standard," and later editor-in-chief of the "Bridgeport Post and Telegram," which position he now holds.

McNEIL, Archibald,

Coal Dealer.

The McNeils of Bridgeport have in the honored head, Archibald (3) McNeil, an octogenarian descendant of the Scottish clan of that name, who has been a leading man of the city in business and politics and among the foremost men in the councils of the State for more than three decades. Essentially a self-made man, Mr. McNeil has risen virtually by his own merits to the important place that he occupies in the commercial, social and municipal life of Bridgeport and in the commonwealth. Robust of mind and body, aggressive in the better meaning of that term, progressive in his worthy ambition to excel in business, possessing strong convictions of the advantages accruing to dealer and buyer in the application of the rule of strict honesty, a clear thinker, a wise legislator when a member of the local board of government and of the General Assembly, Mr. McNeil, though far advanced in years, is an outstanding and important figure, to whom his three sons and his fellow citizens may point with pride as a worthy example of that which is best in the body politic.

Mr. McNeil comes of ancient Scottish ancestry. It is the theory, held by some members of the now widely ramifying family, that the McNeils of this country can trace their lineage to the pure-blood MacNeills of Barra and the MacNeills of Gigha, generally admitted to have a common origin. Archibald (3) McNeil is in the fifth generation from Archibald (1) McNeil, founder of the Connecticut line and a highly successful trader with the West Indies, who became a prominent citizen and a public official of New Haven.

It is interesting to observe in this connection that in the mother country the old stock—Americanized to McNeil—still is vigorous in its descendants, who occupy high social standing, and have figured conspicuously in the upbuilding of the nation politically, commercially and spiritually. The virility of the family has been, and still remains, remarkable for strength of character, patriotism and longevity. The late General Sir John Carstairs McNeill was of the house of McNeill of Colonsay. It is to be supposed that the family, on account of its branches and the diversity of service, has a number of coats-of-arms. Burke, in his "General Armory," gives the arms of McNeil (Fear Fergus, Scotland) as:

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, azure, a lion rampant argent; second, argent, a sinister hand couped fesseways in chief and in base, wavy azure a salmon naiant of the first; third, or, a galley, her oars in action gules, on a chief of the last three mullets of the first.

Crest—An armed man, from the shoulder issuing, holding a dagger point upwards, all proper.

Motto—Vincere vel mori. (To conquer or die.)

Honor is the warriors meed,
Or spar'd to live, or doom'd to die;
Whether 'tis his lot to bleed,
Or join the shout of victory;
Alike the laurel to the truly brave
That binds the brow or consecrates the grave.

(I) Archibald McNeil, founder of the Connecticut line, was of Branford, where in 1735 he purchased lands. Subsequently he was a prominent citizen of New Haven, was assessor in 1740 and surveyor of highways in 1746, and was conspicuous in real estate transactions. A circumstance of particular interest is his participation as one of the "brothers" in founding the first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Connecticut (now known as Hiram Lodge No. 1) at a meeting "held at Jehiel Tuttle's in New Haven on the festival of St. John the Evangelist, 1750." This was only seventeen years after the institution of Free Masonry in the American Colonies (which occurred at Boston, July 3, 1733). Archibald McNeil was successfully engaged in the trade with the West Indies, in partnership with Samuel Cook (who was named as executor of his will), and was owner and supercargo of the ship "Peggy and Molly." He died in the Island of Jamaica in the latter part of 1752, and his will was probated in July, 1753, by his widow, who was placed under bond of three thousand pounds sterling, indicative of a very considerable estate for those times. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Abigail (Whiting) Russell, and widow of Benjamin Fenn; and it was at the house of her father that the founders of Yale College held their first meeting, he having been a member of that distinguished company. She was born in 1708. Children: Archibald (2), born September 20, 1736; Charles, baptized January 18, 1739; Charles, baptized November 1, 1741; John, born August 2, 1745, baptized August 4, 1745, removed to Armenia precinct, Dutchess County, New York; Samuel, baptized October 9, 1749, of Litchfield, Connecticut.

(II) Archibald McNeil, eldest child of Archibald (1) and Mary (Russell) McNeil, was born in Branford, Connecticut, September 20, 1736, and baptized October 10 following. He lived in New Haven and Milford, and was a large property owner; died before July 3, 1782, when the executor of his estate was appointed. On July 3, 1776, he enlisted in the Continental forces. He married, May 2, 1758, at New Haven, Sarah Clark. Child: William.

(III) William McNeil, son of Archibald and Sarah (Clark) McNeil, born in New Haven, May 13, 1759. He was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1777, and in the old Yale catalog is described as a sea captain. During the Revolution (January 30, 1782, to August 13, 1783) he served as a gunner on the American privateer "Marquis de Lafayette," under Captain Elisha Hinman. In the brief war of the United States with France he was again on the same vessel, which was captured by the enemy, and with others he was for some time confined in a French prison. On account of this event he was one of those who figured in the celebrated French spoliation claims. He was engaged in business in Derby, Connecticut. His death occurred in or before 1808. He married, in New Haven, Huldah Augur. Children (the order of their birth not being exactly known): Abraham Archibald, born July 21, 1802; William; Maria, married, September 12, 1824, Russell Bradley, of New Haven; John, had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married John E. Wylie, of New Haven; Henry; Nancy, married R. Dickinson.

(IV) Abraham A. McNeil, son of William and Huldah (Augur) McNeil, was born in Derby, July 21, 1802. In early life he was supercargo of vessels in the West Indies trade, sailing out of New Haven. Removing after 1825 to Bridgeport, he became a prominent citizen of that community. For some time he was

associated in the shoe manufacturing business with Samuel Hodges, his wife's uncle. He was the founder of the system of lighthouses in Bridgeport Harbor, and for many years before his death was the keeper of the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbor. Mr. McNeil died in Bridgeport May 11, 1873. He married in Bridgeport, November 25, 1827, Mary Ann, daughter of Captain William Hulse, who, in 1813, was lost at sea with all the crew of the brig "William," sailing out of Bridgeport. She was born November 11, 1811, died in July, 1892. Children: 1. Charles Hubbell, born December 14, 1828; was engaged in business pursuits, being for many years associated with his brother Archibald; twice married, but had no issue; his widow married (second) Captain Alvin P. Hunt. 2. John, born October 9, 1830; many years harbor master of Bridgeport, and a highly public-spirited citizen, especially active in all movements for the improvement of the harbor; married, 1865, Anna, daughter of James and Anna Maria (Barnes) Scofield of New York, and is survived by one daughter, who is the widow of Rev. Louis N. Booth of Bridgeport. 3. Samuel William, born March 16, 1832, deceased. 4. Eliza Maria, born January 9, 1834, died March 6, 1835. 5. Josiah Hoyt, born February 9, 1835, died August 24, 1836. 6. and 7. (twins) born August 31, 1837, Augustus, died August 18, 1838, and Sidney Adolphus, deceased, who was a citizen of Bridgeport and keeper of the lighthouse, and is survived by his widow. 8. Mary Hoyt, born October 20, 1839, died November 25, 1840. 9. Mary Hoyt, December 12, 1840, deceased. 10. Archibald (3), of whom further. 11. Maria Longworth, born December 25, 1845, deceased; married Lester J. Bradley; no surviving children. 12. Sarah, born August 28, 1848, died in 1853.

(V) Archibald (3) McNeil, in the fifth generation from his American forebear, Archibald (1) McNeil, was the tenth child of Abraham Archibald and Mary Ann (Hulse) McNeil, and was born at Bridgeport, July 2, 1843. Having received his preliminary education at Sellick's School, Bridgeport, he attended the famous Thomas School at New Haven and the Hopkins Grammar School of that city, being graduated from the last-named school in the class of 1860. He next entered the ship-chandlery store of his brother, Charles H. McNeil, which then was situated opposite the old railroad station and steamboat landing at Bridgeport. In 1863 he entered into partnership with his brother, the firm name being McNeil Brothers, wholesale dealers in fruit and produce. In 1876 the brothers, having looked afield for the enlargement of their business relations and activities, removed to New York City and located at 84 Broad Street, under the style of Archibald McNeil & Company, wholesale dealers in butter and cheese. A wider domain of trade lured them to a much broader field of operations, and in 1879 they engaged in the export and import business with Cuba, making the principal commodities of their trade bituminous coal and produce. Discontinuing the establishment in New York City in 1888, Mr. McNeil returned to Bridgeport, and in that city he established a coal business, which since has grown to large proportions. Later he incorporated the business under the style of Archibald McNeil & Sons Company, Incorporated, the other members of the concern being Mr. McNeil's three sons, Archibald (4), Kenneth W. and Roderick C. Through years of honest effort, painstaking devotion to business, active participation in the civic and social life of the city, Mr. McNeil attained a high place

Horace Hubbell

in the confidence and esteem of the business public and the political body. He became a conspicuous citizen, and without the element of self-seeking playing an obtrusive part in his life, he rose to a place of prominence in the community. He became closely identified with the best movements politically, and he allied himself with the Democratic party. He was never forthputting of himself for public office, but he has on several occasions been impressed into service as a candidate of his party, and has ever in public office, as in his business affairs, conducted himself with dignity and great efficiency. He became extremely popular with the electorate in his constituencies, and this popularity obtains until the present day. His first public office came in 1872, when he was elected to represent the old Second Ward in the Common Council of Bridgeport. In 1896, when William Jennings Bryan made the first of his numerous attempts to win the Presidency, Mr. McNeil was a candidate for the Connecticut General Assembly. He was defeated, but had the gratification of having run four hundred votes ahead of his ticket. In 1897 he was offered the Democratic mayoralty nomination, but he refused to make the run. In 1902 he was elected to the Connecticut State Senate by a large majority, and he was reëlected in 1906, "defeating the Republican State leader in a district probably the wealthiest, most conservative and most consistently Republican in the State." He was nominated by his party associates for president *pro tempore* of the State Senate, and by this act was chosen the Democratic leader of that body. The following encomium was given of his record of service in the State Senate.

It is worthy of note that there have been many times when Senator McNeil, abandoning the position assumed by some of his best friends, has fought almost alone for some measure which he believed to be right, or against some measure he thought to be wrong. And his whole legislative record has been a steady and determined refusal to advocate or countenance any measure, which, in his opinion, would not be entirely for the best interests of the State or its institutions.

Mr. McNeil was one of the organizers of the Eclectic Club, thus becoming a charter member, and has served as its president. He is a member of the Seaside Club and the Algonquin Club, and served the latter body as its first president, having occupied that office for two years. For four years, 1874-1877, he was commodore of the old Bridgeport Yacht Club, and he became a governor of the Bridgeport Yacht Club and served as its commodore in 1899-1900. He is a member of General Silliman Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. McNeil married, October 2, 1881, at New York City, Jean McKenzie, daughter of George J. Clan Ranald of New York City. Their children: 1. Archibald (4), born in New York, June 1, 1883. 2. Kenneth Wylie, born in Bridgeport, September 14, 1885. 3. Roderick Clan Ranald, born in Bridgeport, March 20, 1888.

HUBBELL, Harvey,

Manufacturer.

Harvey Hubbell, president and treasurer of Harvey Hubbell, Incorporated, enjoys the distinction of being the founder and head of one of the leading industries of that important manufacturing center of Connecticut, the city of Bridgeport. The products of his concern, particularly his electrical specialties, are in general use throughout this country and in many foreign parts of the world. Virtually all the appliances or devices manufactured at his plant are the creation of

Mr. Hubbell's inventive genius, which has made possible the inception, growth and influence of his establishment. High standards of quality of materials and workmanship and conscientious supervision of the manufacturing details and marketing of the products are the elements which have entered into and encompassed the success that has attended the progress of this business. One of the most highly prized of the numerous testimonials that have been bestowed upon Harvey Hubbell, Incorporated, is the following, from the government of the United States, for the concern's very practical and highly patriotic aid in war work which helped win the World War:

The War Department of the United States of America, in this award, recognizes the distinguished service, loyalty and efficiency in the performance of war work by which Harvey Hubbell, Incorporated, aided materially in obtaining victory for the arms of the United States of America in the war between the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government.

It has been a matter of tradition in the Hubbell family for centuries that its progenitor was a Dane; though whether he was a Hubba or a warrior Harald Hubbald, who came to England with Canute, the Danish King, who reigned over England (995-1033 A. D.), is not recorded—at least in England. The "Domesday Book" of William the Conqueror, made in 1086, records the name of Hugo Hubald as holding land at Ipsley, Warwickshire, England, before the Norman invasion (1066 A. D.) of Osbern, son of Richard, and this same land was in the possession of his descendants at Ipsley in the direct male line, passing to the eldest son of each succeeding generation until November 10, 1730, when the direct male line became extinct. This Hugo Hubald (or Hubbald) was the founder of the Hubball family in England and of the Hubbell family in America.

Harvey (2) Hubbell, of this review, is the son of Harvey (1) and Caroline (Pinto-Hadley) Hubbell, and the seventh in line of descent from Richard (the First) Hubbell, his immigrant ancestor, who came from England to America between 1631 and 1639. From Richard (the First) the line descends through:

(II) James Hubbell of Stratford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, born in 1673, died October, 1777, at New Milford, Connecticut, son of Richard (1) Hubbell. He married Patience, daughter of Henry Summers of New Haven, Connecticut. She was born in 1683 and died September 29, 1753. Children: Andrew, of whom further; Abiah, born August 11, 1708; Sarah, born September 12, 1711; Elnathan, born September 22, 1717; Patience, born April 8, 1722.

(III) Andrew Hubbell of Stratford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, born June 22, 1706, died in 1776-77, was the son of James Hubbell. He married (first) Sarah who died July 20, 1736. Children, by the first marriage: Elijah, born May 9, 1727; Jerusha, born May 19, 1729, married Seeley; Parnach, born January 22, 1730; Hannah, born November 12, 1732, married Beers, died before 1777; Sarah, born August 5, 1734. Andrew Hubbell married (second) December 2, 1736, Mary Welles. She was born in 1714. Children by the second marriage: Gideon, born October 6, 1737; James, born November 6, 1738; Andrew (2), born February 7, 1740; Sarah, born November 18, 1741; Matthew, of whom further; Abiah, married Woodcock; Mary, married Northrup; Rhoda, married Bennett.

(IV) Matthew Hubbell of Easton (then Huntington), Fairfield County, Connecti-

cut, was born April 17, 1745, died April 12, 1812, a son of Andrew Hubbell. He married Abigail Burton, born in 1758, died February 20, 1812. Children: Gideon Summers, of whom further; Andrew Read; David Burton, died November 9, 1825; Ruth, married Winton, died December 5, 1812; Hannah, married Lyon, died July 5, 1846.

(V) Gideon Summers Hubbell, of Easton, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born July 3, 1768, died in Bloomfield, Ohio, January 25, 1842, a son of Matthew Hubbell. He married (first) Sarah Treadwell, born May 2, 1762, died October 19, 1805. Children, by the first marriage: Burton, born July 30, 1788, died November 27, 1859; Philena, born February 14, 1790, died in 1873; Preston, born May 20, 1792; Nathan, died August 14, 1821; Zalmon, born October 27, 1794; Harvey (1), of whom further; Eruxton, born May 7, 1800, died October 23, 1800; Washington, born March 19, 1803; Preston, died August 17, 1829; Malvina, died June 29, 1823. Gideon Summers Hubbell married (second) Sarah Wheeler, born May 15, 1775, died October 5, 1846. Child by the second marriage: Sarah, born June 14, 1807.

(VI) Harvey Hubbell (1) of Long Hill, Fairfield County, Connecticut, born March 6, 1797, died July 2, 1882, was a son of Gideon Summers and Sarah (Treadwell) Hubbell. He married (first) Polly Sherman, January 5, 1819. He married (second) Caroline (Pinto) Hadley, October 22, 1855. After he received a common school education he served four years as an apprentice in the tailoring trade to his father at Easton, Connecticut. At the age of twenty years, in company with three young men, he started for the then "far off State of Ohio" to seek his fortune. They made the journey in thirty-three days, walking leisurely from place to place, until Harvey (1) Hubbell arrived at Columbus. There he plied his trade of tailor, and within two years of his arrival he returned to Connecticut to marry, in 1819, the young woman to whom he already was engaged, Polly, daughter of David Sherman of Trumbull, Connecticut. His father entreated him to abandon the idea of returning to the West and to remain in Connecticut for his sake. Like a dutiful son that he was, he did as his father desired and settled in Weston and there worked industriously at his trade. He was a man of unusual ability and attained prominence and position in the community. He was made a captain of militia and was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1836 he disposed of his tailoring business in Easton and removed to New York City, where he was given charge of a large clothing house in the New Orleans trade, subsequently becoming a partner, the concern being known as Taylor, Hubbell & Co. In 1862, sharing the general losses that resulted from the Civil War, he removed from New York City to Long Hill, Connecticut, where he established a factory for the manufacture of men's underwear. He was about twenty-two years of age when he married Polly Sherman. They had children: 1. Orange Scott Hubbell. 2. Charles Elliott Hubbell. 3. Harriet Atwood Hubbell. 4. John Wesley Hubbell. 5. Wilbur Fish Hubbell. By his second wife he had children: 6. Carrie L., died February 24, 1857, at the age of five months, fifteen days. 7. Harvey (2) Hubbell, of this review. 8. Carrie, died December 1, 1882, at the age of twenty-one years. Polly (Sherman) Hubbell died October 27, 1854, at the age of fifty-six years. Caroline (Pinto-Hadley) Hubbell, born July 30, 1819, died October 22, 1905, at the age of eighty-six years.

(VII) Harvey (2) Hubbell, son of

Harvey (1) and Caroline (Pinto-Hadley) Hubbell, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 20, 1857. His education was received at Easton Academy, Easton, Connecticut, at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and at Cooper Institute, New York City. In his early life he displayed an aptitude for mechanics, and this was especially noticeable, following his school days, when he gave it full rein to the end that he might become fully accomplished along his chosen line of work. His gift for doing things mechanical was first principally employed in the designing and manufacture of printing presses with the Potter Printing Works and the Cranston Printing Press Works of Norwich, Connecticut. For a time he was with John Roach & Son, ship and marine engine builders, of New York City and Chester, Pennsylvania. Following his days of labor he formed the commendable and profitable habit of devoting his evenings to study and drafting, by which he familiarized himself with the theoretical as well as with the practical side of his vocation. His capacity for perfecting inventions soon manifested itself, and he went to Bridgeport, where in a humble way he began the manufacture of two articles which he had designed and had patented. This small and unpretentious beginning was actually the inception of his career as an inventor and manufacturer. He devoted himself assiduously to his business, and his keen eye perceived the possibilities of commercializing the electrical industry, then in its infancy. To the electrical needs of the time Mr. Hubbell applied his knowledge of mechanics, and almost without conscious effort on his part he found himself a beneficiary of the transition into this new field of science. Domestic and industrial appliances were in demand for general use, and the demands increased by leaps and bounds. Mr. Hubbell diverted his time, talents and energy in the direction of supplying that demand, and to his lines of manufacture he added numerous electrical specialties. Among his patented devices which have come into general use are the Hubbell Pull Socket and the Hubbell Interchangeable Attachment Plug, besides many other articles made practical with the use of electricity. Mr. Hubbell was the first to make rolled thread machine screws with automatic machinery, and a part of his manufacturing plant is given to this special line. One of the chief secrets of Mr. Hubbell's successful career is his determination to keep pace with the developed needs of the industry—electrical and mechanical. He maintains a close personal touch with all departments of his business, letting no important detail go unsupervised, whether it be engineering, manufacturing or selling. Therein lies the genius of the Hubbell establishment; it is distinctively the creature of his own brain and the child of his own culture. The prestige and good-will that attach to the business have come to it through nearly four decades of faithful devotion and intelligent application. The business was incorporated under its present style in 1905.

Mr. Hubbell is a member of the Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies. He is a communicant of the United Church of Bridgeport and a member of its finance committee. He is of the Republican persuasion of politics. His clubs are the Electrical Manufacturers', Automobile Club of America, Union League of New York City and the Brooklawn and Algonquin of Bridgeport.

Mr. Hubbell married, December 2, 1896, Louie E. Edwards, daughter of Robert

and Sereta (Edwards) Edwards of Port Jefferson, New York. They have one son, Harvey (3) Hubbell, Jr., born May 23, 1901, in Bridgeport; educated in private schools and graduated from the Choate School of Wallingford, Connecticut; associated with his father in the Hubbell organization at Bridgeport; a member of the Brooklawn Club.

The House of Hubbell has its official headquarters and plant at State Street and Bostwick Avenue, and the Hubbell family residence is No. 262 Park Avenue, Bridgeport.

LOCKHART, Dr. Reuben A.,

Physician.

Beloved in a wide circle of permanent friendships and highly esteemed for his real worth as a member of the medical profession, whose life and labors among the people of Bridgeport and its vicinity had embraced a period of nearly thirty-five years, during which time he had endeared himself to thousands to whom he had ministered, Dr. Reuben A. Lockhart laid aside the mantle of service he had worn so becomingly, November 6, 1924, at the age of fifty-four years, when seemingly he was in the prime of life and at the height of his powers, both as a unit of the medical profession and as a citizen who could ill be spared from a community, many of whose people felt a personal loss when he was removed from their midst. The public's sense of affliction caused by the death of Dr. Lockhart is expressed in the tribute voiced by another:

> On all sides . . . . when the news of Dr. Lockhart's death became generally known there were many sincere expressions of sympathy. As an examiner for one of the insurance companies which caters particularly to the working classes, he had been a welcome visitor in hundreds of homes, where his sympathetic attitude made and retained for him innumerable warm friendships.
>
> He was a prodigious worker and intensely devoted to the highest ideals of his profession. His personality was of the wholesome and friendly type, and in all circles which he frequented he was an ornament. . . . .
>
> In his passing the medical profession loses one of its most valuable members and the city a citizen who always strove for the best.

Reuben A. Lockhart was a fine example of the initiative, force of character and energy of the Canadian born youth who have in such great numbers become grafted into the body politic of the United States. He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 18, 1870, being one of three children of his parents, who when he was five years of age removed with their family from Halifax to Bridgeport. In the city of Bridgeport, after the family had settled in their new home, the senior Lockhart engaged in the retail grocery business. His son Reuben attended the public schools of the city and was graduated from the Bridgeport high school in the class of 1888. In the autumn of 1888 he matriculated at Yale, and after he had completed his medical course, he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In his high school days and while a student of Yale, Dr. Lockhart was something of a celebrity because of his athletic prowess. At the high school he was captain of the football team and at Yale he was catcher on the varsity baseball team. He was recognized not only as an able student but also as possessing strength and skill which added to the prestige of his *alma mater's* athletic department.

Dr. Lockhart took up the practice of his profession immediately upon his graduation from the Yale department of medicine. He made the city of Bridgeport, his by right of adoption, the scene of his pro-

fessional and civic activities. While yet a young man in the field of medical practice Dr. Lockhart conquered many a hill of difficulty, and he recorded numerous triumphs over early hardships while he was winning his way into the confidence of the people whom he so earnestly desired to serve with the best that he could give them of his native talent and acquired skill. It was not long, however, before he had won many laurels and numerous friends. His patients and other acquaintances found in him a loyal and true friend, a wise counselor in their hours of illness and a sincere and sympathetic comforter in times of deepest trial. "His kind deeds and genial personality will be remembered for many years to come." In 1891 Dr. Lockhart was appointed a medical examiner for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. He continued in that association until the time of his death. During his incumbency he had gone into thousands of homes containing applicants for insurance, and by his tact, friendly as well as formal offices, he had added to his already long list of close and enduring friendships.

Dr. Lockhart was a member of the Order of Heptasophs, the Woodmen of the World, St. John's Lodge, No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons; Samuel Harris Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Joseph Dowling Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Ivy Grove Lodge, Woodmen's Circle; the Foresters of America, the Bridgeport and Fairfield County Medical associations, Yale Alumni Association, Delta Epsilon Iota fraternity, Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity, the Brooklawn and Algonquin clubs, and of the staff of the Bridgeport Hospital. He is a Republican in politics and served on the board of Aldermen and the Board of Education of the city of Bridgeport; a member of Washington Park M. E. Church and trustee of Trinity M. E. Church.

Dr. Lockhart married, June 13, 1894, Elizabeth Uschman, daughter of Frederick and Henrietta Loezer Uschman, one of the well known and older residents of Bridgeport. To them were born two sons: R. Harold Lockhart, born November 25, 1902, a medical student at Yale, and Royal Arthur Lockhart, born June 8, 1900.

WATSON, General Thomas Lansdell,

Banker and Broker.

The city of Bridgeport has produced many notable characters who have loomed large in the world of finance and industry, but none has occupied, perhaps, a larger place, inclusive of the American metropolis, than did General Thomas L. Watson, born in Bridgeport December 13, 1847, died December 10, 1919, who became a power in financial institutions, an executive of a number of large organizations, vice-president of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange and brigadier-general of the Connecticut Brigade of the National Guard, in which position, as in all others, he distinguished himself for unusual ability. General Watson was of that type of men who accomplish things by sheer force of native capacity plus a rich fund of information that came to him through long years of valued experience with men and affairs on high planes of endeavor. Like so many men who have risen from humble beginnings to places of trust and responsibility, in which they have merited the confidence reposed in them by their associates, the while they more securely and with remarkable success erected the basis of their career, General Watson made every move count for all that was worth from every ounce of worth that was in him as he patiently and with

courage and fortitude ascended the ladder on whose bottom rung he had set his foot in the days of his youth. In connection with a commendable ambition to succeed in life he was fired with an earnest desire to be of the best service possible in him to his fellow men, and especially to those organizations with which he was associated first as an employee and later as a holder of superior positions. It was this quality of intelligent and unselfish devotion to the cause at hand that contributed in no little degree to the splendid record he had made in the field of finance and in military affairs and in religious circles. He was noted also for his almost ceaseless activity throughout his long life of seventy-two years, and by many of his former associates in his different enterprises he is remembered alike for his remarkable capacity for work, his celerity of movement and clarity of judgment as well as for his other personal characteristics.

Son of Dr. William Lansdell and Jeanette (Nichols) Watson, his father having been a graduate of the University of Baltimore, Maryland, and his mother a descendant of the well-known Nichols family of Greenfield Hill, Thomas L. Watson received his preliminary education in the public schools of Bridgeport, and then entered the Military Institute at Milford, Connecticut. With a view to making life in the army his profession, it was supposed that he would fill a cadet's uniform at West Point, but owing to a serious accident he was obliged, much against his will, to forego a federal soldier's career and instead entered the business world, where he was destined to make a brilliant record. His first employment in the sphere of business was in the position of clerk at the Farmers' Bank of Bridgeport. From that institution he advanced to a more lucrative and responsible position at the City National Bank of Bridgeport. He had now accumulated a valuable store of knowledge of banks and banking, and after a period of service at the City National he resigned his position to become a partner in the private banking and brokerage business with Daniel Hatch. November 1, 1866, the firm of Hatch & Watson began to do business in Bridgeport. Following the death of Mr. Hatch, the business was carried on by Mr. Watson, the name being changed to T. L. Watson & Company. General Watson had begun to look further afield in his desire to enlarge his business, and in 1879 he extended his interests to New York City, at 55 Broadway, where he became head of the brokerage firm of Watson & Gibson. This house continued in successful operation over a period of years, and through his association with important business men and large affairs in New York City and Bridgeport, General Watson came to hold many positions of high responsibility and trust in both cities.

He served the City National Bank as one of its directors; he was an auditor of the City Savings Bank, treasurer of the Board of Trade, and treasurer of the St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church building fund, and for many years was a member of the vestry. All the foregoing offices were held in the city of Bridgeport. He was also a director of the American Loan and Trust Company of New York, a director for several years of the New York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange and of its predecessors, and has served as chairman of its finance committee and as a vice-president. He afterward purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, and being elected to membership, he became one of the most active and esteemed operators of that organiza-

tion. He was president of an Illinois gas and water company, and president of the Fairfield Agricultural Society for many years.

General Watson made an enviable record in the Connecticut National Guard. He enlisted in the old 4th Regiment May 28, 1877, as a member of the staff of Colonel R. B. Fairchild with the rank of lieutenant. He afterward was appointed aide on the staff of General S. R. Smith, commander of the Connecticut Brigade in 1878, with the rank of captain. His next advancement was to the colonelcy of the 4th Regiment, to which office he was elected and which he held until March 1, 1890, when he was appointed by Governor Bulkley to be commander of the Connecticut Brigade, which was composed of four regiments of infantry, three companies of heavy artillery and a number of separate companies. His high position in the State's military establishment was marked with highly improved efficiency of the military bodies, a zeal and an enthusiasm which were significant of the splendid morale of the troops. General Watson received his honorable discharge from the service in 1897.

In the club circles in which General Watson moved he was a popular and influential member. He had served as president of the New York Athletic Club, as commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club and as fleet captain of the Atlantic Yacht Club. He had served as vice-president and president of the Union League Club of New York, and was a member of the Pilgrim Society, the New England Society, the Sons of the Revolution, New York Yacht Club, Lotus Club and of the Brooklawn Country and Seaside clubs of Bridgeport. General Watson was of strong Republican faith in his political preferments and practices, but he consistently with his policy steadfastly declined to accept the honor of election to public office, which he might have graced with rare ability, if he had but given his word to his large and influential following.

General Watson married Alice Cheever Lyon, daughter of Hanford Lyon of Bridgeport. To them were born two children: Arthur Kent Lansdell Watson, and Alice Lyon, who married Paul Armitage.

Out of his varied walks of life there has departed a figure, stalwart and commanding, who left the impress of a forceful life upon numerous diversified endeavors—the honors that came to General Watson and the measure of success that resulted from his own capacity for hard work intelligently done rejoiced the hearts of his multitude of friends in the city of New York and throughout the State of Connecticut. His life and deeds comprise another chapter in the illuminated annals of the city of Bridgeport.

KIRKHAM, Thomas Atwood,

Manufacturer.

Long before the New World was discovered the Kirkham name was a prominent and honorable one in England. "At the time of Henry III, and probably much earlier, they had their residence at Ashcombe under Haldon Hill, and of this they were possessed," according to Prince's "Worthies of Devon," C. 1700. They continued to be its lords for four hundred years after the death of that monarch. Later, in the reign of Edward I Sir Nicholas Kirkham removed his dwelling unto Blagdon, which was the long continued seat of this name and family; another property belonging to them was at Honiton. The most interesting personage

Thomas A. Kirkham

of this knightly race was Sir John Kirkham, made high sheriff of the county by Henry VIII in the fifteenth year of his reign (1523). He made the noble and large benefaction of All Hallows; he with Elizaeus Harding, clerk, by their deed bearing date 20th July, 1523. The same year he was sheriff he did grant and feofee and confirm unto certain persons named in the same deed about nineteen tenements in houses and lands lying in the parish of Honiton aforesaid, that the said feofee should employ and bestow from time to time all the rents and profits arising and issuing out of the said estates for and towards the reparation and maintaining the chapel of All Hallows. But then this gift is not so confined to this particular use, but also extended to such other good and charitable purposes within the said town and parish as shall be thought fit and convenient by the feofees. What other acts of charity or piety he did, or what brave exploits he performed, or exemplary virtues he was eminent for, I nowhere find. They are now all swallowed up in oblivion; the upshot of all is that he died and lieth interred in the aisle of the south side of the Parish Church of Paignton.

At Paignton stands the old Parish Church built in the time of Henry V. This contains "the glorious Kirkham Chantry" with the stone parclose screen. The tomb of the Kirkham family is within the Chantry ornamented with their armorial bearings, with the cross and crown and the motto: *Spes et Corona.* The eastern and western bays of the parclose screen each contain two recumbent effigies which tradition says are those of Sir John Kirkham, who died in 1529, and his lady; of his father, Sir Nicholas Kirkham, who died in 1515, and his lady.

Among the first settlers of Connecticut from England was Thomas Kirkham, of Wethersfield. The first English settlement was made in 1635. There are no records to show whether or not Thomas Kirkham came there direct from England or came from Watertown, Massachusetts, with the original settlers; probably the latter is correct, as he is referred to in a will made in Wethersfield in 1640. He evidently then was an established resident. He probably was a cabinet-maker or joiner, as the testator names him as executor and leaves in his will a sum of money to be paid him for making his coffin. From that time on the Kirkham family has figured prominently in military, financial, industrial, and professional affairs of Connecticut and of the nation. A father and his son gave their lives to their country in the war of the Revolution; Henry Kirkham, the father, died of camp fever at Saratoga, and John, the son, enlisted at the age of sixteen years and received a wound from which he never recovered. His death, thirty-seven years later, was caused by the closing of the gunshot wound, which had never healed. The family has been identified with Wethersfield and with Newington, which was the western part of Wethersfield till it became a separate town in 1870, in an unbroken line since the first settlement till the death of John S. Kirkham in 1918. The home farm is still in the possession of the family, and Judge John H. Kirkham of New Britain still represents the family in Hartford County. In all generations the family name has been embellished by leadership in the various callings, as soldiers, scholars, churchmen, municipal officers, legislators and industrialists, who have borne the name of Kirkham. They have left, and still are maintaining a lofty standard of family pride and virtue.

Thomas Atwood Kirkham, successful business man of Bridgeport, whose ancestral line goes back to the original Kirkham, who came from England early in the seventeenth century and transplanted the family tree to the beautiful Connecticut Valley—in that region localized by the city of Hartford and the towns of Newington and Wethersfield—is president and treasurer of the Berkshire Fertilizer Company of Bridgeport, which business he founded thirty years ago, and has other varied and important business interests, being a director of a number of corporations in Bridgeport and elsewhere. His interest in the complex life of the city of Bridgeport, while not politically active, is keen and intelligent, and his civic duty is performed with that fidelity which ranks him among the substantial citizens of the community. He is a member of the Brooklawn Country Club, and for twenty-eight years a member of the old Seaside Club.

The first Kirkham, for the purposes of this review, was:

(I) Thomas (1) Kirkham, who came from England to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1640, or earlier. He was tax-gatherer in 1648-9. He died in 1677 or earlier.

(II) Thomas (2) Kirkham, son of Thomas (1) Kirkham, married, March 24, 1684, Jane Butler. He was appointed town shepherd March 21, 1689, and at one time was constable.

(III) Henry (1) Kirkham, son of Thomas (2), married, December 21, 1719, Martha, daughter of Samuel Burr of Hartford. She died June 2, 1759. He fought in the French and Indian wars.

(IV) Henry (2) Kirkham, son of Henry (1), was born August 30, 1728. He married Eunice Butler, October 31, 1757 (or '59). He was in General Gates' Northern Army in the Revolution, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender. He died of camp fever at Saratoga, New York.

(V) John Kirkham, son of Henry (2) Kirkham and his wife Eunice, was born November 5, 1760. He enlisted in the army of the War of the Revolution at the age of sixteen years as a musician—he was a fifer—and served till the close of the war. He was wounded (tradition has it that he was shot while in a tree fifing to his comrades in arms) at the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey. When he was given his honorable discharge from the service he walked from Newburgh, New York, to his home in Newington, Connecticut, though lame from the effects of his wound, which never healed until the week before his death, June 8, 1815. He married, June 28, 1785, Jennette, daughter of Captain Jonathan Stoddard, a Revolutionary officer. She was born August 29, 1767; died June 8, 1818.

(VI) William Kirkham, son of John and Jennette (Stoddard) Kirkham, was born March 29, 1788, at Newington; died in 1868 at Newington at the age of eighty years. In 1815 he married Sophia, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Cook) Leffingwell and a descendant of Thomas Leffingwell, one of the founders of Norwich, Connecticut. She died November 14, 1880, at the age of eighty-four years. At Newington Center is the beautiful Mill Pond, a natural lake, fed by a brook of spring water from Cedar Mountain and teeming with trout and other fish. This body of water owes its existence to a wonderful ledge of rock which extends across the lower end of the pond, with a perpendicular outward face, giving a fall of more than twenty feet. The top of the ledge is of uniform width and is wide enough to be used as a driveway. It is a natural

dam, and is so adapted for that purpose that, one seeing it for the first time, would think it had been designed and built by man. There is but one other freak of nature similar to this in the country. Indians, before they were crowded out by the white man, lived on the banks of this pond, and hunted and fished there for a livelihood. This pond with the ledge and the meadow under it came into the possession of William Kirkham by the death of his father in 1815. That same year he married and built a new home on the street at the east end of the "ledge" on the bank of the pond. This house recently burned after standing more than one hundred years. There was a big water-wheel that gave power for running the mill, which was used for making cloth and also cider, cider vinegar and cider brandy. This was William Kirkham's home for the major part of twenty-five years. But the inclinations of Mr. Kirkham were more toward the vocation of a teacher than a business life, and for about thirty years he taught school at Hartford and in other places in Connecticut and in Springfield, Massachusetts. After teaching in Springfield a number of years, making his home while there with his brother John, he moved his family to Springfield, about 1835, and they all lived there for several years. The moving was done in the winter, the household goods being transported by ox-sled for thirty-two miles, and Mrs. Kirkham and the children by horse and sleigh. Because Mr. Kirkham was teaching in Springfield, the burden of moving, closing the house, disposing of a small but varied assortment of livestock, fell upon his wife. Her's was the self-sacrificing life of the unapplauded heroine.

He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest.
In the nice ear of nature which song is the best?

William Kirkham was a member of the Congregational Church and prominent in church circles. He had an excellent tenor voice, and had been taught music by his father. He was a fifer in the Governor's Footguard for many years. In 1840 he sold the Mill Pond property and bought a farm on the main street of Newington Center which still is held by his descendants. Of the children borne him by his wife Sophia, seven grew to maturity.

(VII) John Stoddard Kirkham, son of William and Sophia (Leffingwell) Kirkham, was born April 6, 1826, at Newington; died February 8, 1918. His education was acquired at the old Newington Academy and in schools of Hartford and Springfield, Massachusetts. He was a "Forty-niner" and a member of the company organized and headed by Major Horace Goodwin of Hartford that made that historic trip in a schooner, owned and fitted out by the company, around Cape Horn to California in the quest of gold. The journey "around the Horn" occupied six months, the first port of call being Rio de Janeiro. Arriving at San Francisco, the ship was abandoned and John Stoddard Kirkham, in a company composed of six friends, went into the mountains, where they were very successful in their search for gold. They later engaged in the ambitious venture of damming and turning from its course the Sacramento River. They succeeded in their undertaking, only—on the night the job was finished—to have the dam swept away by a freshet that roared down from the mountains in a resistless torrent. Youth, a good constitution and powerful physique have their limitations, and as a result of working in the ice-cold water from the melting snow of the mountains, John Stoddard Kirkham was stricken with pneumonia, and this attack was followed

by chronic dysentery. His life was despaired of, and his body wasted almost to a skeleton. He started for home. He got passage on a sailing ship bound for Central America, where he landed and spent some time recuperating his health and waiting for an opportunity to cross to the Atlantic side of the isthmus. The day he landed he bought a coarse grass sack holding a bushel of sweet oranges for ten cents, including the sack. He told of having sucked one hundred oranges that first day, and declared that almost immediately he was cured of the chronic complaint that had refused to respond to medicine. That grass sack was taken home and preserved for many years. Mr. Kirkham crossed the isthmus by way of ox-carts and Lake Nicaragua. The ox-carts were made with wooden axles, the wheels were solid sections sawed from large round logs. A native ran alongside, pulling large green leaves from the roadside and thrusting them into the axles to take the place of grease and to alleviate the screaming of the wheels. The route followed was strewn with the machinery and tools that had been left by Commodore Vanderbilt when he abandoned his attempt to construct the Nicaraguan canal. John Stoddard Kirkham arrived at his old home early in 1851, and entered with a will the vocation of farming on his father's property, and on a farm adjoining, which he bought. He also followed in his father's footsteps by teaching school for a number of winters. The farm still is in the possession of the Kirkham family. In 1870 Mr. Kirkham played a prominent part in bringing about the incorporation of Newington as a separate town. He was an ardent member of the Democratic party and a leader in municipal affairs in his locality. He was the first town clerk of Newington, and filled that office for many years. He was also chairman of the school board and acting school visitor. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1877 and served his district in the State Senate in 1887. He was a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Governor Luzon B. Morris at the time when the rule was in effect that required a majority over all to elect a candidate for State office. He received a plurality, but the election was thrown into the Legislature, and the minority candidates were declared elected. Mr. Kirkham was a member of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture for many years. He was a charter member and for many years secretary of the State Dairymen's Association. He was a charter member of the Newington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He was a deacon and for many years treasurer of the Newington Congregational Church and superintendent of the Sunday School. He married, December 1, 1859, Harriet P. Atwood, born May 17, 1827, died December 1, 1882, daughter of Josiah and Prudence (Kellogg) Atwood, of the Atwood family, whose members were pioneer settlers of Hartford and Newington. Their children: 1. Frances H., married Henry Laurens Kellogg, of Newington, both deceased. 2. Thomas Atwood. 3. John H., who is a prominent attorney of New Britain, Connecticut. 4. Mary Atwood (deceased), married Roderick Whittlesey Hine of Lebanon, Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College, and who for many years has been superintendent of schools at Dedham, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Thomas Atwood Kirkham, son of John Stoddard and Harriet Prudence (Atwood) Kirkham, was born March 7, 1862, at Newington, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the New Britain High

School, whence he was graduated in the class of 1880. He became identified with Bridgeport in a business way in 1882, although he made his home in Newington until 1895, when he took up his residence in Bridgeport. As a boy his ambition was to be a farmer, and one would have to look far to find a more attractive farm than the one he was born on. For a dozen years he managed his father's farm, his father being interested in the latter part of his life in other pursuits. This love of the soil has never left him, and in spite of a busy life, he has always found some time for farming. Going from school back to the farm, it was a natural sequence that drew him into the fertilizer business. From 1882 to 1895 he acted as traveling salesman for the National Fertilizer Company of Bridgeport. In 1895 he formed a partnersip with John A. Barri, who was one of the incorporators and treasurer of the National Fertilizer Company, under the name of the Berkshire Mills Company, for the purpose of manufacturing fertilizers and dealing in grain and coal. They rebuilt the old Berkshire Mill at North Bridgeport and operated it until 1890, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Barri retaining the coal and grain, and Mr. Kirkham the fertilizer business. Mr. Kirkham then conducted the fertilizer business individually under the name of Berkshire Fertilizer Company. In 1900 Mr. Kirkham bought water-front property on Harbor Street, on Cedar Creek, Black Rock Harbor. He erected a plant, built a dock, and thought he had room for future expansion; but the business grew so rapidly that soon he was cramped for space, and in 1910 he bought of the Heppenstall Forge Company the plant of the old Bridgeport Forge Company at the foot of Howard Avenue, on the east, or water side of the street. This present location with railroad sidings and five hundred and forty feet of water-front provides ample facilities for taking care of the larger business of to-day, which has continued to grow uninterruptedly. The company also has built and operates a castor oil plant for the manufacture of castor oil. The castor meal, which is a by-product, is used as a fertilizer. The business was incorporated in 1913 with Thomas A. Kirkham as president and treasurer, which offices he still fills. Mr. Kirkham is a member of the United Congregational Church of Bridgeport.

Mr. Kirkham married, May 23, 1906, Fanny Leffingwell Brown, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Kirkham) Brown of New Britain, Connecticut.

MANWARING, Hon. Moses Warren,

Senator, City Treasurer, Business Man.

The sudden death of Moses Warren Manwaring on January 23, 1925, took from Bridgeport a citizen widely known and respected in business and political circles for his active and unwearied concern in civic matters and his high unselfishness and personal integrity. He represented the best type of citizen, and his passing was felt not only by his friends as a personal loss, but by many who scarcely knew him as a loss to the city which he had served for years in many capacities.

He was born in East Lyme, Connecticut, August 18, 1845, of Allen W. and Lydia (Warren) Manwaring. On his mother's side he was descended from Richard Warren, one of the first arrivals in the "Mayflower," from Moses Warren, captain in the Revolutionary Army; and from Moses Warren, son of the preceding, who aided Moses Cleveland in making a

survey of "New Connecticut," later Ohio. It was this Moses Warren who provided its name for Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, and for whom the city of Warren, Ohio, was named.

Moses W. Manwaring was educated in the public schools at East Lyme and New London. He learned the carpenter's trade in East Lyme, and came to Bridgeport in 1869 to engage with the late Andrew Morehouse in the building business. Their firm built many of the houses on the East Side, in the section which was developed by P. T. Barnum and General Noble. Later Moses Manwaring entered the employ of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and had charge of erecting many of its present buildings. In 1891 he bought out the Curtis Brothers' plumbing and heating business, and erected the brick block on East Main Street now owned by the Bridgeport Arion Singing Society. In 1911 he was chief organizer of the American Bank and Trust Company, of which he was the first president. He retired from business in 1919, selling out to Horace J. Wellington.

He held many political offices. In the mayoralty of P. T. Barnum he was a Councilman, and was later for several terms Alderman from the old Fifth Ward. In 1906-1910 he was chairman of the Congress Street Bridge Commission, and had the distinction of returning to the city unspent a considerable part of the appropriation. He represented the Twenty-third District in the Connecticut Senate, 1909-1910. For six years, 1913-1919, he was treasurer of the city. Besides political offices he was president of both local and State organizations of the Master Plumbers' Association and the Business Men's Association. He was an organizer and for some years treasurer of the Bridgeport Protective Association.

He married, December 11, 1872, Emmeline Louise Comstock, daughter of the Hon. John Jay Comstock of East Lyme. They had two daughters, one of whom, May Louise, died in infancy, and the other, Elizabeth Wheeler Manwaring, is a member of the faculty of Wellesley College.

WARNER, Donald Judson,

Secretary of State.

One of the oldest of English surnames, the name of Warner is found in the Domesday Book, and there have been two suppositions to the derivation of this name, one being that it was derived from Warriner, the keeper of a warren, and other antiquarians claim the following derivation: "It appears that near the boundary of Wales, in the southwest section of England, there dwelt a race of people who were engaged in agricultural pursuits. To protect themselves from the surrounding savage tribes, these people were forced to appoint from among themselves the most athletic and discreet men, who might go out into the surrounding country and warn people of the approach of the enemy. Hence the name Warner, and this explanation of the origin and significance of the name corresponds with the derivation from the old high German Warjan, meaning to defend, as given by Zeuss. It seems likely that the name is derived from the ancient German and like all historic names was spelled in a variety of ways. In the seventh century we find the old form, Warin, Guarin, Warne, and Wern, and at a later date, Warrerner, Warner and Werner, the latter also being common English forms of the name. The arms of the Warner family are:

Arms—Or, a bend engrailed between six roses, gules.
Motto—Non nobis tantum nati.

These were emblazoned on their shields and are also found carved in several parts of the ceiling of the South Isle of the Church of Great Waltham, England. Burke gives the significance of the motto as "we are not born for ourselves alone."

(I) Andrew Warner, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1600, a son of John Warner of Hatfield, Gloucester, England, and came from there to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1630 or 1633, becoming a proprietor of Cambridge in that year. He was admitted a freeman May 14, 1634, and in 1635 was living in Cambridge on the northerly side of Eliot Street, and also owned several other lots in Cambridge. In December, 1636, he sold his property and removed to Hartford, Connecticut, thence removing to Hadley, Massachusetts, about 1659, of which town he was one of the first settlers, and where he died December 18, 1684.

(II) Lieutenant Daniel Warner, son of Andrew Warner, was born about 1640. He went in 1659 with his father to Hadley, and settled in that part of the town afterwards called Hatfield, where he died April 30, 1692. He was a farmer and owner of much land.

(III) John Warner, son of Lieutenant Daniel Warner, was born in Hatfield in April, 1677. He married, in 1716, Mehitable Richardson, and settled in East Haddam, Connecticut, where he died in March, 1750. His wife died March 10, 1776, and both are buried about three miles southeast of Chapman's Ferry.

(IV) Rev. Noadiah Warner, son of John Warner, was born in East Haddam, January 12, 1728-29, and died at Newton, Connecticut, February 2, 1794. In 1759, he graduated from Yale Divinity School and was installed pastor of the church at Danbury, Connecticut, in 1762, later serving at Hoosac and Trumbull. In 1781, he bought a farm at Newton, his church having been taken over to store rebel provisions in, and retired to his farm. Rev. Mr. Warner married Elizabeth De Forest, September 17, 1761, and she died in September, 1812. She was of Huguenot descent from Jesse De Forest, born in 1575, who removed from France to Holland in 1615, and was one of the leaders of the Huguenot Colony that settled in New York in 1623. Mrs. Warner was also descended from John Peet, who came from Duffield, England, to Stratford in 1635.

(V) Harvey De Forest Warner, son of Rev. Noadiah Warner, was born in Danbury, August 1, 1769, and died at Salisbury, Connecticut, March 30, 1859. He engaged in farming and also was the owner of an iron ore mine. He married (first) December 10, 1796, Elizabeth Clark born September 4, 1778, daughter of Nathaniel Carey and Sarah Clark of Salisbury, and grand-daughter of Gamaliel and Elizabeth (Carey) Clark of Milford. Mrs. Warner died June 2, 1821.

(VI) Donald Judson Warner, son of Harvey De Forest Warner, was born in Salisbury, September 15, 1819, and died there March 31, 1904. In 1842, he was admitted to the Litchfield County Bar and engaged in practice in Salisbury. He was judge of the District Court and of the Court of Common Pleas for eight years and several times served as representative. He was appointed quarter-master-general by Governor Buckingham but never qualified to this office. On November 16, 1847, he married Lois Camp Ticknor Ball, born in Salisbury, March 27, 1829, died January 13, 1880, daughter of Robert and Sophia Buckingham (Ticknor) Ball, a descendant of Rev. Robert Ball, a clergyman from the north of Ire-

land; she was adopted by an uncle, Benajah Ticknor, fleet surgeon in the navy under Commodore Decatur.

(VII) Donald Ticknor Warner, eldest son of Donald J. and Lois Warner, was born in Salisbury, December 15, 1850, and was educated in the district schools of that town and the Salisbury Academy. In the class of 1872, he entered Trinity College at Hartford, but owing to ill health was unable to complete his course. He took up the study of law under the able perceptorship of his father and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He practiced his profession in association with his father until the latter was appointed judge, and in 1890 Mr. Warner formed a partnership with Howard Fitch Landon under the firm name of Warner & Landon. From June, 1896, to March, 1917, he was State's Attorney for Litchfield County, being appointed Judge of the Superior Court in the latter year. From 1885 to 1917, Judge Warner was also Judge of the Probate Court; is President of the Litchfield County Bar Association, and from November, 1874, to 1885, served as postmaster. He is a Republican in politics and served the interests of that party in the State Senate in 1895 and 1897, being chairman of the Judiciary Committee both sessions. He is treasurer of the Salisbury Cutlery Company; president of the Lakeville Water Company, and holds the same office with the Lakeville Gas Company; director of the National Iron Bank of Falls Village, Connecticut. Judge Warner attends St. John's Episcopal Church of Salisbury, and is also one of the financial agents of the parish.

He married, October 4, 1884, Harriet E. Wells, born November 14, 1857, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Harrison) Wells, and their children were: Donald Judson, born July 24, 1885, of extended mention below; Elizabeth Harrison, born November 27, 1886, wife of Irving Kent Fulton of Salisbury; Lois Caroline, born June 30, 1888; Mary Virginia, February 5, 1891; Philip Wells, November 2, 1893; Jeanette De Forest, born December 3, 1896.

(VIII) Donald Judson Warner, eldest son of Judge Donald T. and Harriet (Wells) Warner, was born in Salisbury where he attended the public schools and was also under private tutors. He attended the Hotchkiss School where he prepared for Yale College and graduated from that institution in 1906; two years later he graduated from the Yale Law School and was admitted to the bar at Winsted the same year. He engaged in practice in Salisbury, the third generation of his family in succession to follow this profession in that town, and in 1908 was elected Justice of the Peace on the Democratic ticket and still holds this office. He was Secretary of the State of Connecticut in 1921-1923, and has long been an active member of the town committee.

Fraternally, he is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 13, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Hartford Club; the Graduates Club of New Haven; the Sons of the American Revolution; and the Connecticut Historical Society.

Mr. Warner married Lois Church Scoville of Salisbury and they attend the Episcopal Church there, of which Mr. Warner is a member of the Vestry and assistant clerk of the parish.

BURNHAM, William Edward,

Business Executive.

Place names were first adopted by the French in the twelfth century, and were taken from the estates of those who used

W. E. Burnham

them. The custom of using surnames was introduced into England at the time of the Norman Conquest, and, as in France, the first names used were place names. The name Burnham was first assumed in England shortly after the Conquest, and is Anglo-Saxon in derivation. Walter de Veutre, first bearer of the name, came to England in the army of William the Conqueror, in the train of his cousin, Earl Warren, who was the son-in-law of the Conqueror. At the institution of the feudal system of land tenure under the Norman regime, Walter de Veutre was made Lord of several Saxon villages, among which was the village of Burnham, where he took up his residence and became known as de Burnham. Burnham is derived from Beorn or Burn, old Anglo-Saxon meaning a bear. According to Ferguson the patronymic signifies "chief, hero, man." In Anglo-Saxon the name is Beornham, Byrbham, etc., and is at present variously spelled Burnham, Bernham, Berham, and Barnham. The family is one of the most ancient and honorable in England, and is entitled to bear arms by royal patent.

Arms—Gules a chevron between three lions' heads erased or.
Crest—A leopard's head erased proper.

Burke records a different coat-of-arms for Burnham of Suffolk and several variations of the above arms for various branches of the family.

(I) Thomas Burnham, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America, was born in Hatfield, Herefordshire, England, in 1617. There is authentic record of Thomas Burnham in an old document, dated November 20, 1635, when he "imbarqued for the Barbadoes, in the Expedition, Peter Blacklee, Master, took the oath of allegiance and Supremacy, Examined by the Minister of the town of Gravesend." The first record of him in America appears in the year 1649, when he was in Hartford, and served as bondsman for his servant, Rushmore, "that he should carry good behavior." From the fact that he brought servants to America, it is established that Thomas Burnham was a man of means, and he is also known to have been a man of excellent education and mentality; he practiced as a lawyer for several years after coming to America. In 1659 he purchased an extensive tract of land now lying principally in the towns of East Hartford and South Windsor. This he purchased from Tantonimo, the chief sachem of the Potunke tribe, and held it under a deed from the aforementioned chief, and later in 1661, under a deed from six of his successors and allies, by which they renounce "all our right and title in those lands aforesayd unto Thomas Burnham and his heirs." During the time that the land was in his possession Thomas Burnham was forced to prosecute several lawsuits, supported by the government. It was finally ordered divided, but he refused to give it up, thereby prolonging the contest for a longer period. At a town meeting in Hartford in 1688, the inhabitants sanctioned the appointment "of a Committee in behalf of this town, to treat with Thomas Burnham, Senior, upon his claim to the lands on the East side of the Great River." On this vast tract he erected a house which, during the Indian War of 1675, was one of five which were fortified and garrisoned. He was a man of considerable prominence in the official life of the town, and in 1649, 1656, 1659 and 1660, was the plaintiff in several court actions, in which he usually defended himself. In 1659 he was attorney for Jeremy Adams, of Northampton, and in 1662 defended Abigail Betts, in a

charge of blasphemy; for his successful defense of her, "for saving her neck," the court condemned him to "ye prison-keep." The sentence was not carried out, but he was deprived of citizenship for a period, and prohibited from acting as attorney for others. In 1665 he served on the jury. In 1662 he gave bonds to keep the peace, because of a complaint against him for abuse in the case of Abigail Betts. Some of the land originally purchased from the Indians by Thomas Burnham is still in the possession of the Burnham family. Thomas Burnham married Anna Wright in 1639. She was born in England in 1620, came to America with her husband, and died here on August 5, 1703. He died on June 24, 1688, before his death dividing the greater part of his estate among his children by deed. His wife did not produce his will immediately after his death when it was called for by the court. It was proved by witnesses in June, 1690.

(II) Richard Burnham, son of Thomas and Anna (Wright) Burnham, was born in America in 1654 and died on April 28, 1731. He married Sarah Humphries, daughter of Michael and Priscilla (Grant) Humphries, of Windsor, Connecticut, on June 1, ———. He inherited extensive land holdings from his father, and on May 29, 1711, with three of his brothers, he received a deed of land from three women. In 1721 Richard Burnham received another deed of land, from John Morecock. In 1730, in place of lands taken by the town of Windsor, the proprietors of five miles of land on the east side of the great river, in the township of Hartford, conveyed to the heirs of Thomas Burnham the title to two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land. Richard Burnham was a wealthy property owner and prominent in local affairs.

(III) Lieutenant Richard (2) Burnham, son of Richard (1) Burnham and Sarah (Humphries) Burnham, was born July 6, 1692, and died February 11, 1754. He married Abigail Easton, on May 5, 1715; she was born March 16, 1687. He married (second) Hannah Goodwin or Hannah Risley. His second wife died on March 28, 1784. In 1738 Richard Burnham was confirmed by the general assembly to be lieutenant of the third company in the first regiment in the colony. He was an important man in the affairs of the community, as is shown by the fact that on December 26, 1716, he, with Roger Wolcott, Captain Stoughton and Ensign Burnham, was "appointed to dignify the seats in the Meeting House." He received a deed of land on the east side of the Connecticut River from the administrators of the estate of John Easton, his wife's father, in 1726. A deed of land to him from Joseph Keeney is also recorded.

(IV) Elisha Burnham, son of Lieutenant Richard (2) Burnham, was born on June 22, 1717, and died on July 18, 1770. He received much land in the vicinity of Hartford from his father, to which he added by purchase. Elisha Burnham was noted in the community for his size and extraordinary strength. He married, on February 5, 1742, Sarah Olmstead, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Hannah (Marsh) Olmstead of East Hartford. She was born November 10, 1716, and died at the home of her daughter at Hartford Neck, on September 3, 1810, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Elisha Burnham died in an epidemic of fever which swept Hartford in 1770. On November 1, of the same year, the court granted letters of administration on his estate to Joseph Church, Jr., who gave bonds with Elisha Burnham, son of the deceased.

(V) George Burnham, son of Elisha

E. G. Burnham

and Sarah (Olmstead) Burnham, was born August 13, 1753, and died on March 10, 1830. He married Nancy Bigelow. She was married November 16, 1775, and died on January 16, 1800, aged forty-five years.

(VI) Charles Burnham, son of George and Nancy (Bigelow) Burnham, was born on June 18, 1786, and died May 29, 1852. He married (first) Hannah White, who was born February 20, 1786, and died October 16, 1812, at the age of twenty-six. He married (second) Persis White, daughter of Preserved White of Springfield, Massachusetts, where she was born April 30, 1792. Charles Burnham was one of the inspectors in the United States armory at Springfield, and was thoroughly respected and honored in the community.

(VII) Edward Goodwin Burnham, son of Charles and Persis (White) Burnham, was born in Springfield, Hampden County Massachusetts, on June 2, 1827, died in Bridgeport February 28, 1908. He spent the early years of his life in Springfield, and received his education in the local public schools there. At a very early age he became interested in mechanical occupations, and devoted a large portion of his time to study and experiment in that field. At the age of sixteen years, he went to Brattleboro, Vermont, and apprenticed himself to the firm of Hines, Newman & Hunt, to learn the machinist's trade. After serving his apprenticeship he left the aforementioned firm and entered the United States Armory at Springfield as a machinist, later becoming a contractor. Mr. Burnham resigned his position in the armory several years later and removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut. In Bridgeport, he became connected with the manufacturing firm of Dwight, Chapin & Company, then engaged in the manufacture of appendages for rifles for the United States Government. The company later extended the work to include the making of firearms. This was during the Civil War, and the business was greatly strengthened and increased by extensive orders for war munitions.

At the close of the war, Mr. Burnham severed his connections with Dwight, Chapin & Company, and became interested in the manufacture of steam, gas and water fittings, in partnership with Charles F. Belknap of Bridgeport. The business grew with such rapidity that shortly after the inception, the corporation of Belknap and Burnham was formed with Mr. Burnham as president. Mr. Burnham was a man of considerable inventive genius, and skilled in the handling of problems in manufacturing. Under his management the business of the firm went forward in such strides that in 1874 the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company was formed with greatly increased capital, and enlarged factory accommodations. Mr. Burnham was vice-president of the new concern at the time of its organization, but later became president, which post he held until he resigned from active business life, in 1905. During the time of his presidency Mr. Burnham greatly advanced the efficiency of the plant, and raised the working force to fourteen hundred men. The firm was one of the principal industries of the city of Bridgeport, and one of the largest of its kind in the State of Connecticut, employing over twenty-four hundred men.

As the head of a corporation of such size and prominence in the life of the city of Bridgeport, Mr. Burnham was influential in the executive councils of other large interests of the city, and also in public life. He was vice-president of the United Illuminating Company, president of the Bridgeport Crucible Company,

vice-president of the Bridgeport Hospital and a trustee of the Bridgeport Protestant Orphan Asylum, and a director of the City National Bank. In addition to the absorbing duties of his business, Mr. Burnham gave much time and energy to honest and unselfish service of public interests, and he was recognized throughout the city as a man of sterling character as well as unusual ability in public service. In 1887 he was elected State Senator of the Connecticut Legislature and served in this capacity for two years. He also served on the Bridgeport Board of Public Works for several years. Prior to the organization of the Republican party, he was a staunch Whig, but on the formation of the latter, transferred his allegiance, and to the time of his death remained the best type of a Republican. Mr. Burnham was a member and vestryman of St. John's Church of Bridgeport. He was a member of the Seaside Club, the Algonquin Club and the Bridgeport Yacht Club, and was a keen sportsman. He gave generously but unostentatiously to charities and before his death presented a large and valuable building to the Bridgeport Hospital.

In September, 1853, Edward Goodwin Burnham married Mary Ferree, born July 5, 1826, died June 12, 1899, daughter of Uriah and Syble Russell Ferree, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Their children: Mary W., married Henry D. Henshaw; Carrie Bell, married John A. Ten Eyck; and William Edward, of whom further. Edward Goodwin Burnham died in Bridgeport, February 28, 1908. The following excerpt is taken from the Bridgeport Standard of that date: "Mr. Burnham's life was marked by many splendid qualities, and above all by his great generosity and his broad charity, which was the greater for being of the unobtrusive kind. Since his retirement from business he has given away a large sum of money in useful charity. Among his public works was the erection of one of the wings of the Bridgeport Hospital, but that was a small undertaking compared to the steady stream of help which has flowed from time to time to the poor and needy, always quietly, the satisfaction coming to Mr. Burnham in the performance of the deed and not in the receiving of public credit for it."

(VIII) William Edward Burnham, son of Edward Goodwin and Mary (Ferree) Burnham, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on November 25, 1856. Mr. Burnham, Sr., removed from Springfield to Bridgeport in 1860, and William E. Burnham attended the schools of that city, public and private, and later studied for two years at Seabury Institute in Saybrook, Connecticut. His career, like his father's, has been devoted to mechanics and manufacture. Very early he determined on the mechanical field for his life work, and secured his first employment in this line in the iron fitting department of Eaton, Cole & Burnham, of which his father was president. Convinced that thorough acquaintance with every phase of the work of the place was the only basis on which to build his career, Mr. Burnham began on the lowest rung of the ladder, rising gradually through positions of varying responsibility to the capacity of vice-president, assistant treasurer and manager. During the term of his service and connection with it, the firm Eaton, Cole & Burnham became one of the largest and most important of the enormous and extensive brass and iron industries of the entire State of Connecticut. In 1905 the year of his father's retirement, Mr. Burnham sold out his interest in the company to the Crane Company of Chicago,

Illinois, and since then has given the greater portion of his time to a large number of interests with which he is connected. He is president of the Pacific Iron Works, director of the First National Bank, director, for past twenty-five years, of the Bridgeport Hospital, and director of the Bridgeport Public Library and Bridgeport Boys' Club.

Mr. Burnham has served the city of Bridgeport faithfully and well in the following official capacities: In 1897, he was appointed park commissioner and served for seven years; and has served on board of apportionment and taxation, and on board of contracts and supplies for several years, retiring in 1925. In 1908 he was elected delegate to the Republican National Convention; in 1909 he was one of the Republican presidential electors, and was a member of the Republican Central State Committee. He is a member of the order of Knights Templar, Pyramid Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Order of Elks; the Algonquin of Bridgeport; the Union League Club of New Haven, and the New York Yacht Club.

William Edward Burnham married Hattie J. Keifer, on December 10, 1884, daughter of Jacob and Effie Jane (Decker) Kiefer, old residents of Bridgeport. Their home is on Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport. They are members of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mrs. Burnham died January 17, 1923.

Mr. Burnham is one of the substantial, highly respected, and progressive business men of the city of Bridgeport, and of the type of enterprising excutive that has been responsible for the extraordinary development of the city two decades. Bridgeport is now the largest and most important manufacturing city in the entire State, and this fact is due largely to the presence in the city of such men as William Edward Burnham's type.

ACHESON, Edward Campion,

Suffragan Bishop of Connecticut.

One of the most active and useful officials of the Anglican Church, Bishop Acheson and his talented wife are among the leading citizens of Middletown in all good work, calculated to promote the welfare of the community and of the State. Edward Campion Acheson was born in 1858 in Woolwich, England, of Irish parents, and reared in Ireland. In 1881 he accompanied his parents to Canada and was in business for a time at Toronto. For some time a student at the University of Toronto, he graduated in 1888 from Wyckliffe College at Toronto, a divinity school. In 1892 he received the degree of A. M. from the University of New York, being at that time a curate at St. George's Church of that city. He was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal priesthood by Bishop Sweatman of Toronto, June 16, 1888. For one year he was a curate at All Saints Church at Toronto. In 1892 he was called to the church of the Holy Trinity at Middletown, Connecticut, as rector, and continued in this position until his consecration as Suffragan Bishop. With an active mind and deeply engrossed in his work, he rapidly grew in the esteem not only of his parish, but of his fellow citizens generally. One who knew him well said: "He is first of all, a man. His beneficences have extended to people of every denomination and every creed. Going about doing good is his religion." In these brief words is summed up the character of the man and cause for the respect and esteem in which he is held is revealed.

While he was rector of Trinity, the

present parish house and rectory were built; also a parish house in the Staddle Hill district, and on Warwick Street. He was consecrated Bishop, November 4, 1915, being the two hundred eighty-third American Bishop. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wesleyan University and on November 1, 1916, this degree was conferred upon him by Trinity College of Hartford. His activities in church affairs are numerous and he has served as chairman of the Committee on Church Revision Fund; was vice-president of a Church Auxiliary and is a trustee of Berkeley Divinity School. While a student at the University of Toronto, Bishop Acheson was active in the militia service of the Province, was a member of Company K, the university company, of the Queen's Own Regiment, and distinguished himself for bravery under fire during the second Riel Rebellion, for which he received a medal from Queen Victoria. During the recent World's War, his military and patriotic spirit led him into many activities and he served as Field Director of the American Red Cross in this country. At its outbreak he was stranded in Italy with many other American tourists, and was appointed by Ambassador Page on a commission to relieve American tourists and arrange for their transportation to this country. Because of his executive ability and his cheerful and hopeful disposition, he was particularly valuable to this organization. He is affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, of Middletown.

Bishop Acheson was married, June 8, 1892, in Canada, to Eleanor Gooderhan, daughter of George Gooderhan, a merchant of Toronto. Mrs. Acheson is a leader in many of the uplifting activities of Middletown, among which may be mentioned the Visiting Nurses' Association, and has been very active in Red Cross work, in community service and other movements along the lines of these organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Acheson are the parents of a daughter and two sons: Margaret C., Dean G., and Edward C.

PECK, Howard Sydney,

Public Servant.

A scion of one of the oldest Connecticut families, Mr. Peck is an exponent of the steady virtues which have for three centuries distinguished the Puritan fathers of New England. Among the first settlers of New Haven, in 1638, was Henry Peck, probably a relative of Deacon William Peck, who settled there in the same year. They are supposed to have been members of Rev. John Davenport's flock that came with Governor Eaton in the ship "Hector," arriving at Boston, June 26, 1637. Henry Peck signed the fundamental agreement of the settlers of New Haven, and took an active interest in the management of the affairs of the colony. A portion of his home lot, on what is now George Street, is still in possession of his descendants. His will is dated October 30, 1651, and he died soon after that day. His third son, Benjamin Peck, was baptized September 5, 1647, and lived in that part of New Haven known as "Sperry Farms," now the town of Woodbridge. His will, made March 30, 1730, was proved April 5, following. He married March 29, 1670, Mary, daughter of Richard Sperry of New Haven, born March 14, 1650. Benjamin, eldest child of Benjamin and Mary Peck, was born January 4, 1671, in (then) New Haven, and settled in "Norwich West

Farms," now Franklin, about 1700, in which year he was made a freeman there. He was a man of ability, wealth and influence, and died May 3, 1742, having survived his wife Mary by fourteen years. She died March 3, 1728. Their second son, Benjamin Peck, born December 4, 1710, settled in Canterbury, Connecticut. He married, November 3, 1736, Martha Carrier, a descendant of Thomas Carrier, a remarkable man in both England and America. He was born as early as 1635, was noted for his fleetness of foot, and was a member of the body guard of Charles I. After he was one hundred years old he walked a distance of eighteen miles, from Colchester to Glastonbury, carrying a sack of corn and stopping only once on the way. He was in Billerica, Massachusetts, in 1665, in Andover in 1692, later at Colchester, Connecticut, where he died March 16, 1735, "aged over one hundred years." He married, May 7, 1674, Martha Allen of Andover, daughter of Andrew and Faith Allen. She was executed as a witch at Salem, August 19, 1692. Their son, Thomas Carrier, married, at Andover June 19, 1705, Susanna Johnson, who was born December 30, 1682, daughter of William and Sarah (Lovejoy) Johnson of Andover. Their daughter became the wife of Benjamin Peck, as before related. Their eldest child, Reuben Peck, was born October 17, 1737, in Canterbury, where he made his home. He married, December 6, 1759, Charity French, born May 20, 1736, in Norwich, daughter of Abner and Sarah (Sluman) French of that town. Sarah Sluman, born January 31, 1704, in Norwich, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Pratt) Sluman, was married November 6, 1723, to Abner French. Jesse Peck, third son of Reuben and Charity Peck, born October 3, 1764, lived in Canterbury and married March 31, 1795, Sarah Carver, born December 14, 1775, daughter of Gideon and Abigail (Hovey) Carver of Canterbury. She was admitted ("wife of Jesse Peck") to the Westminster Church of Canterbury in January, 1808.

Joseph Peck, fourth son of Jesse and Sarah, was born May 14, 1807, in Canterbury (according to Canterbury records) May 15, 1808, by family records, and lived a short time in Pawlet, Vermont. He also resided in Litchfield and Rocky Hill, Connecticut, and settled permanently on Farm Hill, in the town of Middletown, where he was a successful farmer and died October 26, 1876. He purchased tracts of timber land and did a large business in lumber and railroad ties, beside furnishing wood for locomotives on the main line and Berlin branch of the New Haven Railroad. A man of industry and business ability, he filled an important place in the community. He was a member of the Methodist Church, a Republican in political principle, but never sought political preferment. He married, January 1, 1843, Harriet Winchester, born September 24, 1820, died November 24, 1861, daughter of Joel and Sophia (Armstrong) Winchester of Pawlet.

The pioneer ancestor of the Winchester family was John, who is found of record at Muddy River, now Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1637, when he was made a freeman there. In 1638 he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, lived in Hingham in 1647-48 and in 1655 was again at Muddy River. He joined the church with his wife in 1674, held various town offices and died April 25, 1694, aged over eighty. He married, October 15, 1638, in Scituate, Hannah, daughter of Richard Scales. She died in Brookline September 18, 1697. Josiah, third son of John Winchester, was

born March 27, 1655, and died February 22, 1728. He married December 10, 1678, Mary, daughter of Peter and Ann Lyon, born 1650, died July 27, 1730. Their third son, Amariah Winchester, baptized April 8, 1688, died after January, 1773, probably in Connecticut. He married, December 15, 1714, in Boston, Sarah Seaver, born December 4, 1696, daughter of John and Sarah Seaver. Andrew Winchester, third son of Amariah and Sarah born February 4, 1723, died May 18, 1793. He married Joanna, daughter of Ebenezer Williams of New London. Their eldest child, Andrew Winchester, born October 16, 1750, settled at Pawlet, Vermont, in 1786, and died 1827. He married Lydia Carver, and they were the parents of Joel Winchester, born 1790. He married Sophia Armstrong of Castleton, Vermont, and their third daughter, Harriet, became the wife of Joseph Peck, as previously noted.

Howard S. Peck, fourth son of Joseph and Harriet (Winchester) Peck, was born April 20, 1858, in Middletown, where he has made his home to the present time. His attendance at the public schools ended before the completion of his eighteenth year, and he has since been actively engaged in the practical affairs of life, to his own profit and that of the community. Until 1881 he remained on the paternal farm, and for the succeeding eleven years was employed by the Middletown Silver Plate Company. For fifteen years he occupied the paternal homestead, and sold milk in the city, delivering from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five quarts three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. He continues to manage the farm, a portion of which is rented. Mr. Peck was early drafted by his townsmen for the public service and, after serving as assessor and member of the board of relief several years, he was elected selectman. In 1912 he was chosen first selectman, and has since filled that responsible position. The care of the roads and multitude of interests of the large and populous town furnish ample employment for his natural executive qualities, and, when not traversing the field of his responsibilities, he is daily found in his office in the municipal building. In the social life of the town and city, he bears an active part, and is a supporter of the "North" Congregational Church, with which his family is identified, and holds membership in several fraternal and benevolent bodies. Among these are included: St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Apollo Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias; Middletown Lodge, No. 771, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Mattabessett Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Peck has consistently supported the principles avowed by the Republican party in public affairs and has been influential in shaping the management of local affairs. In his active career he has suffered no serious illness, and is still in prime order for action.

Howard S. Peck married, September 12, 1882, Carrie Doud, born in South Farms, Middletown, daughter of Nathaniel S. and Sarah (Roberts) Doud. Nathaniel S. Doud was born in Madison, November 24, 1827, died June 15, 1921, married Sarah Roberts, born September 11, 1833, died July 10, 1891, daughter of William and Clarissa (Blake) Roberts, who were married December 4, 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Peck were the parents of three sons and two daughters: Grace Frances, died at the age of thirty-two, while the wife of Richard A. Ray. Joseph Norman is a plumber in Middletown, residing near his father. Horace Howard has been with the Russell Manufacturing Company since the age of sixteen years, and also

Alexander H. Rumbulf

resides near his father. Harry Doud is engaged in the manufacture of motors at Detroit, Michigan. Helen Louise died at the age of three years, three months and three days.

TRUMBULL, Alexander H.,

Manufacturer.

It is a noteworthy example of the Trumbull family, now widely dispersed throughout the United States, and numerous members of which have become prominent in the industrial world, in the field of letters and in political and professional activities. A branch of the Trumbull family, migrated from Great Britain, probably in the latter part of the sixteenth or early in the seventeenth century, to Ulster County, Ireland. There, Hugh H. Trumbull, father of Alexander H. Trumbull was born and on emigrating to America, settled in West Hartford, Connecticut, afterward removing to Plainville, Connecticut. He was a strong, intensively religious and substantial citizen of the communities where he carried on his agricultural pursuits. He was the father of seven sons, of whom is Alexander H. Trumbull, of this review, president of the Connecticut Electric Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, which ranks as one of the most important concerns of its kind in New England, while its head is also recognized as an industrial leader of this section of the country. From a small beginning in Bantam, Connecticut, where the concern still maintains that unit of its establishment, the Connecticut Electric Manufacturing Company now sends its products all over the world and has offices at a number of strategic points in this country. The company also operates its own pottery plant at Trenton, New Jersey, where it manufactures the porcelain used in the production of its electrical devices at Bridgeport.

Alexander H. Trumbull is a son of Hugh H. and Mary (Harper) Trumbull. His father was born in Ireland. After his arrival in America he first took up his residence in West Hartford, Connecticut, where he bought a tract of land and operated a farm on a considerable scale for a number of years. He was a communicant of the West Hartford Methodist Episcopal Church. He and his wife were the parents of seven sons: John H., present Governor of Connecticut; Henry; Frank; Alexander H., of this review; James, who died in April, 1916; Isaac B., who was drowned when the Lusitania was sunk while making a trip to England in May, 1915; and George. All of the surviving sons are engaged in manufacturing.

Alexander H. Trumbull, son of Hugh H. and Mary (Harper) Trumbull, was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, October 12, 1878. His father, having removed with his family from West Hartford to Plainville, Connecticut, sent the son Alexander to the public schools of that town. He attended his classes until he arrived at the age of fifteen years, when he left school and became associated with his brothers in the electrical business at Hartford. He early demonstrated a remarkable capacity for things mechanical, particularly with the application of electricity. His genius for organization also began to be active at the beginning of his career. In 1904 he launched out into business for himself as an electrical contractor at Torrington, Connecticut, shortly before absorbing the business interests of his brothers at Hartford. In 1906, in association with his brother, Isaac B. Trumbull, he organized in the town of Bantam, the Connecticut Electric Manufacturing Company, which was destined

to become one of the most important concerns of its kind in this section of the United States. In December, 1912, the Trumbull brothers, finding it necessary to expand their plant under the increasing demand for their products, removed from Bantam the major part of their establishment to Bridgeport, where the company engaged in a more extensive manufacture of its own inventions, which consist principally of switches, sockets, etc., in addition to other devices. Under the skilfully guiding hand of Alexander H. Trumbull, the business has made remarkable strides. Upon the organization of the company Mr. Trumbull was elected president, and still occupies that office. He himself is the inventor of a number of wiring devices in the electrical line which are in use throughout the country. The enviable reputation which has come to the Connecticut Electric Manufacturing Company is due in very large part to the introduction and manufacture of numerous important inventions in the electrical field which were perfected and brought out by Mr. Trumbull and his late brother, Isaac B. Trumbull.

Mr. Trumbull is a member of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, and State Chamber of Commerce, also of the Manufacturers' Associations, both local and national; the Association of Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies. He is affiliated with American Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stratford, and is a vestryman and a member of the board of finance of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Stratford, Connecticut. His clubs are the Algonquin of Bridgeport, the Cupheag of Stratford, and the Stratford Mill River Country Club, being also a member of the board of governors of the latter club.

Mr. Trumbull married, December 6, 1905, Mary J. Smith, a daughter of Andrew and Jane (Kilbourne) Smith of Litchfield, both of whom were members of old Connecticut families. Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull are the parents of two children: Marian, born November 27, 1906, a graduate of the Stratford High School, and now (1925) a student at the Wykham-Rise School for Girls at Washington, Connecticut, and Donald Trumball, born June 18, 1910, who is attending the Gunnery School at Washington, Connecticut.

CURRY, James A.,

Lawyer.

Prominent among the enterprising, energetic, and successful lawyers of Hartford, Connecticut, is James A. Curry, of the law firm of Curry & Curry. Mr. Curry was born in that city, January 24, 1890, son of Thomas and Ann (Flannigan) Curry. The former was born in Ballycumber, Queen's County, Ireland, and died in November, 1915, aged sixty-four years. He was about seventeen years of age when he came to America with his brother, Peter, and located in Hartford. There Mr. Curry learned the trade of brass moulder at the Colt Patent Firearms Company, where he remained for almost twenty years. He became exceedingly expert in combining metals to give special qualities for special uses. Though never trained in the modern technical sense, he was naturally possessed of keen observation and an analytical mind, and these qualities gave him such a command of his business that requests came to him from all over the country to work out metal formulæ. He was the one to first make a metal to be successfully used in the manufacture of link chains. Mr. Curry worked out the formula for the metal for the first gatling gun manufac-

tured. When the Colt Company had the contract for the making of government guns, he mixed the metals. In the late "'eighties," Mr. Curry resigned from the position of Superintendent of the Colt Brass foundry, a position which he had held for many years, and engaged in the real estate business on his own account. He had always been thrifty, and with keen foresight had invested his savings in property which greatly enhanced in value, and the income from this property was re-invested with the same discriminating judgment. It was very seldom that Mr. Curry sold a piece of property.

He was a Democrat in politics, and served two terms in the Common Council. Mr. Curry married Ann Flannigan and of their family of ten children, nine grew to maturity. 1. John, a graduate of Notre Dame University. He was a lawyer and died in 1911, unmarried. 2. Ann, wife of Joseph G. Woods of New Britain. 3. William P., married Ann Golden. He was alderman for several terms and is now in the real estate and insurance business in Hartford. 4. Margaret, deceased wife of Truman D. Cowles of Hartford. 5. Mary, who lives at home. 6. Thomas B., graduate of Notre Dame Law Department in 1914. He had taken special academic work before entering the law school, and was admitted to the bar the same year he graduated. He is now in partnership with his brother, James A., who is more particularly the subject of this sketch. Thomas Curry married Angela Jane Connor and has a daughter, Angela Jane. 7. James A., of extended mention below. 8. Edward P., of Hartford, engaged in the real estate business. He married Mary Doyle and is the father of two children. 9. Teresa, a graduate of St. Mary's College, Indiana, now engaged in social service work with the Diocesan Bureau of Social Service in Hartford. The mother of this family died in August, 1917.

James A. Curry attended the grammar and high schools of Hartford and St. Thomas Seminary. After completing his courses at these institutions, he went to Colorado where he worked for a year as a surveyor in Routt County. At the death of his brother, John Curry, he returned to the East and the following September entered the Law School at Notre Dame University from which he was graduated in 1914 and admitted to the bar the following year. At the same time he formed his present partnership with his brother, Thomas Curry, under the firm name of Curry & Curry and they engage in a general practice of their profession.

Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Curry has been very active in public affairs and has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. For two terms he served as assistant chairman of the County Committee and also served as secretary to Mayor Richard Kinsella.

Mr. Curry married Mary Agnes, daughter of Honora Mahoney of Rawlins, Wyoming, and neice of Senator Patrick Sullivan of Caspar, Wyoming. The latter is also a Republican National Committeeman. Mr. and Mrs. Curry are the parents of a daughter, Mary Agnes, and of a son, John Patrick Curry. Mrs. Curry holds the degree of A. B. and B. M. received from St. Mary's College.

Mr. Curry's fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Royal Arcanum. With his family he attends St. Joseph's Cathedral.

OTIS, John M.,

Banker.

There is an erroneous impression that New England, with its greatly enlarged cities and a vast increase in population,

has almost lost the leavening influence of its original settlers, but a canvass of that part of the country will show an amazing number of the descendants of that hardy race, with which is included the "Mayflower" stock that aids materially in the forefront of its enterprise and characterizes its citizenship.

Among the many prominent men in Connecticut who hark back to the founders of the land in ancestry is John M. Otis, president of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Bridgeport. Mr. Otis has all his adult life been connected with that bank and banking interests generally. He comes of Revolutionary stock, and is a great-great-grandson of Stephen Otis, who was one of the minute men of Concord, Massachusetts, and Lexington, the very vital engagements which preceded the battle of Bunker Hill—men whose deeds even today thrill Americans. Later this Revolutionary hero took part in the battle of Long Island, where he was captured by the British, dying when still held by them. John M. Otis' line is traced down through Robert, Richard and Marshall Otis, but its anterior history is very interesting.

The family name of Otis, Otes, Ottys, is derived from the old Anglo-Norman Christian name Oto, Odo, Oto de Bayley, and is on record as early as about 1300. Andreas Otes is in the Hundred Rolls of County Norfolk, A. D. 1273, and Otes de Howorth in the poll-tax of Yorkshire, 1379. The coat-of-arms of Otis (Ottys) is:

Arms—Azure, a cross engrailed argent between four crosslets fitchée, or.

Robert Otis, born in England in 1696, appears in Lyme, Connecticut, before 1737. He is said to have served as a wagoner in the Revolution, but the military record given is probably that of Robert, Jr. "He died at Lyme, 1811, aged one hundred and fifteen years." (See Robert, Jr.) Robert, Sr., married, in 1737, Margaret Sabin. His diary has for Sunday, November 15, 1741: "Robert Otis and Mary Daton publisht." This entry perhaps referred to a second wife. "Robert," his son, over sixteen, and his wife, are in the census of 1780. A partial list of his children born at Lyme: Robert, Jr., born 1740; enlisted May 1, 1777, in the Connecticut Line, Captain Ely's company, for three years; reënlisted in Captain Richard Douglass' company, serving from January 1 to May 4, 1781, and he was among those drafted from the Fifth Connecticut Regiment to serve under Marquis de la Fayette in Virginia at the end of the war, in October, 1781. He married Lydia ———, and had a son, John. He and his wife may have been the subjects of the diary entry of "Robert" quoted above, in 1790. Stephen (2) Otis, son of Robert and (Mary Daton?) Otis, born at Lyme, 1738, died at Halifax, Vermont, in 1831. The lineage book of the Daughters of the American Revolution says that he served from Lyme for twenty-nine days in Captain Joseph Jewett's company at the Lexington Alarm, beginning in April, 1775. He was at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, but in the roll after the battle this was recorded: "Sergeant Stephen Ottis missing." He married, about 1760, Lucy Chandler. He was representative of Halifax, Vermont, 1812-17. Partial list of children born at Lyme: Arannah, served in Colonel Samuel Canfield's regiment at West Point, New York, September, 1781, enlisting from East Haddam; he appeared as "Arime" in the roll, and married Elizabeth Adams. His second child was Caroline, born in 1764, died 1834. Robert (3) said to be the son of Stephen and Lucy

(Chandler) Otis. Seth, married Chloe Taylor. Stephen, who served from Groton and Saybrook. Little is known of Robert (3). He is said to have been the father of a Richard who remained in Lyme. A Richard Otis was born in Lyme in 1775. He settled in Canaan, New York. Richard (4) Otis, said to have been the son of Robert and ——— Otis, was born at Lyme, but there is no record of his death.

John M. Otis' grandfather was Richard Otis, a farmer born in Lyme, Connecticut. He married Nancy Palmer, of the Walter Palmer line of Stonington, Connecticut. They were the parents of Marshall Otis, born in Lyme in 1831, and died at the age of seventy-five years. He was reared on the farm, attended the district schools, and learned the trade of a carpenter in Groton, Connecticut. At the age of twenty-two he moved to Newtown, Connecticut, and became a member of the firm of Otis & Gillette, contractors and builders. Their business was successful, and they constructed many buildings in Newtown and vicinity. Mr. Otis was active in church affairs and a strong Congregationalist. He married Mary J. Gillette, a descendant of Jonathan Gillette, of Windsor. They were the parents of two children: John M. and Jennie Otis, who married I. H. Camp, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and they have one child, Marion.

John M. Otis was born at Newtown, Connecticut, October 21, 1855. His early education was in the public schools of his native town. He entered Yale University in 1876, and after three years attendance was taken ill and was forced to give up his studies. In 1880 he located in Bridgeport and entered the employ of the Mechanics and Farmers' Savings Bank. Here he continued in various positions until 1907, when he was made assistant treasurer, which position he ably filled until 1922, when he was elected president, succeeding the late John L. Wessels. For twenty-one years Mr. Otis served as treasurer of the Bridgeport Hospital, resigning in 1920. He is now (1925) a director in that institution. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Park Street Congregational Church. October 21, 1886, Mr. Otis married Carrie F. Beers, of Newtown. One daughter, Mildred E. Otis, a graduate of the Bridgeport High School and Wellesley College, class of 1910. She married Dr. Robert C. Lewis, a professor in the Colorado State University. They have children: Robert, Elizabeth, Marshall, John, and Roy.

RAFTERY, Oliver Henry, D. D.,

Episcopal Clergyman.

For a period of thirty-three years, Dr. Raftery ministered, not only to Trinity parish of Portland, but was the friend and well-wisher of all the people of the town. He was among the first to welcome the new resident, ready to perform any kindness, and always wistful for the well-being of old and young. Known to all, he was everywhere respected and loved. His death at the age of sixty-six years was widely regretted and caused a great shock to the community.

Oliver Henry Raftery was born May 31, 1853, at Achill Island, in Northern Ireland, son of Thomas and Catherine Raftery. The father was a missionary in Northern Ireland, where he spent his active years and died when the son was a small boy. Soon after, the latter came with relatives to America, and his boyhood was spent in New York City. He received some schooling there and, as

soon as prepared, became a student at Cheshire Academy, Cheshire, Connecticut, whence he went to Trinity College, Hartford, from which he was graduated in 1873. Three years later he was graduated from Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, and ordained deacon by Bishop Williams. In 1877 he was ordained to the priesthood and became rector of St. Peter's Church, Cheshire, where he continued ten years, practicing the same lovable works which made him so beloved in Portland. To Trinity Parish, in the latter town, he came in 1886, and continued his labors in its behalf until a few days before his death, May 17, 1919. In 1908 Trinity College conferred upon him the well earned degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Raftery was a familiar figure on the streets of the town and his visits were not confined to the members of his parish, his kind words were for everybody and everybody was his friend. Dr. Raftery participated in many ways in the work of the diocese, and in the promotion of local interests outside the church. He was a member of the Portland school board and director of the Buck Library, the public library of the town. For twenty years, from 1898 to 1918 he was archdeacon of Middlesex County. From 1895 to 1907 he was deputy to the General Convention and, at the time of his death, he was one of the examining chaplains of the diocese. He retained membership in the Psi Upsilon college fraternity and was a member of Warren Lodge, No. 51, Masonic fraternity, of Portland. He maintained a non-partisan interest in public affairs, aiming and hoping to secure the best government.

At a service when a tablet in memory of Dr. Raftery was unveiled, held in Trinity Church, Portland, May 8, 1921, the sermon was delivered by his classmate, predecessor as rector, and lifelong friend, Rev. Frederick W. Harriman, D. D., rector emeritus of Grace Church, Windsor. These loving words of a confrere were based upon the words of St. Paul in II Timothy, 2:15: A workman that needeth not to be ashamed.

. . . . God has use for many kinds and types of ministers; and if a man can find the right field of work for which he is adapted, his success will be assured and his happiness will be great.

Among the various descriptions of ministers in the New Testament I desire to select one that does justice to the long and honorable service of him whom we commemorate to-day; one that fits accurately his personal character, attainments and activities. More than one might well be applied to him. By his long and liberal education he was "thoroughly furnished unto all good works"; and the results of his training and devotion justified St. Paul's ideal for Timothy, and rendered him "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." I feel that it is but moderate praise, amply deserved, to characterize Dr. Raftery as "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." There are men at work in all departments of life who cannot be thus described with any regard for truth . . . . and I fear that, in every profession and occupation, at all times, there are "slackers" who need to be ashamed, and to whom in the day of judgment the Son of God will certainly not say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Dr. Raftery was always a good worker—a very diligent and thorough worker. My acquaintance with him began in 1869, when he entered Trinity College, in the class just after mine. He studied hard and lived very quietly. We of his fraternity knew him best and esteemed him highly. In 1873 he graduated second in his class, delivering a Latin salutatory oration which was unusually bright and original, even witty. I remember that about that time he seemed to develop new powers, became less silent and more genial.

In 1886 I laid down my rectorship here in Portland, and was much gratified when Mr. Raftery was called to succeed me. . . . . On the twentieth day of March, 1886, he began his second and last rectorship, which was to be so fruitful and full of honor. The parish has . . . . been united and peaceful. . . . . May we not say of Dr. Raftery, as the psalmist said of Moses: "Lo, he fed them with a faithful and true heart, and ruled them prudently with all his power?"

It is not always that good workmanship receives recognition and human applause. Some faithful,

able and laborious ministers never reap much earthly reward, or see the fruits of their planting. To such the hymn says:

> Men heed thee, love thee, praise thee not;
> The Master praises: what are men?

Your rector had his share of honors such as the Church can bestow upon those who achieve visible success in the sacred ministry. Trinity College gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The Church in Middlesex County made him Archdeacon, which office he filled for twenty years—five successive terms. The Diocese elected him deputy to the General Convention four times. He was an examining chaplain, appointed by the bishop to test the fitness of candidates for Holy Orders. The Episcopal Academy at Cheshire made him a trustee. The Church Scholarship Society was glad to have him serve as one of its directors in the work of granting loans to divinity students. . . . . Doctor Raftery's executive ability found ample exercise as Archdeacon of Middlesex, with oversight of its various missions. His learning was useful in examining divinity students. His knowledge of history and his sound judgment came in play when taking part in the legislative functions of the General Convention. . . . . I think a Divine blessing rests upon a parish and a rector who complete thirty-three years together in harmony and united efforts for the Kingdom of Christ. Happy is he who is permitted to round out such a period —a third of a century; happy is he who dies in the harness as he did. . . . . Happy is the parish that can look back over thirty-three years of harmony under one respected and beloved pastor, during which the Church was indeed "edified" or built up by mutual activity and conscientious service to God and man. And all that time the domestic life at the rectory has been a model of mutual affection and a sustaining power to the rector himself.

In 1881 Mr. Raftery married Mary E. Clark, daughter of Dr. William N. Clark of Augusta, Georgia. She died without issue. He married (second), in 1891, Adelaide Emery Brainard, of Portland, daughter of the late Benjamin F. and Amelia Ann (Davis) Brainard of that town, descended from Daniel Brainard, one of the founders of the town of Haddam, Connecticut, elsewhere mentioned at length. One child of this marriage died in infancy, and two survive: 1. Harold Brainard, a graduate of Salisbury School and of Trinity College, served in the United States navy during the recent World War. 2. Elizabeth Brainard Raftery, a graduate of Westover School in Middlebury, Connecticut, and Wellesley College.

SANFORD, Charles G.

Ancestral History

The Sanford family of which Mr. Sanford is a descendant, date their ancestry back to Thomas Sanford, a descendant of Thomas de Sanford, a follower of William, Duke of Normandy, mentioned on the Role of Battle Abbey, October 14, 1076. A descendant, Thomas Sanford, came to Boston in 1631, settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, died there in 1681, and from him the Connecticut Sanfords trace their ancestry. Glover Sanford, grandfather of Charles G. Sanford, was the third son of Liffe and Huldah Blackman Sanford, and was born in that part of the town of New Milford now known as Bridgewater, March 3, 1797. His father, Liffe Sanford, served seven years in the Revolutionary War, and was present at the execution of Major Andre. He died December 3, 1815. After the death of his father, Glover Sanford apprenticed himself to his brother, John B., in the adjoining town of Brookfield to learn the trade of hatter, being then eighteen years of age, and in 1820 began business in the town of Salisbury. In 1823 he returned to his native town where for a period of forty-seven years was engaged in the manufacture of hats, having associated with him his four sons, Charles H., Homer B., Frederick S., and Edwin G., which composed the well known firm of Glover Sanford and Sons. In 1870, for want of

better facilities, the firm removed to Bridgeport, and in this business Glover Sanford continued until his death.

In the affairs of his town he always took a lively interest; in politics, a staunch Democrat, twice a representative to the State Legislature. He was the first postmaster of his town, his first commission being issued during the administration of President Jackson. He was one of the original incorporators of the Bank of Litchfield, Connecticut, and a director until a few weeks of his death. He was one of the incorporators of the town of Bridgewater, in 1856, and one of the first selectmen. He was self-reliant, persevering, of keen business foresight, a public-spirited, honorable and upright man, and always ready to lend a helping hand to others. His habits kept him from the infirmities of age, and he died May 30, 1878, aged eighty-one years. February, 1821, he married Betsey Lake, daughter of Benjamin and Mabel Lake, of Brookfield.

ROGERS, John William,

Faithful Official.

For more than forty years a resident of Middletown, Mr. Rogers has established a reputation as a sound business man and has, naturally, been called upon to handle public affairs. In this he has maintained the same standard as that governing his own concerns, and the confidence of his fellows has been justified and enhanced. He is a descendant of some of the oldest and influential families of New England, partaking, thus, of those qualities making for success and leadership. The name of Rogers may have been of French origin derived from Roger I of Sicily and Calabria, born about 1031 in Normandy, France. Some say it is derived from the Frankish word Hruod, Hrother in North German, Ruhm in modern German, meaning fame or glory. Another meaning ascribed to it is "one whose word is reliable." It is among the most ancient names in both England and America, as well as most numerously found. No less than eleven by the name of John Rogers were among the seventeenth century immigrants in this country. Among these may be mentioned the president of Harvard College in 1683. None of the immigrants of the name have been able to establish descent from the martyr, John Rogers, who was burned at Smithfield, England, in 1555, though several families have traditions to that effect. Probably, the earliest American Rogers was Thomas who came over in the "Mayflower" accompanied by his son Joseph, and died in 1621.

Robert Rogers was in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1651, with his wife Susanna, and died December 23, 1663. Their second son, Thomas Rogers, was born July 9, 1652, in Newbury, where he resided, and died October 15, 1735, in his eighty-fourth year. He married, May 18, 1677, Ruth Brown, who was born May 26, 1662, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Bailey) Brown of Newbury. Thomas Rogers, Jr., eldest child of Thomas and Rebecca, born August 15, 1678, lived in Newbury and there married, August 18, 1702, Hannah Long, born April 6, 1684, daughter of Abiel and Hannah (Hill) Long of that town. Robert Long was a freeman of Newbury in 1645, was a deacon of the church there, and died of smallpox December 27, 1690. He married, in 1647, Alice Stevens, who died three weeks after him. Their eldest son, Abiel Long, was born February 19, 1650, and married, October 27, 1682, Hannah Hill. They were the parents of Hannah Long, wife of Thomas Rogers, Jr.

Amos Rogers, son of Thomas, Jr., and Hannah, was born October 30, 1724, and died in 1809. He married, November 22, 1748, Abigail Brown, born April 17, 1724, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Morse) Brown. Stephen Brown, born July 1, 1702, in Newbury, son of John and Mary, married, February 26, 1722, Sarah Morse, who was born October 1, 1706, daughter of William and Sarah (Merrill) Morse. The name of Morse is inseparably connected with the invention of the electric telegraph and is otherwise distinguished in relation to science, literature and all influences that make for the betterment of the condition of mankind. Its bearers have been noted for their maintenance of the standards set by their Puritan fathers. Anthony Morse of Newbury, Massachusetts, came from Marlboro, Wiltshire, England, and settled in Newbury in 1635, with his brother William, both registering as shoemakers. They sailed from London, England, in the ship "James," April 5, 1635. Anthony Morse built a house in what is called "Newbury Old Town," about one-half mile south of the old cemetery, on a slight eminence in a field which is still called "Morse's Field." Traces of the house a few rods from the road are still visible. His will is on file in Salem. He died October 12, 1686, in Newbury. His first wife, Mary, is supposed to have been the mother of his children. The fifth son, Deacon Benjamin Morse, was born March 28, 1640, in Newbury, where he resided and was deacon of the church, was made a freeman in 1673, subscribed to the oath of fidelity and allegiance in 1668 and 1678, and was still living November 22, 1707. He married August 26, 1667, Ruth Sawyer, who was born September 16, 1648, daughter of William and Ruth (Binford) Sawyer. She was a member of the Newbury Church in 1674. Deacon William Morse, third son of Benjamin and Ruth, was born January 23, 1674, in Newbury, where he made his home and died May 20, 1749. He married, May 12, 1696, Sarah Merrill, who was born October 15, 1677, in Newbury, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Clough) Merrill, granddaughter of Nathaniel Merrill, born in 1610, in England, and one of the first settlers of Newbury, in 1635. His wife was Susannah Wellerton, whose name is also written in early records as Wilterton and Williston. Sarah Morse, second daughter of William and Sarah, became the wife of Stephen Brown and the mother of Abigail Brown, wife of Amos Rogers.

Amos Rogers, eldest child of Amos and Abigail (Brown) Rogers, was born November 3, 1749, in Newbury, where he lived and married, December 28, 1769, Mary Davis, who was born July 31, 1750, daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Brown) Davis.

Joshua Rogers, son of Amos, Jr., and Mary (Davis) Rogers, was born July 21, 1777, in Newbury, and lived in the adjoining town of Hampstead, New Hampshire. He married Nabby Currier, born January 16, 1783, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, daughter of Reuben and Lydia (Atwood) Currier. Their son, Ezekiel Currier Rogers, was born June 28, 1800, in Hampstead, and lived in Concord and other towns in that State. He married Lavina Leavitt, and they were the parents of George Leavitt Rogers, who was born December 8, 1836, in Concord. The last named engaged in the trucking business in Plymouth, New Hampshire, whence he removed to Middletown, Connecticut, in 1880. Here he built up a handsome business in storage and trucking, which he continued until a short time before his death, which occurred in 1912, in Ash-

land, New Hampshire, near Plymouth, in his seventy-sixth year. He married Hannah Lambert, daughter of Joseph and Margery (Clark) Lambert, who survives him.

John W. Rogers, son of George L. and Hannah, was born April 21, 1877, in Plymouth, New Hampshire, and was a small boy when his parents removed to Middletown, where his whole business career has been developed. Until thirteen years old he was a diligent student in the city schools, and has since given close attention to the business established by his father, of which he took charge more and more as advancing age compelled the latter to relinquish its cares. With ready business tact, he has made friends and his business has grown and flourished. He gives employment to fourteen men and several motor vehicles, and his monster vans are much in evidence about the streets of the city and surrounding towns. His present handsome residence on South Main Street was purchased in 1920, and is the abode of hospitality and good cheer. Mr. Rogers has always taken a lively interest in the progress and prosperity of Middletown, and has been called upon by his fellows to take part in the management of its affairs. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he has been chosen to fill various offices, including those of councilman, alderman and representative of the town in the State Legislature. In the election of January, 1924, he was elected mayor of the city by a handsome majority, and was immediately installed in office by his predecessor. In all matters given into his charge, whether public or private, Mr. Rogers has sought to pursue the straight and just course, and the trust reposed in him by the public has never been betrayed. He is a regular attendant of the Baptist Church, and is affiliated with several of the fraternal and benevolent organizations of the city, including St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; and Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias; Middletown Lodge, No. 771, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Arawanna Tribe, No. 17, Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Rogers was married to Emma E. Eastwood, who was born September 29, 1875, in Middletown, daughter of John T. and Mary S. (Taylor) Eastwood, the former a native of England, and the latter of Greenwich, New York. John T. Eastwood was born, 1830, in England, son of Benjamin and Hannah Eastwood, and was a house painter. He died July 11, 1883, in Middletown, as the result of a fall. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of two sons and a daughter, namely: 1. George Eastwood, born February 10, 1897. 2. Theodore Eastwood, January 28, 1901. 3. Ruby Taylor, October 11, 1906. Theodore E. married Dora Grillam and has a daughter, Jean, born 1925.

DICKERMAN, William Elihu,

Manufacturer, Legislator.

Born of a fine old New England family, whose generations since early Puritan days aided in the economic, agricultural and political development of Connecticut, William Elihu Dickerman made for himself an enviable place in his native community.

He was the ninth in the line of Dickermans descending from the original Thomas Dickerman who settled in Dorchester Massachusetts, about 1635 and whose son, Abraham, came to New Haven about

1658. Abraham married Mary Cooper, daughter of John Cooper, one of the original grantees of the town of New Haven, and from this union sprang a host of descendants including in their numbers men of such prominence as members of Congress, ministers, magistrates, writers, Wall Street financiers, railroad and industrial corporation officials, State Legislators, etc. Abraham's youngest son, Captain Isaac Dickerman, was a deputy to the Connecticut General Assembly for fifty-nine terms, outstripping the longest record of any other deputy by twenty-six terms. He was also one of the committee to arrange for the transfer of Yale College from Saybrook to New Haven in 1716 and made a gift of two acres of land to assist the college in getting established in New Haven.

Isaac had considerable property near Mt. Carmel about seven miles north of the New Haven green opposite which he lived and about 1735 his second son, Jonathan, went out there to improve the lands and establish a home. In those historic years just before, during and right after the Revolution, Lieutenant Jonathan Dickerman played an important part, being at various times surveyor, lister, assessor, tythingman, selectman, grandjuryman, inspector, member of the committee which voted New Haven's approval of the association entered into by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and one of the eight members of the Special Committee on Admitting to Inhabitancy, whose report constitutes one of the town's most important documents.

Among Jonathan's children who were in the Revolution was Enos, his oldest child, who was taken prisoner by the British and died in New York in 1776. Following in the direct line came Enos, son of Enos, a farmer, and Elihu, son of Enos, a large land owner, civil engineer assisting on the Farmington Canal, Deacon of the Mt. Carmel Congregational Church for twenty-five years, and a justice of the peace. He moved to North Haven on the Ridge Road in 1848 although his son, Elihu Justus, was born in Mt. Carmel. Elihu Dickerson was born May 14, 1802, and married Sylvia Humiston, who was born February 3, 1805. His son, Elihu Justus, was born September 6, 1828, taught school in his youth and later farmed. He married Grace Angeline Blakeslee, born March 8, 1831, who died April 18, 1889, seventeen years after the death of her husband on September 12, 1872.

The maternal grandparents of William Elihu Dickerman, subject of this biographical record, were Zophar Blakeslee, born March 8, 1803, died February 15, 1875, and his wife Sarah Brockett Blakeslee, born in 1808, died August 11, 1876. Zophar Blakeslee was the son of Zophar and Sybil Brockett Blakeslee, Zophar being a wagon and carriage builder and blacksmith in the days when horse power ran machinery. On both sides the family was Congregationalist in religious faith. The children of Zophar and Sarah Brockett Blakeslee were: Zerah Thomas Blakeslee, a farmer; Hermenea; Grace Angeline; Henry E.; and Charles Edgar.

William Elihu Dickerman, son of Elihu Justus and Grace Angeline (Blakeslee) Dickerman, was born in North Haven November 3, 1861, in the house on the Ridge Road where his brother and sister still live. His brothers and sisters were: Sarah Elizabeth, born May 8, 1858; Robert Ellsworth, born September 27, 1863; Grace Emma, born April 18, 1867, died March 13, 1895; Julia Maria, born April 22, 1872, died November 2, 1872.

His early childhood was spent on the

farm and his first schooling obtained at the country district school, later attending Mrs. Henry G. Dickerman's private school in Mt. Carmel. His eagerness for knowledge took him to high school in New Haven where his aptitude for learning and rapid grasp of subjects enabled him to gain this education while going back and forth from his home in the country and helping on the farm. On account of the early death of his father he was obliged to give up his studies and go to work. For a short time he taught school. He also worked in the country store of Joseph Pierpont in North Haven village for a while.

About November, 1882, Mr. Dickerman became established with the firm of Morgan & Humiston in New Haven, dealers in sash, doors and blinds. He first started as a bookkeeper but rapidly assumed more responsibility and in April, 1885, the business was incorporated with Fred'k J. Morgan as president, Wm. E. Dickerman, secretary and treasurer, and Oswin W. Humiston, superintendent, each owning one-third of the stock. Mr. Humiston resigned after a year or two and Mr. David F. Wiser came in as secretary shortly afterward, the company however retaining the same name it was incorporated under which it carries to this day. This business was established in 1870 as Bowman & Company and changed hands a number of times but never grew very rapidly until Mr. Dickerman became associated with it. Then however, through his hard work, likeable personality and square dealing, it increased so fast that in less than ten years they were doing most of the business in town in their line. It was then located at Nos. 142-144 State Street but needing larger quarters, in 1900 they erected their own spacious building at Nos. 30-42 Prout Street, where it has been ever since.

Although most of the time from eight o'clock or earlier in the morning until ten o'clock at night was spent at his business in New Haven he kept himself in good physical condition by arising at six every week-day morning and working in the garden or about the grounds of his home in North Haven. He never retired before eleven or twelve o'clock and seemed to get along satisfactorily with about six hours sleep six days a week, observing the Sabbath religiously as a day of rest as his forefathers had done for two hundred and fifty years. In spite of his close application to his business he found time to participate in public affairs in which he was always interested. He was well known by most of the residents of his native town and his kindliness and good will made everybody his friend. A test of his popularity was made on two different occasions. The first time was in 1896 when he decisively defeated the foremost politician of the town for the office of chairman of the Republican Town Committee, and the second in 1900 when he overwhelmed the wealthiest man and greatest landholder in the vicinity for the nomination of Representative to the State Legislature. Practically every living voter in the town came out for this caucus, the like of which had never before been seen. His exceptional ability was recognized in the Legislature by his appointment as clerk of the important Committee of Finance. His insight into the log-rolling methods of politics dampened much of his ardor for public affairs so that with the demands of his continually increasing business he gave up active participation in politics although he was continually consulted regarding town affairs, and acted as Registrar of voters during 1903 and 1904.

He was a member of Hiram Lodge of Masons in New Haven, an active com-

municant of the North Haven Congregational Church, agent of the First Ecclesiastical Society, and chairman of the building committee to replace the structure which burned in 1911. He led an active, healthy life and came to an untimely end on December 9, 1913, from an accidental gunshot wound from which he never regained consciousness.

William E. Dickerman married in the Hamden Plains Methodist Church, April 8, 1884, Lillian Alice Snow, born at Hamden, November 25, 1862, who survives her husband. Mrs. Dickerman was the daughter of Albert R. Snow, a mason and contractor, a descendant of the Adams family of Suffield, Connecticut, and his wife, Hulda (Warner) Snow, whose grandfather, Samuel Warner, was a soldier in the Revolution.

For a year or two after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dickerman lived in what is known as the center of North Haven near the green and here their first child, Grace Lillian, was born May 1, 1886. Towards fall of that year they moved to New Haven, residing on Orange Street, near Canner Street, not far from East Rock. Their second child, Elihu Elias, was born here November 18, 1887. Early in the year 1888 they moved back again to the old home town of North Haven, purchasing the Fowler place beside the Quinnipiack River, where the family has lived ever since. The old house was torn down and a new one built in 1900 so that with the improvements that have been made in the grounds this homestead of fourteen acres is regarded as the most beautiful in town.

There were but two children, Grace Lillian, who after completing the high school course in Meriden attended St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York, and Elihu Elias, who attended Boardman Manual Training High School and New Haven High School, graduated from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1909, was in the insurance business for four years, and, upon the death of his father, assumed the management of The Morgan & Humiston Company, of which he is now president.

A kindly man, modest, unassuming, but full of good works, Mr. Dickerman was known and loved throughout the town. His party knew it could count on his support for worthwhile legislation; his church could call on him in time of need and be sure of generous aid. His friends and the poor knew of his constant readiness to help, and to his family he was the wise guide, the ambitious provider, and the faithful friend.

EDGERTON, Francis Daniels,

Physician and Surgeon.

Among the most successful and highly honored physicians of Middlesex County, the late Dr. Edgerton enjoyed a high reputation as a citizen as well as a healer, and was held in confidence and esteem by all his contemporaries, professional or non-professional. He was descended from a very old Connecticut family, which was founded by Richard Edgerton of Norwich, where he was one of the founders. He came from England and was located first in Massachusetts, whence he removed to Norwich among the early settlers. He married, April 7, 1653, Mary Sylvester, and their eldest son, John Edgerton, was born June 12, 1662, in Norwich, and died there in May, 1692, near the close of his thirtieth year. He married March 20, 1690, Mary Renalls (Reynolds) born April, 1664, daughter of John Renalls of Norwich. She married (second), December 30, 1697, Samuel Loth-

rop. John Edgerton, only child of John and Mary was born February 26, 1691, and married, December 28, 1714, Ruth Adgate, who was born March 27, 1693, in Norwich, eldest child of Thomas and Ruth (Brewster) Adgate. Ruth Brewster was born September 16, 1671, third daughter of Benjamin and Anne (Dart) Brewster. Benjamin Brewster, born January 17, 1633, died September 14, 1710, in Norwich. Ann (Dart) Brewster died May 9, 1709. Benjamin Brewster, son of Jonathan Brewster, was born August 12, 1593, in Scrooby, England, and died 1659 in Connecticut. He married, April 10, 1624, Lucretia Oldham of Darby, England. John Brewster was the eldest child of Elder William Brewster of the famous "Mayflower" party, the organizer and head of the Plymouth Pilgrims of 1620. The name of Brewster appears among the oldest families, in the reign of Edward III as ranking among the English landed gentry. As early as 1375 John Brewster lived in the parish of Henstead in Suffolk, England, and in the reign of Richard II John Brewster was prebend of Godwich, in the county of Norfolk. By marriage the Norfolk branch was connected with several distinguished houses of Nolkham. Robert Brewster owned lands in Henstead and from the Suffolk branch lines are established at Castle Hedingham in Essex, where it was connected with several knightly families.

It was supposed that Elder William Brewster, probably of this connection, was born at Scrooby in Nottinghamshire, where he was active in the organization of dissenters from the established church. In 1607 he was imprisoned at Boston in Lincolnshire for his activity against the established religious order. With great difficulty and expense, his release was secured and he went to Leyden, whence he came with the Pilgrim band to Plymouth, Massachusetts. In early life he held a responsible position in the service of William Davidson, one of Queen Elizabeth's ambassadors, and afterward a secretary of state. From this service he went to Scrooby, which is supposed to have been his native village and there aided in forming the company which first settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts. His eldest son, Johnathan, born at Scrooby, some thirteen miles distant from Doncaster in Yorkshire, came to Plymouth in 1621 and in June, 1636, had command of the Plymouth trading house on the Connecticut River. He gave notice to Governor John Winthrop of the evil designs of the Pequots. Later he settled at Duxbury, Massachusetts, which he represented in the General Court in 1639. Before 1649 he was a resident of New London, Connecticut, where he was selectman in that year and where he died before September. His wife, Lucretia Oldham, was the mother of Benjamin Brewster, born November 17, 1633, in Duxbury. He settled on his father's homestead at Brewster Neck, which he acquired by purchase, the farm originally in the town of New London, now in Ledyard, then a part of the former town. He was much in the public service; long deputy to the General Court, lieutenant of the New London troop, later captain of the Norwich Military Company. He married, February 28, 1660, Anne Darte, who was probably the widow of Ambrose Darte of Boston. The latter's wife was Anne Adis, daughter of William Adis of Cape Anne. Ruth, second daughter of Benjamin Brewster, became the wife of Thomas Adgate and the mother of Ruth Adgate, who married John Edgerton of Norwich. Her second son, Elisha Edgerton, was born February 28, 1727, in Norwich, and married there,

May 9, 1753, Elizabeth Lord, born August 24, 1731, eldest daughter of Cyprian and Elizabeth (Backus) Lord.

Simon Edgerton, eldest child of Elisha and Elizabeth, was born December 14, 1753, in Norwich, and married there February 7, 1792, Lucy Griswold, who was born February 26, 1765, second daughter of Abel and Ruth (Avery) Griswold, descendants of two prominent families of the New London section. Francis G., third son of Simon and Lucy (Griswold) Edgerton was born March 23, 1797, in Norwich, and died at East Hampton, Connecticut, in 1870. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Philomen Tracy and was later with Dr. William P. Eaton, both of Norwich, and after attending courses of lectures at New Haven in 1824 and 1825, received his diploma. The death of Dr. Richmond of East Hampton left a vacancy and Dr. Edgerton located there, where he continued in practice until the end of his life, becoming one of the best known physicians of his section. He was a man of commanding presence, standing over six feet in height with weight in proportion and by his intellectual force and personal probity gained the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He was a supporter of the Congregational Church, one of the most public-spirited of citizens and acted in political movements with the Republican Party. He married Marietta Daniels, a native of East Hampton. She was a woman of much independence and originality and after the death of her husband she continued to manage the homestead farm for a period of thirty years, dying there in 1900 at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

Dr. Francis Daniels Edgerton was born August 26, 1838, at East Hampton, the only child of Dr. Francis G. and Marietta Edgerton, and was reared under intelligent direction, enjoying superior educational privileges of which he made excellent use. At the age of twelve years he entered the celebrated preparatory school of Daniel H. Chase in Middletown, was subsequently a student at Wilbraham Academy and the academy at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. In 1857 he entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, and was graduated four years later from its classical course. His early life had been passed in the home of a busy physician and after completing his college course he settled down to a systematic study of medicine under his father's instruction. Later he attended the regular course of lectures at Berkshire Medical College in Massachusetts, and in the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which institution he received his first diploma as a doctor of medicine. About this time the Civil War engaged his attention and he passed an examination and became assistant surgeon to the 21st Connecticut Volunteer Infantry and was duly commissioned. Circumstances over which he had no control prevented his entering active service and during the winter of 1863-64 he attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a branch of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in the spring of the latter year, receiving a second diploma. In April of that year he passed a competitive examination under the commissioners and continued eighteen months in the service of the city of New York in Bellevue Hospital and in the hospitals on Blackwell's Island. Having completed thus a very thorough preparation, Dr. Edgerton located in Middletown, July 6, 1866, succeeding Dr. John Ellis Black, who removed to New York City.

Dr. Edgerton's superior qualifications

were soon manifest to the medical profession, as well as to a multitude of patients, and his practice extended rapidly until his time was very closely occupied. In fact, it is probable that his death, which occurred January 19, 1905, was hastened by his very close application to the demands of his numerous patients. For twenty-four years he was located on Washington Street and in 1890 purchased the house which is now No. 101 Broad Street, and continued to reside there afterward. His success was the natural result of his intelligent application and industry. He was never idle and when not actively engaged with patients he was devoted to study or to some effort for the promotion of the public interest. His genial disposition and invariable cheerful demeanor coupled with his faithful attention to his patients, not only gained their confidence and love, but was a powerful element in aiding their recovery. His very courteous and generous treatment of his contemporaries made him much sought after in consultation and it is probable that no other practitioner in Middlesex County had such an extensive list of patients or the ability to make a greater number of daily visits. In manner modest and quiet, his judgment was ever ready and his success was remarkable. In the various medical associations of the community he was active and useful, serving from 1873 to 1877 as clerk of the Middlesex County Medical Society and from 1876 to 1882 as treasurer of the State Medical Society, and under his administrations both these organizations were greatly advanced in a financial way as well as in all other departments.

On the organization of the State Industrial School for Girls at Middletown, Dr. Edgerton was appointed attending physician and continued in that service until the end of his life. In 1878 he was chosen to deliver the annual address before the graduating class of Yale Medical School. For three years he was a member of the State Pharmacy Commission. In 1893 he was elected vice-president of the State Medical Society and in the following year was made its president. Very active in the local medical association, he was made president of the Middlesex County Hospital Society, whose project for the establishment of a hospital in Middletown was happily carried to success during his lifetime. He was seldom absent from the meetings of any of the societies with which he was identified, and contributed largely to the literature of the profession. Among his valuable papers, was one read at the centennial of the State Society, May 27, 1892, at New Haven, in which he discussed his successful treatment of a case of diphtheritic croup. His services were repeatedly in demand on commissions appointed by the Governor, to determine the mental soundness of State prisoners. As becomes every patriotic citizen, Dr. Edgerton entertained a lively interest in the conduct of public affairs. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he continued a constant supporter of Republican principles, though never accepting a nomination for any civic office. In the midst of his great activities Dr. Edgerton found temporary recreation in music, and made occasional trips to New York or Boston, where he was enabled to hear some of the greatest performers of his day. This did not cause any neglect of patients, because he always returned on an early train and resumed without break his daily round of visits. About every third year he made a short summer trip to Europe and in this way crossed the ocean many times. In

most of these trips he was accompanied by some member of his family, and during the later visits he placed his sons under favorable surroundings for the completion of their professional equipment.

Like his father, Dr. Edgerton was tall in stature and of heavy weight, but was quick and light of foot, due largely to his careful and correct living. He was a total abstainer from the use of stimulants and always brought to bear upon cases in his charge a pure and strong mind in a healthy body. A contemporary physician once said of him: "I never heard him utter one word of detraction or disparagement of a brother practitioner." Of easy and agreeable manners, a pleasing speaker, choice in language and convincing in argument, his public addresses were highly appreciated.

Dr. Francis D. Edgerton was married, November 5, 1868, to Amelia Dupont Cruger, a native of New Orleans, daughter of Henry C. and Henrietta (Cruger) Cruger, descended from some of the oldest and best families in New York. She passed away at the family home in Middletown, September 21, 1919. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Edgerton are justifying the promise of such excellent parentage, and the educational opportunities afforded them. The eldest, Henry Cruger Edgerton, born May 21, 1870, graduated from Wilson's School on High Street in Middletown and is now tilling the old family homestead in East Hampton. Francis C., the second, graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1894, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1898, and was two years house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital in New York. He continued his studies under tutors in Berlin, Germany, and returning to New York began practice there as a physician. He was made resident physician at the Sloan Maternity Hospital, was subsequently elected assistant surgeon of the Cornell University Medical Clinic. He is now established on Fifty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue. He has a daughter, Frances Cruger. John Warren Edgerton, third child of Dr. Francis D., graduated from Trinity College in 1894, receiving the degrees of B. A. and M. A., subsequently taking the latter degree from Yale. In that institution, he completed three years of post-graduate work, was graduated from the Yale Law School in the class of 1900 with the degree of LL. B. *cum laude*. At the time of his graduation, he was a tutor, and also delivered lectures on legal subjects before the New York Bankers' Association. He was also engaged to lecture at the West Point Military Academy and in attempting to fill all these engagements broke down his health so that he was obliged to give up. He died in July, 1919, at his home in New Haven. He married Marion Gallaudet of Hartford, youngest child of the late Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet of that city. Of the five children of John W. Edgerton, two sons and two daughters are now living.

EDGERTON, Henry Cruger,

Agriculturist, Stock Breeder.

The eldest child of the late Dr. Francis D. Edgerton of Middletown, Mr. Edgerton was born May 21, 1870, in that town, where he grew to manhood. After attending two years at the Middletown High School, he was three years a student at "The Gunuery," a very high class school for boys founded by Dr. Gunn at Washington, Connecticut; he entered upon a business career, starting as a clerk in the office of I. E. Palmer, a large manufacturer of Middletown. Here he gained a valuable business experience, and sub-

sequently he traveled widely as a salesman in the employ of Mr. Palmer, for a period of five years. At the urgent request of his father, he settled upon the paternal acres in East Hampton, where he still resides. For several years he engaged in breeding Ayrshire cattle, in which he was successful, and is still a member of the Ayrshire and Brown Swiss Cattle associations. Mr. Edgerton is now a dealer in thoroughbred saddle horses, making a pastime of fitting up and selling the best specimens of their kind. He is an enthusiastic horseman, and his wife is also an equestrienne, usually accompanying him in rides about the scenic sections of Central Connecticut. Mr. Edgerton has never attempted to mix in the conduct of public affairs, though he is a steadfast Republican and endeavors to forward the public interests through the instrumentality of the principles he believes in. The Protestant Episcopal Church in East Hampton occupies land donated by the Edgerton family, and he is a supporter of the faith. The bell in the church was a gift to the parish from his mother. The original family residence on the Edgerton farm at East Hampton has been remodeled and beautified by its present occupants, and constitutes one of the most desirable rural homes in the State. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton divide their time in summer between this mansion and their handsome summer home at Westbrook, and winters find them in California or other milder climes. Wherever they may go, they are welcomed for their fine and genial manners and intelligent personality.

Mr. Edgerton was married, in 1914, to Mrs. Annie E. (Day) Hotchkiss, widow of Frank Hotchkiss of Seymour, Connecticut, and daughter of the late Edmund and Annie E. (Melcher) Day of the same place. Edmund Day was the original manufacturer of the famous Waterman Ideal fountain pen. He was descended from Robert Day, born about 1604, who came from Ipswich, England, in the ship "Elizabeth" to Boston, accompanied by his wife Mary, aged twenty-eight. He was admitted a freeman at Cambridge May 6, 1635, and was one of the original settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, where he was living as early as 1639. There he died in 1648, aged forty-four. His second wife, Editha Stebbins, was a sister of Deacon Edward Stebbins. She married (second) Deacon John Maynard and (third) in 1658, Elizur Holyoke of Springfield, where she died October 24, 1688. Thomas, son of Robert Day, born about 1638, resided in Springfield, where he died December 27, 1711. He married, October 27, 1659, Sarah Cooper, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Cooper, who was born 1617, came to Boston in 1635, settled at Springfield in 1641, and was killed by Indians when they burned Springfield. Sarah, wife of Thomas Day, survived him about fifteen years, dying November 21, 1726. Ebenezer, sixth son of Thomas and Sarah Day, was born September 5, 1677, in Springfield, lived in West Springfield and died there September 1, 1763. He married April 18, 1700, Mercy Hitchcock, and their youngest child, Timothy Day, was born September 5, 1720. His home was in West Springfield, where he died September 29, 1797. He married, February 6, 1747, Sarah Munn, of Deerfield, born November 14, 1724, died October 4, 1800, sixth daughter of Benjamin and Thankful (Nims) Munn, granddaughter of John and Abigail (Parsons) Munn, great-granddaughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Burt) Munn. Benjamin Munn was in Hartford, 1639, at Springfield, 1649. His wife was a daughter of Henry

Burt, ancestor of a large progeny prominent at Springfield and throughout the nation. Edmund Day, youngest child of Timothy and Sarah Day, born January 17, 1767, in West Springfield, where he made his home and died September 2, 1831. He married, January 16, 1794, Bede Hitchcock, born 1767, third daughter of Jacob and Phebe (Ives) Hitchcock, descended from Matthias Hitchcock, the pioneer, through Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Caleb, and Jacob. Julius Day, second son of Edmund and Bede Day, born May 10, 1797, in Springfield, and lived there. He married, January 15, 1824, Lois Goodyear, born August 17, 1794, only daughter of Austin and Susanna (Pardee) Goodyear of Hampden and West Springfield. The Goodyear family, famous in the production of rubber wares, is descended from Stephen Goodyear, who was forty-third on the list of freemen at New Haven in 1638, was a large landowner in 1641, and was one of the London merchants who fostered the New Haven colony, and died in England in 1658. From 1643 to 1658 he was deputy governor of the colony. His first wife, Mary, was lost on the "phantom ship" which sailed from New Haven and was never heard of again. In 1648 he married Margaret, widow of Captain George Lamberton, commander of the "phantom ship." Lieutenant John Goodyear, son of Stephen and Mary, born March 8, 1650, in New Haven, died there January 14, 1702. He married, June 26, 1683, Abigail Gibbard, born August 18, 1660, daughter of William and Ann (Tapp) Gibbard. Their fourth son, Theophilus Goodyear, born 1698 in New Haven, died there April 22, 1757. He married, December 16, 1725, Esther Sperry, born 1703, granddaughter of Richard Sperry of New Haven, proprietor of "Sperry's Farms" in what is now Woodbridge. Theophilus Goodyear, third son of Theophilus and Esther, born May 29, 1731, was a soldier of the Revolution. He married Sarah Munson, born March 18, 1732, died December 1, 1775, daughter of Joel and Mary (Morris) Munson of New Haven. Their third son, Austin Goodyear, was born April 23, 1759, in Hamden, and married, in April, 1790, Susanna Pardee, who was born February 7, 1760. Their daughter, Lois Goodyear, became the wife of Julius Day, as previously related.

Edmund Day, third son of Julius and Lois Day, born December 12, 1831, in West Springfield. He married, June 18, 1863, Annie E. Melcher, daughter of William and Susan (Brown) Melcher of Springfield. Annie E. Day, senior daughter of Edmund and Annie E. Day, became the wife of Henry C. Edgerton, as above stated.

TERRILL, Moses Weld,

Manufacturer.

The grandson and namesake of an efficient business man of Middlefield, Connecticut, Mr. Terrill was trained in business methods, and is following in the footsteps of those who went before him, managing a large business enterprise with profit. He is a descendant of an old New England family, which has been traced back several centuries in England. The name is of French origin and was derived from a village not far from Paris, where Ralf de Tirel had his castle at the beginning of the eleventh century. He was descended from Charlemagne and Alfred the Great of England. Sir Walter Tyrrell went with William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and was prominent in the battle of Hastings in that year. From him the English families are descended.

The name appears under a great variety of spellings in England and America, such as Tyrel, Tyrrell, Terrell, Tirrell, and others. In the early records of Essex County, Massachusetts, it often appears as Thurrall, and under this name it went thence to the ancient town of Windham, Connecticut, where the first of this family now known is discovered. In Cromwell's time several moved to Ireland, whence they soon after came to America. These included three brothers, William, James, and John. Lewis Terrill, probably a son of one of these, born about 1700-1710, settled in Mansfield, part of the old town of Windham, and married (second), May 30, 1745, Anna Simons. The second son of this union, Arad, was born August 23, 1750, in what is now Coventry, and lived several years in Hampden, formerly a part of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, whence he moved to Bennington County, Vermont. There he died, leaving a numerous family and he has many descendants in that State. He was a blacksmith and farmer, industrious and prosperous. In 1790 the census shows he was living in Rupert, Bennington County. He married Jemima Brace, and they were the parents of seven children. The eldest of these, Timothy Terrill, was born August 7, 1770, in Hampden, was a farmer in Rupert, a Congregationalist and Whig, and died at the age of sixty-two years. He married, November 22, 1792, in Rupert, Martha Leavitt. Their second child and eldest son, Moses Terrill, was born May 9, 1799, in Rupert, purchased a tract of land near the paternal homestead, which he cleared and tilled until his death, in 1883. He was largely self-educated, after attaining his majority, was industrious and shrewd, acquired a competence, and was influential and public-spirited. In early life he was a Democrat, later joined the Liberty party, and was a Republican from the organization of that party. He represented his town in the State Legislature. He married, in October, 1825, Matilda Weld, born April 14, 1801, in Cornish, New Hampshire, daughter of Moses and Miriam (Harding) Weld, who moved to Vermont in 1811. She was a descendant of Joseph Weld, of Welsh stock, who came from Suffolk, England, to Massachusetts in 1636, when he became a freeman. He rendered important service to the colony and received valuable estates in Roxbury as a reward and was the richest man in the colony at the time of his death. He stands third on the original roll of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and was chosen ensign at its organization, on the first Monday of June, 1638. The family is traced back to 1352, when William Weld was high sheriff of London. In 1637 Joseph Weld was representative of Roxbury in the general court and several years following, and was captain of militia. He was a son of Edmund Weld of Sudbury, Suffolk, England, and died October 7, 1646. His wife, Elizabeth, died in October, 1638. John Weld, eldest son of Joseph, born October 28, 1623, in England, came to America in 1638, was a freeman in 1650, served in King Philip's War and died September 20, 1691. He married, December 24, 1647, Margaret Bowen, daughter of Griffith Bowen, who came from Wales and lived in Boston. Lieutenant Joseph Weld, second son of John Weld, born September 15, 1650, died before 1719, when his widow married a second husband. He married, November 27, 1679, Sarah Faxon of Braintree, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Faxon, granddaughter of Thomas Faxon who became a freeman of Braintree in 1657 and died October 14, 1675. John Weld, second son

of Joseph and Sarah (Faxon) Weld, born August 19, 1689, married, December 3, 1812, Elizabeth Child, scion of one of the old families of Roxbury. Moses Weld, son of John and Elizabeth (Child) Weld, born March 27, 1722, moved in old age to Cornish, New Hampshire, where he died May 10, 1806. He married, December 6, 1748, Elizabeth Holbrook, born January 13, 1727, died July 11, 1763. Their second son, Moses Weld, born January 15, 1757, was a Revolutionary soldier, a noted singer and chorister, many years deacon of the Baptist Church of Cornish, and also long clerk of the town. He died June 22, 1839, in Morristown, Vermont. He married, May 17, 1781, Miriam Harding, who died June 26, 1845. Their youngest child, Matilda, born April 14, 1801, in Cornish, became the wife of Moses Terrill, as above noted. Moses Weld Terrill, eldest child of Moses and Matilda (Weld) Terrill, was born October 2, 1826, in Morristown, Vermont, and attended the public school of his native town. As he was not robust, he was sent to school at the academy in Johnson, Vermont, for a year, and had two terms of instruction in a select school. He began his business career in a general store at Morristown, where he continued two years and was next employed in a similar establishment at Wolcott, Vermont. In partnership with W. G. Ferrin he purchased the business, which was sold out at the end of a year and Mr. Terrill established a general store in Morristown, which he conducted successfully twelve years. In 1861 he took an interest in the manufacture of a clothes wringer invented by Rev. E. Dickerman of Morristown and, in the same year, secured a third partner in the person of David Lyman of Middlefield, Connecticut. The business was established in Middlefield, under the name of the Metropolitan Washing Machine Company, later called the Metropolitan Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Terrill as president. After the death of Mr. Lyman in 1871, Mr. Terrill became treasurer, and continued in both capacities until 1891, when the concern became merged in the American Wringer Company, when he retired from active business. In October of the same year he became a large stockholder in the Rogers Manufacturing Company of Rockfall and was elected its president, but did not take an active part in the management. In 1892 he moved from Middlefield to Middletown, where he died September 7, 1905. Mr. Terrill always strove to perform his duty as a citizen and was active in many progressive movements. His first presidential vote was cast for the Free Soil candidate and he was an earnest supporter of Republican principles. In 1855-56 he represented Morristown in the Vermont Legislature, and served in the Connecticut Assembly in 1860, 1867 and 1883. In Middlefield he acted as first selectman, assessor, justice of the peace, school visitor and member of the board of relief. An active member of the Methodist Church, he contributed generously to the building fund in Middlefield, and was a valued member of the church in Middletown. Mr. Terrill married, at Morristown, July 17, 1848, Almira Ortensia Ferrin, born June 24, 1826, daughter of John and Hannah (Jacobs) Ferrin, the former a member of the Vermont Legislature. She died March 6, 1896, in Middletown.

Willis Edward Terrill, second son of Moses Weld and Almira O. (Ferrin) Terrill, was a very active and useful citizen of Middletown and Middlefield. He was born June 16, 1851, in Morristown, and was eleven years old when he went with his parents to Middlefield. With good educational opportunities, he became

shipping and stock clerk of the Metropolitan Manufacturing Company in Middlefield in 1871, and continued three years. For eight years following he operated a general store in Middlefield, and afterward conducted a mercantile business at Eustis, Florida, eight years, serving as alderman of the city. In 1891 he became a stockholder in the Rogers Manufacturing Company and was made secretary, treasurer and manager, continuing until the death of his father in 1895, when he became president and continued to act as treasurer until his death, January 17, 1919. He was a director of the Middlesex County National Bank, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank and a member of the First Ecclesiastic Society, all of Middletown, in which city he lived from 1892.

Frederick Weld Terrill, third son of Moses Weld and Almira O. (Ferrin) Terrill, born April 30, 1853, in Morristown and went with the family to Middlefield when eight years old. He attended the public schools and Wilbraham Academy and assisted in the tillage of his father's farm three years. For some ten years he was employed by the American Wringer Company, and was with the Rogers Manufacturing Company, of which he is still a stockholder, until 1916, when he retired from active labor on account of the condition of his health. He is a trustee of the Middlefield Methodist Church, a Republican in politics, and represented the town in the General Assembly, also in the Constitutional Convention of 1892. He married, in November, 1872, Mary Ida Louise Skinner of Middlefield, born March 8, 1853, died March 19, 1903, daughter of Albert and Almira (Bailey) Skinner. All the children of this marriage are a credit to their parents. They were: 1. Ivy L., wife of Selden Johnson of Hartford, now deceased. 2. Moses, of further mention. 3. Lily M., residing with her father. 4. Whitman Earl, foreman of the Collins Company, Collinsville, Connecticut. 5. Almira A., wife of Harrison Beamer of Hartford. 6. Paul F., advertising manager of the Houghton & Dutton Company of Boston. 7. Marie Ward, widow of Harold Cummings, now residing with her father.

Moses Weld Terrill, eldest son of Frederick Weld Terrill, was born February 18, 1875, in Middlefield, where he attended the public schools and was later a student at Wilbraham Academy and Hackettstown Institute, New Jersey. On attaining his majority he entered the employ of the Rogers Manufacturing Company, where he proceeded to learn the details of the business, under the tutelage of his uncle, Willis E. Terrill. After eight years in the shop, he became shipping clerk and, later, did clerical work in the office. In time he became the superintendent and in 1919 became treasurer and manager of the establishment. Previous to 1915 the establishment was devoted to the manufacture of bone goods and fertilizer. In the year named the fertilizer business was sold to the Rogers & Hubbard Company and at the same time the latter's bone novelty business was transferred to the Rogers Manufacturing Company, which it continues. His home is in Rockfall, and he attends the worship of the Methodist Church in Middlefield. Politically he is a steadfast Republican, but is essentially a business man, with no inclination to accept proffered public office. The record in business, in social affairs of his forebears is being continued by Mr. Terrill, and he is an esteemed citizen and straightforward business man. He has attained high degrees in the great Masonic organization, is a member of St.

John's Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford. He is also affiliated with Apollo Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Terrill married, April 19, 1900, Lillian Eva Johnson, born in Versailles, Connecticut, daughter of Theodore and Rose (Wilson) Johnson.

COUGHLIN, William Joseph,

Attorney.

Among the leading Hibernian families of Middletown is that of Coughlin, which has been actively identified with business affairs for over half a century. John Coughlin came from County Cork, Ireland, before 1850, and settled in Portland, Connecticut, where his son, William John Coughlin was born August 19, 1850. He grew up in that town attending the public schools until he was ten years of age, when he became an apprentice to the tinner's trade. After mastering this business, he was employed in the capacity of tinner for some years by the Providence and Fishkill Railroad, and in 1871 engaged in business in Middletown with a partner, dealing in stoves and tinware and conducting operations as a plumber. After two years he continued in business independently, and about 1888 embarked in the undertaking business on the site still occupied by his sons near the upper end of Main Street, Middletown, also continuing the tinning and plumbing business until his death, which occurred December 27, 1913. He married Harriet Elizabeth D'Arcy, who was born in County Queens, Ireland, and came to America when two years old with her father, Michael D'Arcy, who settled in Middletown. He was a soldier of the Civil War and died from disease contracted in the army. She is still living in Middletown. The family has always been identified with St. John's Roman Catholic Parish of that city and Mr. Coughlin was active in city affairs, serving as water commissioner, and at the time of his death, was sinking fund commissioner of the city of Middletown. His sons have been and are still active in business affairs in the city.

The subject of this sketch is the eldest. His second child, Elizabeth, a graduate of Wesleyan University, and now married to William A. Redden, a practicing attorney in Bridgeport, Connecticut. They have one child, Miriam. John B. Coughlin, the second son, married, resides in Middletown and with his brother Arthur M., conducts the business formerly of their father. Arthur M. was a student at Holy Cross College and is married. Sara F. is the wife of Dr. Gerald F. Bransfield of Middletown. Robert E., the youngest son, served in the great World War in the 165th Company, the old 69th of New York, was eighteen months in France and was slightly wounded while in the service. Henrietta D., the youngest, the wife of Louis F. Quirk, who was lieutenant in the American Army of Occupation abroad.

William Joseph Coughlin, born October 18, 1876, in Middletown, attended the parochial school, graduated at the public high school, 1894, student at the Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, for two years and graduated from Yale University, Department of Law, in the class of 1899. He has been engaged in the active practice of law in his native city since that time and has been active in promoting the progress of city affairs. During the years from 1905 to 1907 and

from 1909 to 1917 he was prosecuting attorney of the City Court and from 1917 he has been clerk of the City Court and was appointed June 9, 1919 as assistant clerk of the Superior Court. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Middletown Yacht Club. On August 31, 1916, he married Eva L. Wallmo, a native of Pennsylvania. They have no children.

BLAKESLEE, Robert N.,

State Representative.

Although a well known business man and present State Representative, Robert N. Blakeslee made his entrance into public life through the medium of journalism and was long connected with "Bridgeport Farmer" and "Bridgeport Post." When in 1890 he left the counting room of the "Farmer" to become treasurer and assistant general manager of the newly formed Post Publishing Company, the "Farmer" editorially commented upon the fact that he was not required to furnish a bond, a splendid tribute to his character. He is a descendant of ancient New England ancestors and in his own right has won honorable standing among the leading men of his city.

Robert N. Blakeslee, son of Daniel and Maria Blakeslee, was born November 9, 1856, and was educated at Hartford High School. He became a bookkeeper in the office of the "Bridgeport Post" in 1886, that paper then being edited and owned by the Hills brothers, George W. and Henry M. Later Mr. Blakeslee entered the counting room employ of the Bridgeport "Farmer," continuing until September 15, 1891, when he became treasurer of the Post Publishing Company, a stock company formed to take over the Hills' interests and publish the "Post." The new company consisted of George W. Hills, president; Henry M. Hills, vice-president; Frank W. Bolande, secretary; Robert N. Blakeslee, treasurer; all men of experience in the conduct of a newspaper. Mr. Bolande became managing editor of the "Post," Mr. Blakeslee, in addition to his duties as treasurer, becoming assistant general manager. The company published both the "Evening Post" and the "Morning Telegram," therefore his office was no sinecure. He was very successful in securing new business for both papers and by fair treatment won the support of the business men of the city. As treasurer he ably administered the finances of the company and much of its success may justly be traced to the wisdom and uprightness of the financial head.

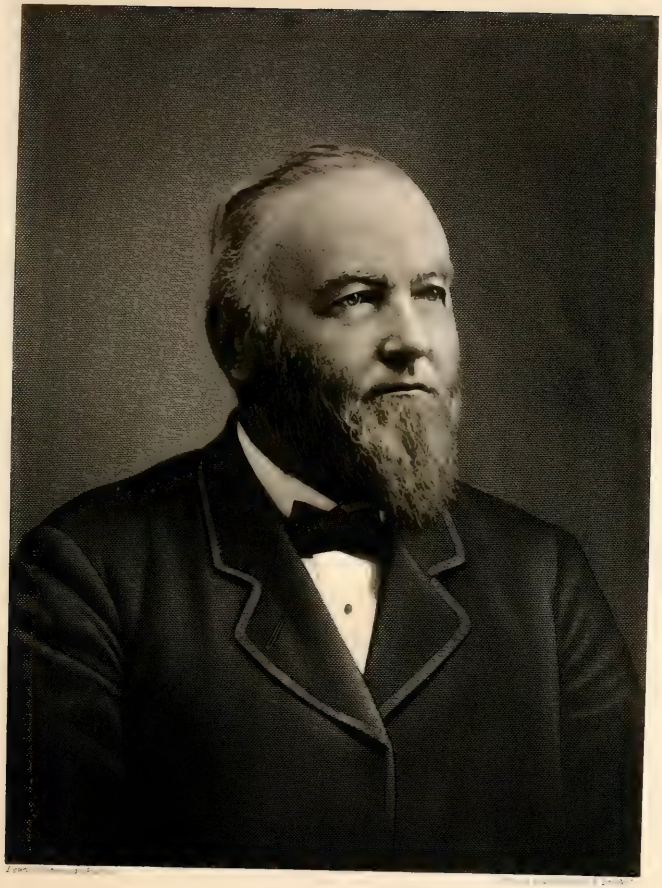
In 1914 Mr. Blakeslee disposed of his interests and has since been engaged in other activities, now being head of a prosperous trucking enterprise. He is a Republican in politics and has ever taken a deep interest in public affairs. In 1916 he was the candidate of his party for representative from Bridgeport and at the November polls was returned a victor. He is serving his second term as an Alderman, representing the Fifth District.

Mr. Blakeslee married Minnie O. Nichols, daughter of William B. and Lucy Middlebrooks. There are two daughters and a son.

SHERMAN, Freeman Collins,

Public Utility Official.

In New Haven, where Freeman Collins Sherman was for a quarter of a century officially connected with the New Haven Gas Light Company, an association ended by his retirement in 1903, he was known not only for efficient and able service in a capacity intimately touching the public



Freeman C. Sherman

welfare, but for participation in civic affairs whose object was the promotion of the general good. There in Hartford, and in their earlier places of residence, Mrs. Sherman, who survived her husband ten years, gave of devoted service to her church and to all forms of well-doing in a spirit of selflessness and kindliness that made her beloved of all who knew her. Freeman Collins Sherman and Marcia S. Sherman walked the path of life in a union of love that found its expression in mutual helpfulness and in sharing whatever of substance came to them with others, and when death removed the strong arm upon which she had leaned and that had at times been extended to her for aid, Mrs. Sherman continued her way alone, increasing, if that were possible, the outpouring of sympathy and cheer that had long been her gift to all about her.

The Sherman family is of old New England record and Cape Cod residence, and of the generation to which Freeman Collins Sherman belonged there were two or three sons who followed the sea, and another who journeyed West, where he followed ranch life. Freeman Collins Sherman was born in Ware, Massachusetts, March 20, 1833, in the old Moss parsonage. He attended school in his birthplace and for one year pursued a course in Boston University, as a young man becoming interested in gas lighting in Ware. For one year thereafter he was connected with the same line in Newport, Rhode Island, and subsequently, for eleven years, in Brookline, Massachusetts, then pursuing the same business in Worcester, Massachusetts. From Worcester he came to the New Haven Gas Light Company and began twenty-five years of service that brought him to the office of superintendent, which he held until his retirement April 1, 1903. Mr. Sherman was extremely well versed in all technical matters dealing with gas supply as a public utility, and was regarded by his associates in this field as an expert authority. He was one of the charter members of the New England Association of Gas Engineers, and a member of the Society of Gas Lighting of New York, his ingenuity and resourcefulness being responsible for many forward steps in the New Haven system. He was a Republican in political faith, although never an office holder, and was a member of the Congregational Church of the Redeemer, which he joined by letter, in 1875, also belonging to the New Haven Congregational Church Club. He met all of the demands of good citizenship with a ready coöperation in effort for the common good, and by his fellows in business, social and fraternal life was held in unvarying regard. He affiliated with Athelston Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Mr. Sherman married, in Greenwich, Massachusetts, on Thanksgiving Day, 1857, Marcia S. Douglass, born March 17, 1836, died in Hartford, December 5, 1921, daughter of Jeremiah and Eucla (Newton) Douglass, her father a farmer of Greenwich, Massachusetts, her mother born in Paxton, that State. After the death of her husband, which occurred in New Haven, December 18, 1911, Mrs. Sherman came to Hartford, bringing her membership to Center Church, and here continuing her religious, charitable and neighborly work until she sustained the injury that resulted in her death. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were the parents of: 1. Charles Douglass, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, June 4, 1867; educated in the Polytechnic Institute of Worcester,

Massachusetts, after which he became assistant superintendent of the New Haven Gas Company. He now lives at the Highland Court Hotel, Hartford. 2. Edward F., born July 10, 1870; educated in the Boston Technical School, served with the Hackensack (New Jersey) Gas Light Company, the East Portland (Oregon) Gas Company, as superintendent, now interested in orange growing in Alhambra, California, where his home is one of the beautiful show places of the district. He married Mrs. Florinda Lysle.

STEVENS, Burr Edward,

Publisher.

In the history of the life of Burr E. Stevens is found another example of the result of industry and pertinacity in the pursuit of an aim. He was born January 20, 1875, in Russell County, Kansas, the eldest son of Frederick C. and Harriet A. (White) Stevens. The father was born in 1846, in London, England, and came to America in 1867, settling at Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he was employed as a carpenter, later as a contractor in the Howe sewing machine shops. When the Kingman colony was organized to settle in Kansas, Mr. Stevens joined it and settled in Russell County, that State, where he engaged in stock growing and agriculture for a period of twenty years. A member of the same colony was Harriet A. White, born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1859, daughter of Henry A. and Mary E. (Smith) White. She was married to Mr. Stevens in March, 1873, and came with him to Bridgeport, this State, and died there in 1916, at the age of fifty-seven years. Mr. Stevens was employed by the Post Publishing Company of Bridgeport in its mechanical department until his retirement in 1910. He died there in 1922, aged seventy-six years. His children numbered eight sons and four daughters, of whom seven sons and three daughters grew up and are now living.

The eldest of these, Burr E. Stevens, received most of his formal education in the frontier schools of Kansas, and early turned his attention to industry. At the age of eighteen years he became an apprentice in the office of the Bridgeport "Post," to learn the art of printing, and his faithful attention to his duties is evidenced by his rapid advancement in the establishment. At the end of twenty-six years' service, when he left to engage in business elsewhere, he was vice-president of the Post Publishing Company, in charge of the mechanical department of the plant. From assistant foreman he was advanced to foreman, and from 1916 to 1919 was vice-president and mechanical superintendent. In the last named year he went to Middletown, and organized the Press Publishing Company, having purchased the plant and good will of the Middletown "Press," in association with Elmer S. Hubbell, a former associate in business. A certain amount of stock was taken by Middletown merchants and others, and the history of the newspaper under new management is one of prosperity and good will. Mr. Stevens is president of the company, Mr. Hubbell is secretary. With an able corps of editors and mechanical experts, every department operates with regularity, and the Middletown "Press" is one of the best representatives of its field found in the newspaper industry anywhere in the country. Outside of this establishment Mr. Stevens has investments in Western ranching, and all his interests have been acquired unaided, except by natural aptitude, by faithful application and a consideration of the rights of others. He is

found every day at his post, giving especial attention to the operation of the mechanical department of the "Press" plant.

Upon settling in Middletown, he purchased a home on Park Place, and began assuming his share in the social, moral and material development and progress of the town. In fact, the "Press" carries a progressive policy, and seeks to develop a spirit of enterprise in the community. Mr. Stevens is a regular attendant at the Church of the Holy Trinity, and is affiliated with the leading fraternal bodies of the city, including St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; Columbia Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters; all of Middletown, and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford. He is a member of Job Sahara, a club composed of Shriners, of Central Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Priscilla Rebekah Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Middletown Lodge, No. 771, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Middletown Chamber of Commerce, and Rotary Club of Middletown. Politically, his principles are those of the Republican Party, but he does not encourage partizan preference in the selection of local officials. He has dodged any political preferment offered him, and has used his best endeavors and influence to procure faithful and competent managers of public concerns. While the "Press" is outspokenly independent, it shows no partizan favor in approval of justice and condemnation of unjust or impractical measures in legislation.

Mr. Stevens was married (first), 1918, to Miss Anna M. Held, who was born in January, 1873, in New York City, daughter of John L. and Christine (Bruner) Held, died June, 1924, in Middletown, leaving a son and three daughters, namely: Ethel Mildred, Anna Marie, Edward Burr, and Beatrice Harriet. Mr. Stevens married (second), August 18, 1925, in New York City, Bertha M. Schneider, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Schneider, of Waterbury, Connecticut.

WEEKS, Frank Bentley,

Sixty-fourth Governor of Connecticut.

The name of Weeks is one of the oldest in New England, and it is very fitting that one bearing this ancient name should occupy the highest office of the State of Connecticut, during his career. There were several immigrant ancestors of the name, all of whom left large progeny, and the name is found in the early records under a great many different spellings. The ones chiefly used now being Weeks, Weekes, and Wicks. In the early generations in England it was very often spelled Wyke. According to the English authorities the Devonshire family of Weeks was descended from Robert Le Wrey, who was living in 1135, the first year of the reign of King Stephen, and was undoubtedly of Norman blood. Presumably his father came into England with William the Conqueror. Late in the fourteenth century, this family had a seat in North Wyke, in Tawton Hundréd, some twenty miles west of the city of Exeter.

Thomas Weeks, who came from England in 1637, is the ancestor of Frank B. Weeks, on the paternal side, and he also traces to several other distinguished families through his maternal lines.

Honorable Frank B. Weeks was born January 20, 1854, in Brooklyn, New York.

the son of Daniel L. and Frances M. (Edwards) Weeks. He attended school there and also a military academy. At the latter he learned the habits of discipline that were ever useful to him in his after life. He was but a lad of thirteen years when brought by his parents to Middletown, Connecticut, and in that city he attended the high school. He also attended private and military schools. Daniel L. Weeks, his father, fully appreciated the need of equipping a young man for a business life, and he sent his son to the most famous commercial college of that day, Eastman's, at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he graduated in 1872. The young man had always taken an interest in good literature and was very well read on many subjects, so that at the age of eighteen he entered upon life with a good business education and a large fund of useful knowledge. In 1874 he became assistant to the superintendent of the Connecticut State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, continuing for six years. Since that time he has been a trustee of this institution and is chairman of the board. In 1880 he became associated with George A. Coles in a grain and milling business, under the firm name of Coles & Weeks. This association continued for fifteen years and at the end of that time the public and private obligations of Mr. Weeks had become so great that he was obliged to give his entire attention to them.

Mr. Weeks was the Representative from Connecticut, appointed by Governor Coffin and chairman of the commission to the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1895. He served two years as a member of the Common Council of Middletown, and was the first President of its Board of Trade. In 1904 he was a Republican presidential elector and four years later was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut. There is only one other man in the State who was similarly placed, and who was called upon to take the important office of chief executive at so short a notice. Governor Lilley died April 21, 1909, but previous to this time he had been in ill health and much of the responsibility and cares of the office fell on the capable shoulders of Lieutenant-Governor Weeks. He did not hesitate or attempt to shirk, but manfully shouldered the burden and the manner in which he carried on the duties of his office reflected credit, not only on himself, but also upon those who were responsible for placing him in that office. He was honored by Wesleyan University of Middletown, who conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1909, and he is a trustee of that institution.

Mr. Weeks is a director and president of the Middletown Savings Bank, director of the Middlesex Mutual Insurance Association of Middletown, and president of the Walter Hubbard Realty Company of Meriden. He is a member of the University Club of Middletown, the Republican Club of New York, the New England Society of New York, the Society of Colonial Wars, and a charter member of the Middlesex County Historical Society. In 1912 and 1916 he was a delegate to the National Republican conventions.

He married, November 4, 1874, Helen Louise Hubbard, daughter of J. Warren Hubbard of Middletown. They are attendants of the Congregational Church.

In his business and public career Mr. Weeks has achieved much, and has shown the characteristics of a true man.

TUCKER, LeRoy Minor,

Farmer.

Among the industrious, progressive and successful farmers of the Westfield district, Mr. Tucker represents one of the

oldest families of New England, descended from Robert Tucker, who was born in 1604 in England and was in Weymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1635. In 1662 he removed to Milton, where he purchased one-hundred and seventeen acres consisting of several parcels and was the first town clerk of that town, serving in that capacity for several years. He represented the town in the general court, was active in church affairs and died March 11, 1682, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Elizabeth Allen, and their third son, Benjamin Tucker, born in 1646, in Weymouth, settled at Roxbury. He was among the purchasers from the Indians of various tracts, had land in what is now Woodstock, Connecticut, and in Spencer, Lester and Hardwick, Massachusetts. He died, February 27, 1714, leaving an estate valued at fourteen hundred ninety-one pounds and two shillings. He married Ann, daughter of Edward and Mary (Eliot) Payson, the latter a sister of the Apostle, John Eliot. Benjamin Tucker, oldest child of Benjamin and Ann, born March 8, 1670, in Roxbury, inherited lands purchased by his father from the Indians, lived in Lester, where he died in 1728. He was chosen constable in 1710, but refused to serve, for which he was fined five pounds. He married (second) Elizabeth Williams of Roxbury. Their second son, Stephen Tucker, born September 23, 1705, in Roxbury, settled in Lester and married, May 31, 1739, Hannah Parks. Their eldest son, Stephen Tucker, was born March 9, 1741, in Lester, and was probably a sea-faring man in early life. Later he settled in what is now North Madison, Connecticut, and was married in Killingworth, January 25, 1767, to Elizabeth Ward. They were undoubtedly the parents of James W. Tucker, born about 1785, who resided on what is known as Town Hill in North Madison, where he was a farmer through his life. He married, about 1807, Ruth Coe, who was born June 3, 1786, in what is now Middlefield, Connecticut, descendant of Robert Coe. His son, Robert Coe, was the father of Captain John Coe, born May 10, 1658, in Stratford, who was less than two years of age when his father died. With his step-father and mother, he removed to New Haven, where he remained until he became of age, when he took possession of lands inherited from his father in Stratford. He married, December 20, 1682, Mary, daughter of Joseph Hawley, and they were the parents of Captain Joseph Coe, born February 2, 1687, in Stratford, who became a prominent citizen of that town. He was commissioned Captain of Militia in 1729, and died July 15, 1754. He married, November 21, 1708, in Stratford, Abigail Robinson, born April 3, 1690, in Guilford, daughter of David and Abigail (Kirby) Robinson, died July 6, 1775. David Robinson was one of the early settlers of Durham, Connecticut. Their second son Captain David Coe, born February 18, 1716, in Durham, settled, in what is now Middlefield about 1740, was a successful farmer, was commissioned, in May, 1764, captain of the 16th Company in the 6th Regiment of Connecticut Militia. Too late to participate in the Revolutionary War, he was active in promoting the cause of the colonies. He married, in 1740, Hannah Camp, born November 15, 1720, died October 16, 1808, daughter of Nathan and Rhoda (Parsons) Camp. Nathan Coe, eldest son of David and Hannah (Camp) Coe, born May 19, 1742, in what is now Middlefield, was a farmer there until his death, December 10, 1796. He married, July 22, 1767, Abigail Parsons, born July 17, 1746. Ruth Coe,

youngest child of Nathan and Abigail (Parsons) Coe, born in 1786, became the wife of James Ward Tucker, as previously related. Henry Tucker, eldest son of James W. and Ruth (Coe) Tucker, was born August 20, 1811, in North Madison and was bound out at the age of nine years to Deacon Rossiter, with whom he lived until eighteen years old. He had limited opportunities for attendance at the district school, and after leaving Deacon Rossiter was employed as a farm-hand by Levi Fowler, at Northford, Connecticut. Later he settled in Durham, where he was joined by his sisters, Abbie and Ruth, who kept house for him, and worked as tailoresses at home. He was economical and industrious, and with his savings purchased a wood lot in the west side of Durham, where for two years he engaged in cutting wood and burning charcoal. With the proceeds of this venture he purchased a house and small farm on Main Street, Durham, the second north of the Congregational Church. Besides his own land, he tilled other sections, which he rented, and in time built a house occupied as the Congregational parsonage, in which he lived for a short time. Subsequently, he purchased a farm of three hundred acres, one-half mile east of Durham Main Street, and engaged quite extensively in agriculture and stock growing. He also operated a saw mill, driven by water power. He died February 11, 1892, and his body was laid to rest in the Durham Cemetery. In early life he was a Whig, became one of the original supporters of the Republican party, represented the town in 1869, and filled various town offices, including that of first Selectman. Active in the Congregational Church, he was a liberal contributor to its support, and often entertained the clergymen of that sect at his home. He married, March 19, 1838, Rosilla Riedell, who was born April 7, 1817, in Thompson, Connecticut, died March 28, 1895, and was buried beside her husband.

Henry V. Tucker, eldest son of Henry and Rosilla (Riedell) Tucker, was born October 19, 1841, and settled in Westfield section of Middletown, where he engaged quite successfully in farming. He married Clara Casey Bacon of Westfield, daughter of Daniel Minor and Harriett Blake (Hall) Bacon of Westfield. She now resides in New Britain. She is a granddaughter of Benjamin and Lucy A. (Wilcox) Bacon, mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. Benjamin Bacon built the house in which LeRoy Minor Tucker now resides, about two hundred years ago. He was a member of the South Church of Middletown, very pious, was formerly a Whig, and later a Republican. He was the father of Daniel M. Bacon, born January 7, 1799, died March 4, 1873. He attended the district schoo! and the Middletown city schools and was a member of the North Church, a Republican in politics, captain in the militia for a period of thirteen years, and was always thereafter known as Captain Minor Bacon. He married, August 2, 1826, Harriett Blake Hall, born August 2, 1805, daughter of Jonathan and Catherine (Savage) Hall, descendant of one of the pioneer families of Middletown, which is mentioned at considerable length elsewhere in this work. The founder of the family in this country was John Hall, among the earliest settlers of Hartford, later of Middletown, who was the father of Richard Hall, born in England, in 1620, died March 27, 1691, in Middletown. He was a weaver, a large land owner and lived between Court and College streets, his land extending westward to High Street. His wife, Mary, died March 30,

Rich'd H. Pascall

1691. Their third son, born in September, 1658, in Middletown, died March 14, 1740. He married, December 6, 1683, Phoebe Ward, born May 17, 1663, eldest daughter of William and Phoebe Ward, died May 14, 1741. Their eldest son, Samuel Hall, born November 25, 1696, married (second), August 26, 1731, Abigail Starr, born October 10, 1711, eldest daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Bolton) Starr, granddaughter of Comfort Starr, founder of the family in Middletown (see Starr). Her eldest child, fourth son of Samuel, was Samuel Hall (3), born August 20, 1732, married May 7, 1755, Lois Alvord, born April 1, 1736, third daughter of Thomas and Submit Alvord. Thomas Alvord, born August 28, 1683, was a son of Thomas and Joanna (Taylor) Alvord, grandson of Alexander Alvord of Windsor, who came from Somersetshire, England. Jonathan Hall, second son of Samuel and Lois (Alvord) Hall, born March 14, 1767, died in 1863, married Catherine Savage and was the father of Hannah Blake Hall, wife of Daniel Minor Bacon, as above noted. For many years he was engaged in business in Middletown, first in the firm of Montague & Hall, later many years independently.

LeRoy Minor Tucker, son of Henry V. and Clara C. (Bacon) Tucker, was born June 19, 1877, in the house in which he now resides, in the eastern part of the Westfield district, where he has ever since resided. He attended the district school of Staddle Hill and the Middletown High School and was subsequently a student at the State Agricultural College at Storrs, Connecticut, from which he graduated in 1896. He settled on the home farm and has had very few vacations. He engages in general farming and participates himself in the labors incident to his business. He has done much work upon the roads. For twenty-two years he peddled milk in Middletown, and since he ceased that occupation, he has engaged largely in grain growing. In 1921 he produced one hundred acres of small grains. He engaged quite extensively in the construction of silos and is always busy. He is a member of Mattabessett Grange of Middletown, in which he has served as assistant steward, and of Apollo Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the North Church of Middletown. A Republican in politics he has ever refused to be a candidate for office, and devotes himself to the demands of his extensive business.

He married, August 10, 1905, Ida D. Scoville, born in Maromas, daughter of Frank S. and Harriett (McKenstry) Scoville. They have no children.

PASCALL, Richard Henry,

Manufacturer.

At the head of the leading manufacturing industry of Portland, of which he has been many years manager, and as citizen of undoubted patriotism and moral worth, Captain Pascall enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who are privileged to know him. He was born October 6, 1841, in Fenton, Staffordshire, England, a son of Richard and Margaret (Pickering) Pascall. The father, born in 1800, died in England in 1844. He was a man of unusual mechanical skill, the only one of his father's family to exhibit such ability, and the son inherited some of this talent. Margaret Pickering, wife of Richard Pascall and aunt of the late Thomas R. Pickering, founder of the Pickering Governor works, was a woman of remarkable character. Left with seven children to care for, by the early death of her husband,

she reared them to lives of usefulness. She was born in 1800 and died in 1859, in New York City. Her senior son, Thomas Pascall, lived many years in New York, where he died. A daughter, Margaret Pickering Pascall, founder of the Pascall Institute, on Lexington Avenue, New York, was long at its head.

Richard H. Pascall, junior son of his parents, was but seven years of age when he came with his widowed mother and her family to America. His youth was passed in the city of New York, where he enjoyed the benefit of public schools and the free academy, now known as the College of the City of New York. His strong mechanical bent was early manifested, and was developed by a course in mechanics at Cooper Institute. In 1862 he left this institution to enlist in defense of the integrity of the nation, becoming a member of Company A, 71st New York Volunteer Infantry. After the completion of his term of enlistment in 1863, he became sergeant of Company K, 37th New York Volunteers. This was one of the regiments called home from the front to suppress the draft riots in New York City. After peace was established Mr. Pascall joined the New York Militia and rose through the various grades until he became Captain, receiving his commission from Governor Fenton in 1870. This service was broken by his removal to Connecticut in that year. In October, 1865, Captain Pascall became associated with his cousin, Thomas R. Pickering, in the production of the Pickering Governor for steam engines. This governor was a remarkable innovation in mechanics, and has grown steadily in use until the Portland factory is the one with the largest production in the United States of governors distributed to every civilized country. When the plant was removed from New York to Portland in 1870 to occupy a new factory built for the business, Mr. Pascall was foreman, and he became superintendent in 1878. Long before 1903 the original Portland plant had become too small to accommodate the work, and in that year an entirely new plant of brick and stone was constructed, adjoining the Air Line Railroad, with switching facilities, where greater convenience and increased capacity were secured. May 1, 1888, the business was incorporated as The Pickering Governor Company, with Thomas R. Pickering as president. Upon his death in 1895, John H. Hall succeeded him and was in turn succeeded by Mr. Pascall in 1903. Through the superior business ability of Mr. Hall and the skillful management of the plant by Mr. Pascall, the production and sales were greatly increased, being doubled in one year. In 1890 the first private electrical plant in Portland was established at this factory, and an independent system of fire protection is also maintained. Captain Pascall was a director and vice-president of the Portland First National Bank many years, that was later, in 1925, merged in The Portland Trust Company, when he became chairman of the board.

He has always been deeply interested in advancement of educational facilities for the town, taking leadership in promoting and carrying to completion the erection of a modern building of brick and stone for use of the grades and accommodation of the town high school, and as chairman greatly advancing the standing of the town schools.

With natural determination and fixed principles he has always sustained the Republican party as the exponent of his ideas in good government, but has rarely consented to be a candidate for office.

In 1906 he represented the town in the State Legislature. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Portland, of Portland Lodge, No. 35, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of Mansfield Post, No. 53, Grand Army of the Republic of Middletown, in whose welfare he has always felt a deep interest. In Free Masonry he has attained high degrees, being affiliated with Warren Lodge, No. 51, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Portland; Washington Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; and Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, of Middletown; also Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford. Captain Pascall was married, Decemebr 27, 1864, in New York, to Marie A. Lasher, a native of Germantown, New York, descended from one of the Knickerbocker families of the Empire State. They were the parents of four children (of whom three survive) namely: Marie Ella, Bessie Pickering, and George Chester. The senior daughter is the wife of Stephen S. Hall (q. v.) vice-president and treasurer of the Pickering Governor Co.; the junior of Walter H. Penfield (q. v.) vice president of the Colts Arms Co., of Hartford; and the son is secretary of The Pickering Governor Company, all residing in Portland.

PASCALL, George Chester,

Manufacturer.

As secretary of The Pickering Governor Company of Portland, Mr. Pascall is making a record as a sterling business man, having already established himself among his fellows as a good citizen and true friend. The only son of Richard H. Pascall, whose record appears above, he was born August 22, 1881, in Portland, where his primary education was secured, including the high school course. He was a member of the class of 1900 at the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Connecticut, and soon found employment in the office of Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. Here he served three years as a clerk, thus gaining considerable knowledge of business affairs and an experience ever since valuable to him. Close application had somewhat impaired his physical vigor, and he made a trip to Texas, where he quickly recovered. On the first of January, 1904, he entered the office of the Pickering Governor Company, as general clerk, and was made secretary of the company in 1921. Here he has taken from the shoulders of his honored father much of the burden of affairs for many years borne by the elder, whose ability and perseverance have done so much to build up and carry on the concern. The junior Mr. Pascall is diligent and efficient, and is appreciated as such by all connected with the office. He bears his part in carrying on the beneficient influences of the community, supporting every worthy movement. He is a vestryman of Trinity Church, sustains his share of various community services and helped in every way to sustain the government in prosecuting the nation's share in the recent great World War. He is a member of the world-known Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Warren Lodge, No. 51, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Portland, of which he has served in the stations up to junior deacon; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Middletown; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford. While not a seeker for public honors, Mr. Pascall feels that every citizen should bear his part in securing good govern-

ment, and supports Republican principles and policies, as the best means, in his judgment, to secure that end.

Mr. Pascall was married, June 1, 1910, to Helen Boughton, who was born in Hannibal, Missouri, daughter of Henry C. and Harriet (Chamberlain) Boughton of that city. Her grandfather, Sanford L. Boughton, was born August 27, 1810, and settled at Warsaw, New York, in 1840. He was a friend of education, and was a member of the school board of Warsaw from the inception of its union school in 1853 until his death, September 26, 1859. He married Maria A. Roberts, and they were the parents of Henry C. Boughton. The latter, born July 15, 1845, was apprenticed to a printer in Warsaw, and settled in Hannibal, Missouri, where he engaged successfully in the book and stationery business until his death, which occurred September 17, 1923. He married, March 4, 1873, Harriet Chamberlain, who was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, and survives him.

Mrs. Pascall is a member of the general association of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Pascall are the parents of a son, Richard Boughton Pascall, born January 4, 1912. He is a member of Troop 21, Boy Scouts of America.

WAKEMAN, Howard Nichols,

Lawyer, Historian.

Accomplished in his profession as a general practitioner in the law, his training and experience in both the States of Connecticut and New York being recorded as of a very high order of value in their legal interests, Howard Nichols Wakeman, long in practice at the Connecticut bar, is a factor for progress in the civic life of this State, and he has held important State and township office in a service of broad benefit to the community. Learned in the historical lore of a State abounding with distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary records, Mr. Wakeman is not only widely known as the curator of the archives of Bridgeport and its neighborhood, but he is one of the best informed of the State's historians concerning the Plantation and Provincial eras, and those immediately following, in Connecticut's remarkable story of settlement and growth. Mr. Wakeman, one of the accomplished editors of this work, is a son of Zalmon Wakeman, a teacher in the public schools, and who served as a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut, and Susan (Warner) Wakeman.

Howard Nichols Wakeman was born November 21, 1856, at Greenfield Hill, in the town of Fairfield, where he attended the public schools. He prepared for his profession in the Law School of Yale University, where he was graduated in the class of 1888, with his degree Bachelor of Laws, and upon his admission to the Connecticut bar in 1887 he at once began the practice of law in this State. Mr. Wakeman was also admitted to practice at the New York bar in 1904, and from that date to 1914, he was in the employ of the Lawyers' Title and Trust Company. He is active in financial matters, and is a member of the board of directors of the Southport Savings Bank.

Mr. Wakeman's interest in the political life of the State has been notably manifested in Legislature and as a member of the General Assembly at Hartford in 1897; and he has also served as personal tax collector of the town of Fairfield.

Prominently associated with the increasingly valuable program of work of the Bridgeport Scientific and Historical Society, Mr. Wakeman holds the office of

secretary of that society. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Howard Nichols Wakeman married, October 28, 1891, Grace Melville Hall, daughter of Henry Hall and Catherine (Silliman) Hall. Their children are: 1. Tallmadge Nichols Wakeman, born July 23, 1892. 2. Katherine DeForest Wedelstaedt, born May 12, 1895. 3. Clara Lacey Wakeman, born February 9, 1899.

MYLCHREEST, Joseph Warren,

Director of Public Works.

A native of Middletown, Mr. Mylchreest has attained a prominent position among the citizens of the city, and is actively useful in the direction of its material interests, while contributing his share to its moral and social development. His forebears were among the leading people of the Isle of Man, one being among the first seven Manx settlers. The present detailed knowledge of the family begins with John Mylchreest, who was the father of William Mylchreest, a contractor who built many of the engine houses at the mines of Manxland. He died at the age of sixty years, and his wife, Catherine (Davidson), also a native of Man, reached the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of fourteen children, the second of whom was William Mylchreest, born August 8, 1842, at Kirk German. Up to the age of fourteen years he attended an excellent school in the neighborhood, and early began receiving instruction from his father in the mason's art. When twenty-two years old he went to Liverpool, whence he soon moved to Halifax, Yorkshire, England, where he continued at his trade and received instruction in draughting and geometry at a night school. Returning to his native place, he continued there until 1869, when he set sail with his bride for the United States. The voyage was made on the steamer "Australasia" of the Cunard line, and they arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, after a passage lasting eight days and six hours, on April 9, 1869. Seven days later found them in Middletown, Connecticut, where Mr. Mylchreest continued a most industrious and successful career until advancing age compelled him to retire, and died January 13, 1922.

After working six days in the Middlesex quarry of Portland, he found employment as a bricklayer, in which he continued for some time in Middletown and Hartford. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Hugh McConochie and James Moore, to engage in building operations, under the style of McConochie, Moore & Mylchreest, and the association was continued some nine years. At the end of that period Mr. Moore withdrew, and the business was continued a similar period by McConochie & Mylchreest. Following this Mr. Mylchreest was sole proprietor of the business, being ultimately succeeded by his sons, by whom it is still carried on. Many of the most substantial buildings in Middletown are monuments to his skill, among which may be mentioned the Young Men's Christian Association building, several structures of Wesleyan University, numerous residences, two wings of the State Hospital and the German Lutheran Church. Included in his operations were thirteen buildings of his own, which he sold or rented. Thirty years after his arrival in Middletown, he erected his substantial residence on Brainerd Avenue and in the same year he put up the fire engine house on Main Street, one of the best buildings of its kind in New England. Several of the fraternity houses adjacent to the col-

lege are samples of his skill. A faithful member of the Methodist Church, a useful citizen and a good husband and father passed away when he died. A consistent Republican in political principle, Mr. Mylchreest served in 1898 and 1899 as alderman of the city.

He was married, March 25, 1869, at his native place, to Ann Senogles, born April 9, 1850, in the same locality, being the twelfth of the thirteen children of Joseph and Catherine (Mylchreest) Senogles, their fifth daughter and the only one of the family to come to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Mylchreest were the parents of six sons and three daughters.

Joseph Henry Mylchreest, second son of William and Ann (Senogles) Mylchreest, was born October 5, 1871, in Middletown, Connecticut, where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of thirteen years, he laid aside his books to engage in mason work, which has occupied his time since. He continued in the employ of his father until 1906, when he became a member of the firm including the father and sons. He has been identified with the construction of several college buildings and fraternity houses, the Central National Bank building and others. Mr. Mylchreest is a member of the Methodist Church, is a Past Grand of Central Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which body he is a trustee, and of Souheag Encampment, No. 6, same order, and was chairman of the building committee of the order which purchased and remodeled the former Universalist Church for the uses of the order. He is identified with the local blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, Lady Washington Chapter, Eastern Star, and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford. He has always been a busy man, with little time for other than his private affairs, but has ever sought to further progressive movements, without taking any political office, and consistently supports Republican principles and policies.

Mr. Mylchreest married, February 12, 1893, Sarah Anne Barrow, who was born in Sheffield, England, daughter of Alfred and Sarah Anne (Bailey) Barrow, with whom she came to America when four years old. Alfred Barrow, born September 1, 1849, was superintendent of the Soby Saw works in Sheffield some forty years, and died in Middletown April 5, 1912. His wife died November 26, 1922, aged seventy-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Mylchreest are the parents of two sons, namely: 1. William B., chief draughtsman in the New York office of the late Henry Bacon, designer of the Lincoln monument at Washington. 2. Joseph Warren.

J. Warren Mylchreest, director of public works of the city of Middletown, was born December 21, 1894, in Middletown, where he grew up and went through the public schools, graduating from the high school. He was a student at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, and Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, graduating from the latter in 1917, with degree of Architectural Engineer. He enlisted, May 15, 1917, in the 309th Infantry, spent three months in training camp at Madison Barracks, and was made second lieutenant. He was at Camp Dix with the 78th Division, at Camps Devens and Augusta, and made numerous trips about the country in government service. He was promoted first lieutenant in August, 1918, and was discharged April 21, 1919. Following this he was employed as junior en-

gineer by the Connecticut State Highway Department for six months, and was with the Ellison Construction Company of Hartford one year. For six months he was a construction engineer of the Southern New England Telephone Company, and left this employment to become director of public works at Middletown in 1922. He has charge of the streets, water works and other departments of city service. The elimination of the grade crossing on Bridge Street, Middletown, is one of the projects to which he has given much attention, and the final adoption of a plan and commencement of operations is due chiefly to his determination and perseverance, against the objections of some parties in interest. The improvement of the city water service is now engaging his attention, and his fertile brain is constantly planning improvements in the public service.

Mr. Mylchreest is affiliated with the Methodist Church, and is a steadfast Republican politically. He is identified with the principal Masonic bodies, from St. John's Lodge, No. 2, to Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, and including Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford. He is also a member of Central Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Middletown Lodge, No. 771, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In all relations of life he is energetic and faithful, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his contemporaries.

He married, February 7, 1919, Grace Ellen Burch, who was born September 5, 1894, in Spencer, Massachusetts, daughter of Manly Erastus and Mary (Sweet) Burch, the latter a native of Hatfield, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Mylchreest are the parents of a son, Joseph Warren, Junior.

AVERY, Edward C.,

Business Man.

There is no name in New England history borne with more worthy distinction than that of Avery. Its members have occupied those places of prominence that lend lustre to a family name, and have performed those daily duties of good citizenship that contribute even more surely to the welfare and prosperity of the community. The origin of this name in England has not thus far been fully determined, some authorities stating that it was derived from Aviarus, which means a keeper of birds, while others assert that the storehouse in which the forage for the king's horses was deposited was called the avery prior to the conquest. It is quite probable, however, that the Saxon personal name Alberic, which became Latinized into Albericus, was softened during the Norman rule into Aubrey, and finally acquired its present form of spelling.

A branch of this family was founded in New Hampshire by John Avery, born in Groton, Massachusetts, September 17, 1705, who settled in Stratham, New Hampshire, in young manhood. He was of the fourth American generation, descended from Christopher Avery, founder of the family in America, through his son, Captain James Avery, and his grandson, Samuel Avery, all of whom held important places in public life. This is probably the line whence sprang Robert Avery, born near Franconia Notch, New Hampshire, in 1804. He grew to manhood in New Hampshire and shortly before his marriage moved to Burke, New York. There he engaged in farming on a fifty-acre tract of land, which was a wedding present to his wife from her father. He married Maria Estabrook (see Estabrook

line). They were the parents of eight children, of whom six attained mature years: Sally, married Amos Hoadley, of Westville, New York, both deceased; Samuel, deceased; Silas, a resident of Manchester, New Hampshire; Hiram, deceased; Emily, married James Rogers, both deceased, and resided in Vermontville, New York; Joel E., of whom further; and Hoel (twins), the latter dying in infancy.

Joel E. Avery, son of Robert and Maria (Estabrook) Avery, was born in Burke, Franklin County, New York, November 15, 1848. As a boy of fourteen years he was employed for a year in a saw mill in the Adirondack woods, and when but seventeen years of age was in charge of a gang of twenty-six men. In 1870 he moved to Granby, Connecticut, and worked for three years on a farm, then moving to Hartland and residing there for twenty-three years engaged in general farming and stock raising. He returned to Granby for three years still as a farmer, and in April, 1899, he located in New Britain, establishing in milk dealing on a small scale. His operations have steadily widened and now, the oldest milk dealer in the city, he has four regular routes. His business is conducted under the name of Joel Avery & Son, and has five employees in addition to Mr. Avery and his son. Mr. Avery continued in the work of delivery in person until about four years ago, and he is still active in collecting the farm supply from local dairymen. Mr. Avery is held in high regard in the business fraternity of New Britain, and there is no man of affairs in the city in whose word greater dependence is placed. He has never been attracted to public office, but in private life has lost no opportunity to contribute to the progress of the common good. He is the possessor of a medal made from captured German cannon, which was awarded by the United States Government for efficient participation in the Liberty Loan campaigns. Mr. Avery is probably the only member of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination now in New Britain.

He married Ella F., daughter of Luther A. and Nancy (Woodruff) Parker. Nancy Woodruff was a daughter of Alanson Woodruff, of Avon. Mr. and Mrs. Avery have a son, Edward C., the only one of their children to reach maturity.

Edward C. Avery, son of Joel E. and Ella F. (Parker) Avery, was born in Hartland, Connecticut, March 3, 1882. He was educated in public schools and for four years thereafter was in the employ of P. and F. Corbin, of New Britain. The following nine months were spent with the Union Manufacturing Company, and he was then for two years on the road in theatrical work. His voice had attracted the attention of an old singing master of New Britain, who gave him his first instruction, and he later studied under A. Leopold, a well known voice culturist of Hartford, developing a second bass voice of unusual quality and strength. While on the road he was a member of a local quartet which appeared in every State of the Union, and at engagements in all of the large cities. Tiring of the irregular life of theatrical and concert work, with the attendant inconveniences and discomforts of constantly travelling, he left the stage and took a commercial course in Huntsinger's Business College at Hartford. Later he became associated with his father in the milk business, and on May 13, 1906, the present partnership was formed. Mr. Avery has relieved his father of many of the arduous responsibilities of their prosperous business and has contributed a full share to its upbuilding.

Salvatore Mazzotta

From 1900 to 1908 Mr. Avery was a member of Council No. 8, Senior Order of United American Mechanics, and with his wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

Edward C. Avery married Mabel Ferris, daughter of Oscar and Charlotte (Avery) Ferris, her mother a daughter of Samuel Avery, brother of Joel E. Avery. They were the parents of: Edward, born March 7, 1910; Myrtle Florine, born April 25, 1911; Harold Raymond, born March 2, 1916.

(The Estabrook Line).

Thomas Estabrook, born in Enfield, County Middlesex, England, came to America in 1660 and died January 28, 1720-21. He lived at Swanzey, Massachusetts, and was a selectman in 1681. He married Sarah Temple, of Concord, Massachusetts, and among their children was Thomas.

Thomas (2) Estabrook, son of Thomas (1) and Sarah (Temple) Estabrook, was born August 6, 1685. He married, December 18, 1707, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, and among their children was Thomas.

Thomas (3) Estabrook, son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Parker) Estabrook, was born April 2, 1713. He married, about 1743, Prudence, surname unknown, and among their children was Joel.

Joel Estabrook, son of Thomas (3) and Prudence Estabrook, was born in Westford, Massachusetts, March 3, 1748-49. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He married, at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, February 4, 1778, Abigail Underwood, of Chelmsford. Issue: Abigail U., born 1779; Sophia, born 1781; Polly, born 1782; Susanna, born 1784; Joel, of whom further; Sarah, born 1790.

Joel (2) Estabrook, son of Joel (1) and Abigail (Underwood) Estabrook, was born in Westford, Massachusetts, April 1, 1778. Among his children was Maria.

Maria Estabrook, daughter of Joel Estabrook, married Robert Avery (see Avery line).

MAZZOTTA, Salvatore,

Large Builder.

In the career of this subject is illustrated again the principle of American boast, namely that one can make something of himself, physically, mentally and morally, if he have the necessary ambition, determination and stamina. With these qualities comes always success in material things.

Salvatore Mazzotta was born February 12, 1879, in Melilli, province of Syracusa, Italy, Island of Sicily, a region swept by the warm Mediterranean breezes. His father Carmelo Mazzotta, was a mason builder all his life in Melilli, where he died in 1903, at the age of seventy years. His wife, Emanuella, born in the same town, was a daughter of Vincenzo and Mariana Nocera. Vincenzo Nocera was a mason all his life and died in Melilli. Emanuella Mazzotta died in 1910, aged seventy-one years. Salvatore Mazzotta was privileged to attend school until nine years of age, when he began to learn the mason's trade under instruction of his father. Very early in life he began to cherish visions of escape from his environment, ever his eyes were turned longingly toward America, the land of opportunity, and he persevered in his ambition to strike out in the world. At the age of eighteen years he began to realize his desire to improve himself by travel. An older brother was then in Bulgaria, and thither Salvatore turned his steps. For a period of two years he worked as a mason in railroad construction near Sofia and then returned

to his native place. His stay here was but short and, in late January, 1900, he set out for America, landed at New York, and reached his objective at Middletown, Connecticut, February 18, of that year. Here he encountered by far the most severe cold he had thus far experienced. With no knowledge of the prevailing language of the country, with labor plentiful and little in demand, his case presented discouragements, but with the hope and determination of youth he awaited the opening of the season's activities. About a month after his arrival he found employment with a contracting firm which had need of workers with pick and shovel; he labored under hard taskmasters, who looked only for results, while a dozen waited to fill every vacancy in the force. Though his hands blistered and bled, young Mazzotta gave competent service and earned the approval of his employers. After two months of this employment he found opportunity to work at his trade, which gladly he would have accepted, even at a reduction in pay, though he was advanced fifty cents per day (to two dollars), and built unaided the towers sustaining the gates in the State Hospital water works. From this time forward he found rather steady employment, as every employer found him willing and ambitious to give service. In the autumn of the same year he went to Hartford, where he found employment at another advance of fifty cents per day. His prime object in going to Hartford was to secure the benefit of night school, where he might increase his knowledge of the language and fit himself for better opportunities in life. In school he was just as diligent as at work, and made rapid advancement in knowledge of English, working each day and going to Middletown once a week to visit a sister living there. Returning to Middletown, he was several years in the employ of Denis O'Brien, a large mason contractor, with whom he grew in favor, and, after less than two years with him, was placed in charge of jobs. He set the stone work of the Haddam Library, the chapel of St. John's Church and many other buildings in and about Middletown. In 1909 a long strike of building mechanics in Middletown very much hindered operations, and Mr. Mazzotta became impressed with the idea of becoming his own master, which long had been a cherished ambition. After some casting about he secured a job at the corner of Union and South streets, where he laid the cellar and first story walls of a building, and he found by the end of the year that it is more profitable to handle one's own business. He built concrete sidewalks, and no job was too small to receive his faithful and efficient attention. His reputation for reliable work grew, and jobs came to him unsolicited. In 1911 he erected a two-story brick block on the south side of Washington Street, for J. W. Stueck. In 1915 a much more pretentious block arose under Mr. Mazzotta's management —"Stueck's Tavern"—on the north side of Washington Street. Many fine blocks have been erected under contract by Mr. Mazzotta, a few of which may be here mentioned, including the Meech & Stoddard elevator, homes of the Middletown Yacht and Highland Country clubs, Poliner's store on the northerly end of Main Street. In 1921 he began the construction of an addition to the group of buildings constituting the Connecticut State Hospital, a fire-proof structure, said to be the finest in New England, and is now (1924) constructing the Nurses' Home, another equally fine building of the same group, each of these contracts

involving some two hundred thousand dollars. In 1924 he finished his contract for erection of the Middletown Silk Company's new mill—a hundred thousand dollar undertaking, also the State Trade School, on Church Street, a handsome and thoroughly modern structure, and the contract for the construction of the new North End School building, on a bid of $131,193. Among his own enterprises may be mentioned the erection of a handsome three-story brick flat-house on Spring Street, and the recent purchase of the Douglass homestead on Broad Street, which he has remodeled, providing three handsome tenements. In 1921, having purchased a tract on the west side of Prospect Street, he opened a street running westward from Prospect Street and rejoining that thoroughfare, forming three sides of a rectangle and known as Mazzotta Place. On this tract he erected the elegant home of Dr. William E. Wrang. In 1922-23 he erected for his own family a beautiful home, which they occupied July 1, 1923. This is one of the finest private residences in the city, overlooking the valley of the Sabetha River and the mountains to the west and southwest. The first story and chimneys are of native stone, which was also used in constructing the fireplace in the parlor; the upper story is of stucco, and the whole is finely planned for convenience and beauty, and its furnishings evince a refined taste. Among the paintings are marine views, scenes from American life, some of which were executed in Rome, and superior tapestries from the Old World. Its sun parlor, on the south, is a model of taste and utility, floored with tiles from the old custom house and postoffice building of Middletown, which Mr. Mazzotta demolished. Another relic from the same building is the flagstaff, which forms one item in the tasteful decorations of the home grounds. The stone work in which it is set affords a beautiful basin for flowering plants, and the shrubbery and blooms working into the decorations are a delight to the eye.

Blessed with fine native instincts, self-cultivation has made a gentleman of Mr. Mazzotta, and his naturally genial disposition and unvaried upright dealings have drawn to him many friends, whose esteem he easily retains. His business reputation is unsmirched, and he is in a position to enjoy life's richest blessings. With his family Mr. Mazzotta worships at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Loyal Order of Moose, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Sons of Italy, and Italio-American Club. A sound Republican, he was placed in nomination in 1922 for the office of city councilman and, though he polled the largest vote on his ticket, he was defeated with the whole Republican ticket in the landslide of that year. He was again nominated in 1923 and elected by a large majority, only one candidate receiving more votes—by a margin of five. He is a member of the council committee on streets, and of a special committee on city and town planning, being especially fitted for service on the latter by his fine taste and good judgment. His public spirit is evidenced by his offering the use of a tract of land near Spring Street to the Social Service League, for use as a public playground.

In 1906 Mr. Mazzotta felt that he had been sufficiently prospered to assume the responsibilities of a family and, in November of that year, he revisited the home of his childhood and was there married, February 2, 1907, to Angelina DiStefano, who was born there, March 31, 1887, daughter of Sebastiano and Anna (Mes-

sina) DiStefano. Soon after the wedding they came to Middletown, and Mrs. Mazzotta at once set about learning the use of the English language. She has proven herself a worthy helpmate in her husband's progress, and their children are being reared as good American citizens; they are: Sabastiano George, born February 22, 1911; and Emanuella Maria, February 4, 1913.

BAILEY, Edgar L.,

Business Man.

A descendant, in two lines, of the old Bailey family of Haddam, Mr. Bailey inherited the native business instinct of the Yankee and also the stable character which has distinguished the natives of New England. He was born February 17, 1847, in Higganum, Connecticut, the son of Richard M. and Lucy Maria (Bailey) Bailey, who were not near relatives. The descent of the mother has been traced as follows: The name Bailey had its origin in the office of bailiff or steward, an occupation of much honor and dignity in old English times. The name of Henry le Baille is found in writs of parliament. A pioneer of Virginia was William Bailey who was born about 1579, in England, and removed to Virginia in the ship "Prosperous." His son, Thomas Bailey, settled in New London, Connecticut, in 1651. He was founder of the Groton family of that name.

John Bailey appears in the records of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1648, when he was a viewer of ladders and chimneys, an important post, since chimneys were built of sticks and mud, and it was necessary to keep ladders and make frequent inspection of chimneys as a precaution against fires. John Bailey was constable, an office involving collection of taxes, in 1656-57. About 1662 he settled in Haddam, being one of the twenty-eight original proprietors of the town, and lived in what is now Higganum. His will was dated June 17, 1696, and inventory of his property, made August 29, of the same year, placed its value at £186, 10s. and 6d. His wife was, probably, Lydia, daughter of Thomas Smith.

John Bailey, son of John, lived in Haddam, and married Elizabeth Bate, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Beckwith) Bate of that town. John Bate (name now written Bates) was undoubtedly a son of Joseph Bate of Haddam. The name was common in England several centuries before the departure of the Pilgrims for America. In New England it was sometimes spelled "Baitt." It is supposed to have come from Bate or Batte, a contraction of Bartholomew. About the time of the Revolution, it came into common use as Bates. Between 1630 and 1640 five men named Bate settled in Boston or its neighborhood. John Bate of Lydd, Kent, England, died between July 31, and September 17, 1522. His second son, Andrew, died there about February 22, 1533. The latter's third son, John Bate, was buried there March 1, 1579. He married, October 28, 1546, Mildred Ward, who was buried June 2, 1577, nearly two years before her husband. Their eldest son, John Bate, described as a yeoman, died March 2, 1614, at Lydd. He married, June 6, 1580, Mary Martine, and their second son, Joseph Bate, baptized in December, 1582, at Lydd, was the pioneer of the family in America. In 1635 he came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in the following year, served as selectman in 1637-38 and 1642, and died in 1655. He married (license issued September 13, 1603) Alice Glover of Saltwood, England, born 1583, died

August 14, 1657, in Dorchester. Their youngest child, Joseph Bate, baptized December 16, 1624, at Lydd, was living in Dorchester in 1648, was subsequently at "Thirty-mile Island," now Haddam, and at Saybrook from 1669 to 1677. No doubt he was the father of John Bate, who died January 15, 1719, father of Elizabeth, wife of John Bailey.

Ephraim Bailey, second son of John and Elizabeth (Bate) Bailey, was born January 1, 1691, and lived in Haddam, where he married, October 3, 1716, Deborah Brainard, born April 3, 1698, eldest daughter and second child of James and Deborah (Dudley) Brainard, granddaughter of Daniel Brainard, born in 1641, probably in Braintree, England, the pioneer of Haddam.

William Bailey, eighth son of Ephraim and Deborah (Brainard) Bailey, married Betsey Horton, and lived in Haddam, where his son, Christopher Bailey, was born in March, 1756, and died April 18, 1840. He married, November 26, 1782, his second cousin, Naomi Bailey, born 1763, died September 29, 1825, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Cook) Bailey, granddaughter of Ephraim and Deborah Bailey, above mentioned. Christopher Bailey, youngest child of Christopher and Naomi Bailey, was born December 17, 1797, in Haddam, and married, June 4, 1824, Anne Tryon, of Middletown. She was born about 1800, and died February 17, 1871, aged seventy-one. This, probably, led to his settlement at Middletown. The records show a deed dated November 10, 1826, by which he received from Josiah M. Hubbard one and one-half acres of land in Middletown, the consideration being $13.50. Presumably he was a mechanic, and required only ground on which to place a residence. Lucy Maria Bailey, daughter of Christopher and Anne (Tryon) Bailey, was born in March, 1825, in Haddam, became the wife of Richard M. Bailey, and died February 10, 1895, in Middletown.

Richard M. Bailey, husband of Lucy Maria Bailey, born in Haddam, and was a mechanic residing in Middletown. From 1856 to 1860 to he was in Arlington, Vermont, and sought to prepare his son for a worthy place in life.

Edgar L. Bailey was educated at the public schools of Arlington and the private school of Daniel Chase, which prepared so many of the leading citizens of Middletown for college and for active life. After a course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, Edgar L. Bailey began his business career in the employ of the Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown, with which establishment he continued for a period of fifty-two years. This long association is ample evidence of his integrity, industry and business capacity. For six years he was employed as bookkeeper and then became a traveling salesman, in which capacity he continued forty-six years. Because of his almost continuous absence from home, Mr. Bailey had little opportunity to mingle in the political affairs of the community but he was an earnest Republican in political principle and ever ready to sustain with voice and thought that party. He was an active member of the great Masonic brotherhood, in which he attained the rank of Knights Templar, and his burial ceremonies were conducted by the local Commandery of that branch of the order. He died June 12, 1918, and among his benefactions was a legacy for the equipment of an operating room in the Middlesex Hospital. He also left a legacy to St. Luke's Home, one of the greatest institutions for the alleviation of suffering in Middletown, and also to the District Nurses' Association, another medium of great public good. Mr. Bailey's greatest

benefaction, which he had long cherished, was the dedication, June 18, 1918, of the Bailey Memorial Hall of Olivet Church at East Arlington, Vermont. In this he was faithfully seconded by his amiable wife.

Mr. Bailey was married in 1875 at Arlington to Miss Miriam S. Webb, daughter of Reuben and Rhoda (Bowker) Webb of that town. She is the great-granddaughter of one of the first settlers of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were members of the South Congregational Church of Middletown. One who knew them intimately penned the following beautiful tribute to Mr. Bailey and his wife:

Some years ago there grew up together in Arlington, Vermont, a boy and girl. They went to school together and became fast friends, and finally married and moved away to another New England town—Middletown, Connecticut. Here they lived for many years. Mr. Bailey occupied a prominent position in the business life of the city and the years went on happily full of joy and comfort. But they never forgot the home of their youth in the little town among the green hills. For years, Mr. Bailey had nourished the plan of building a memorial hall in connection with the church in Arlington, which he had attended in his youth and where his father had died a happy Christian. But alas, it was not to be. Before he could carry out his plans, he has passed away. "God's finger gently touched him and he slept." And now his wife has found comfort in her loss in carrying out the plans her husband had so much at heart, and today the work is finished; this new memorial hall stands as a monument to the memory of that Christian gentleman, Edgar L. Bailey, a memory which will be held by generation after generation of men and women who shall come to this hall from time to time to find recreation and pleasure in the various entertainments which shall here take place.

His soul, at last, has found a glad release,
From earthly cares and now is full of peace,
And in the days that are to come may all
Who meet together here, within this hall,
Think kindly of the friend now passed away,
Whose monument we dedicate to-day.
—*Oscar Kuhns,* Middletown, Conn.

The program of the dedication services of Bailey Memorial Hall was as follows:

Pastor: To the glory of God, our Father, the giver of all good gifts, to the honor of Jesus Christ, His Son, our Lord and Saviour; to the praise of the Holy Spirit, source of Life and Light.

People: We dedicate this hall. For cheer to those who are friendless, for strength to those who are tempted; for arousing the conscience against all evil; we dedicate this hall. For the strength of the Church's social life, for the recreation of all ages and classes, for Christian cheer and fellowship, we dedicate this hall; for the advancement of the community spirit, for the extension of the church's influence, for the gathering of all to the Master's fold, we dedicate this hall, as a tribute of love and gratitude to the kind and generous donors of this hall, and a heartfelt offering to God, the source of all goodness. We, the people of Olivet Church and congregation, renewing the consecration of ourselves and our service, dedicate this hall in the name of the Father and of the Sun and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

The address was given by Hon. J. K. Batchelder.

DYER, KIRK Worrell,

Motor Manufacturer.

For the past ten years actively identified with the business interests of Middletown, Mr. Dyer has established himself in the esteem and respect of his contemporaries. He is descended from one of the first American families early established in Rhode Island. The first in this country was William Dyer, who was born in London, England, where he was a merchant, handling millinery and dry goods. In December, 1635, he settled at Boston, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, being one of the original company which settled that place, a signer of the compact made March 7, 1638, for the government of the Colony, and on June 5, 1639, he joined in a similar compact for the settlement of Newport, where he was granted land. He

was secretary of the Portsmouth and Newport Colony, from 1640 to 1647, general recorder in 1648 and attorney-general from 1650 to 1653, inclusive. In 1661-62 he was a commissioner and from 1664 to 1666, inclusive, was a deputy to the General Court. He was general secretary of the Colony in 1664, 1665, 1668 and died in 1677. His first wife, Mary, was one of the martyrs, executed on Boston Common, May 31, 1660. Their eldest child, Samuel Dyer, baptized December 20, 1635, in Boston, lived in Newport and Kingstown, Rhode Island, and died in 1678. He was appointed, May 21, 1669, one of two conservators of peace with the Narragansett Country and was long active in promoting its settlement. He married Anne Hutchinson, daughter of Captain Edward and Catherine (Hanby) Hutchinson, baptized November 19, 1643, granddaughter of the famous Anne Hutchinson of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, great-granddaughter of Rev. Francis Marbury and grand-niece of the poet Dryden. She was descended from Edward Hutchinson of Alford, England, through his son, William Hutchinson, and his wife, Anne Marlow. Edward Dyer, third son of Samuel and Anne (Hutchinson) Dyer, born in 1670, was a house carpenter and owned a farm in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. He married Mary Green, who was born July 8, 1677, in Warwick, daughter of William and Mary (Sayles) Green, a great-granddaughter of Roger Williams. Edward Dyer, eldest child of Edward and Mary (Green) Dyer, born January 6, 1701, in North Kingstown, lived in that town, was made a freeman May 1, 1722, and was deputy to the General Court in 1748. He was the father of Edward Dyer, born 1725, in North Kingstown, made a freeman in 1752. He married, November 29, 1750, Elizabeth Fish, who was probably a daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Fish of South Kingstown. Their fifth son, Henry Dyer, born July 12, 1759, in North Kingstown, was a pioneer settler in Shaftsbury, Vermont. He was a man of much mental capacity and as a youth was so eager for knowledge that he traveled three miles twice a day in order to attend school. He was very much interested in mathematics and was often wont to calculate in his mind mathematical problems quicker than his sons could master them with pencil. He settled in Manchester, Bennington County, Vermont, where he had a fine farm and died January 2, 1855. He married, March 19, 1787, Sarah Coy, and they had children: Moses, Anna, Olive, Lydia, Rufus, Dennis, David, Daniel, Louis and Heman.

Heman Dyer, grandson of Henry and Sarah (Coy) Dyer, was born, 1847, in Manchester, where he grew up, attending the public schools and a seminary. About 1878 he removed to Rock Falls, Illinois, where he conducted a mercantile business and was postmaster for several years. In 1885 he removed to Pasadena, California, and there engaged in the real estate business and was long in the public service. For twenty-eight years preceding his death he was city clerk of Pasadena. He was buried December 1, 1920. He was an active member and Deacon of the Congregational Church, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, served as State treasurer of the Royal Arcanum and was a member of the Modern Woodmen and Knights of the Maccabees. Politically, a Republican, he was many times unanimously elected city clerk of Pasadena, being supported by both parties. He married Sarah Elizabeth Worrell, who was born in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Their only surviving child is the subject of this biography.

Kirk Worrell Dyer was born January 31, 1882, in Rock Falls, Illinois, and was a small child when his parents removed to California. There he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1899, and was subsequently a student at Throop Institute, now the California Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of S. B. in Chemistry. For some time following he was employed as chemist in a beet sugar factory and was subsequently employed in the city treasurer's office of Pasadena, where he was chief deputy treasurer and tax collector for two years. Pursuing further studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the years of 1905-07, he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the meantime he pursued a summer course at the University of Greenoble, France, and was for one year following this chemical engineer for the Opaque Shade Cloth Company of West Pullman, Illinois. After spending a short time in California in 1910 he purchased a half interest in the Frisbie Motor Company of Middletown, becoming its secretary and treasurer, and in April, 1920, succeeded B. A. Frisbie as president of the company. Mr. Dyer has contributed in no small degree to the great growth and prosperity of this institution. He occupies a beautiful home in Cromwell, formerly the home of the late Frank Allison Pierson of that town. Mr. Dyer is still a member of the Congregational Church at Pasadena. In political principle he is a Republican and has been allied with the Progressive wing of that party. In 1913 he represented Cromwell in the State Legislature and was subsequently a candidate on the Progressive ticket for member of the State Senate. He has been several years a member of the Cromwell School Committee, of which he was chairman five years. He now represents the county and is secretary of the board in control of the Norwich State Hospital. In 1907 Mr. Dyer was married to Ruth (Coe) Pierson, widow of Frank Allison Pierson, born in Providence, Rhode Island, daughter of Orian Ward Coe and granddaughter of Osborn Coe of Cromwell and Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson were the parents of a son, Frank Orian Ward Pierson, who now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Dyer. The latter are the parents of two daughters, Esther Lavinia and Margaret Elizabeth.

ATKINS, Thomas Jefferson,

Agriculturist.

A prosperous and well known farmer of West Long Hill district, Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut, Mr. Atkins is of English descent, and resides on a homestead which has been in the possession of the Atkins family for generations. The name of Atkins bears many spellings in early American records; in fact, it is still used under various spellings in the United States. Among the old English spellings is Atkyns, and it frequently appears in this country as Adkins. Several of the early New England immigrants bore the name, including Joseph Atkins of Roxbury in 1630 and Abraham Atkins, residing in Boston in 1642.

Luke Atkins was in New Haven as early as 1639, and married there (second) May 1, 1651, Mary, daughter of Deacon Richard Platt of New Haven. He does not appear in New Haven records after that date and probably moved to Middletown. His widow married, January 3, 1677, in Middletown, Thomas Wetmore. Josiah Atkins, undoubtedly a son of Luke by the latter's first marriage, lived in Middletown and received four acres of

Albert Atkins

land in an allotment there, not far from the present home of many of his descendants, on West Long Hill. He died September 12, 1690. He married, October 8, 1673, his step-sister, Elizabeth Wetmore, born 1648, daughter of Thomas Wetmore. Ephraim Atkins, fourth son of Josiah, born March 9, 1685, lived in Middletown and died December 26, 1760. He married, June 16, 1709, Elizabeth Wetmore, born September 2, 1685, eldest child of Thomas, Jr., and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Wetmore. Elizabeth Hubbard, born January 15, 1659, in Middletown, was the youngest child of George Hubbard, the patriarch. She was married, February 20, 1684, to Thomas Wetmore, who was born October 19, 1652, and died February 1, 1689. She died December 6, 1725.

The eldest son of Ephraim Atkins was Thomas Atkins, born April 5, 1710, lived on Long Hill and built a house there in 1734, a short distance northwest of the present handsome home of his descendant, whose name heads this article. He married, August 6, 1735, Martha Miller, born March 28, 1705, daughter of "Governor" Benjamin Miller and granddaughter of Thomas Miller, the Middletown pioneer.

Ithamar Atkins, only son of Thomas and Martha (Miller) Atkins, born November 16, 1757, was a prominent figure in the town, residing on the spot now occupied by T. J. Atkins, where he built a brick house in 1807. His farm embraced more than eight hundred acres of land, much of which is still in possession of his descendants. He was possessed of a strong mind, was industrious and capable, and achieved unusual success in life. He married, November 27, 1783, Anna Hubbard, born October 18, 1762, twelfth child of Nehemiah Hubbard and Sarah Sill, descended from George Hubbard, the patriarch. Ithamar Atkins died January 27, 1829, and his wife April 11, 1838.

Albert Atkins, sixth and youngest son of Ithamar and Anna (Hubbard) Atkins, was born September 14, 1804, on the paternal homestead and lived there all his life, dying January 30, 1881, as the result of over-exertion in building a stone wall. The strain of severe labor brought on pleurisy, which was succeeded by consumption. Like all of his tribe, he had a strong will, was industrious, and prospered accordingly. He was three years of age when his parents moved to the house built by his father, which continued to be his home through life. The district school of the day furnished the foundation of his education, and he also attended a select school in Middletown. In early life he was a successful teacher, and among his pupils was his first wife, the mother of his children. Ambitious for a military career, frail health prevented the attainment of his hopes. In association with his elder brother, Henry, he managed the home farm for some years, and after the death of his father, he acquired its ownership by purchasing the interests of the other heirs. Of medium height and solid build, he was able to accomplish much by his own labor, and did not flinch from the effort. His labors were guided by intelligence, and he left a fine property to his heirs. Gifted with intelligence and a fine memory, he acquired much information of a practical nature, was often consulted by his neighbors, who found no cause for regret in following his advice. His methods of agriculture were in advance of his time, he was possessed of determination and independence, and none were left in doubt as to his position on any subject that engaged his attention. A faithful supporter of the Methodist Church, as the exponent of his religious views, and an equally ardent supporter of Democratic principles in politics, he was respected by adversaries and adherents

alike, and exercised a wide influence. Though not a seeker for office, he yielded to the solicitation of his townsmen in filling local stations. Originality was a marked feature of his character, he read much, was a close observor, and was much above the average of men in mental capacity and influence. He respected character in others, and was a strong advocate of temperance as an influence in moulding character. Mr. Atkins married, January 1, 1836, Susan Eliza Hale, born March 5, 1814, in Middlefield, died October 20, 1864, daughter of Joseph and Julia (Stowe) Hale. Julia Stowe was a daughter of Joshua Stowe, a very prominent citizen of Middlefield and Middletown, twenty years postmaster in the latter town. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Frances, born July 16, 1837, died unmarried January 30, 1862. 2. Marion, born September 7, 1841, was married, April 25, 1866, to Leonidas C. Vinal, a druggist of Middletown, and died February 13, 1869. 3. Osmin, born January 6, 1844, graduated from Wesleyan University at Middletown in 1866 and from Columbia University in 1868. He engaged in the practice of law in New York City, but his health broke down and, after endeavoring to recuperate by visiting Florida, Minnesota and other parts, he died at Middletown Springs, Vermont, September 17, 1871, and was buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Middletown, Connecticut. He married, July 13, 1868, Cordelia Knowlton of Maine. The fourth child, Thomas Jefferson, receives further mention below.

Thomas Jefferson Atkins, youngest and only surviving child of Albert and Susan E. (Hale) Atkins, is a worthy son of a worthy father, whose memory he justly reveres, was born August 18, 1846, in a house that stood on the site of his present residence. He inherits the most prominent characteristics for which the Atkins family is notable, is well read, and a keen and intelligent observer of events and an original thinker. In boyhood he attended the district school on Long Hill, was later a student at the celebrated preparatory school of Daniel H. Chase in Middletown City and taught school in his home district. At the age of twenty-two years, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he attended a preparatory class at the State University and found employment in a flouring mill and a planing mill. At the request of his father, he returned to his native place to take charge of the cultivation of the homestead. Agriculture has taken much of his attention, he has always been accustomed to take part in the labors of the farm until a very recent period, when the bulk of the homestead was rented to a neighbor. Though he has advanced beyond the allotted years of man, he is still found actively engaged in such labors as are necessary about a country homestead. In 1915 the home built by his grandfather was taken down, and he erected on its site a thoroughly modern house, equipped with every modern convenience, where he may rest when fatigued by his activities. He has employed his leisure in pursuing investigations of many subjects, as well as perusal of current literature, and is never at a loss for a topic of conversation with either the ignorant or the learned. He despises empty show and upstart pride, is modest and unpretentious in person, but quick to recognize merit in others. He is the owner of considerable real estate outside of Middletown, is a sound and conservative business man, a shrewd investor, whose judgment is everywhere respected. He is a charter member of Mattabessett Grange, a consistent up-

holder of Democratic principles, but has rarely consented to become a candidate for office. For many years he served as justice of the peace.

Mr. Atkins married, in Minneapolis, October 9, 1872, Mary M. House, who was born August 18, 1852, in Manchester, New Hampshire, daughter of Josiah and Hannah House. She was a capable and faithful helpmeet, a loving companion, whose loss by death, February 14, 1883, was a heavy blow to her husband and children. Of the latter, only one, a daughter, Grace M., now survives. The eldest, George R., born January 31, 1874, died December 20, 1920, at Vero, Florida. Albert, born December 2, 1878, died January 8, 1883. Richard H., born June 13, 1882, resided at home and died May 23, 1909.

BACON, Louis Paddock,

Merchant, Plumbing and Steam Fitting.

A worthy and respected member of the ancient family which participated in the first settlement of Middletown, Mr. Bacon is identified with an important industry of the city. Nathaniel Bacon came from England and was among the settlers of Middletown. His son, Nathaniel, was an extensive land owner in the town, and died in 1759. He married Hannah Wetmore and their second son, Benjamin Bacon, was born November 28, 1708, lived in Middletown and married Rhoda Miller. Their second son, Phineas Bacon, born October 19, 1744, was a tanner, innkeeper and farmer, and died in 1716. He married, December 25, 1766, his cousin, Sarah Atkins, born December 27, 1745, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Miller) Atkins. Benjamin Bacon, eldest child of Phineas and Sarah, born November 17, 1767, died in 1840. He married December 22, 1788, Abiah Cornwall, who was born February 18, 1763, in Middletown, seventh daughter of Lieutenant Nathaniel and Mary (Cornwall) Cornwall, of Westfield. Benjamin Bacon, eldest child of Benjamin and Abiah (Cornwall) Bacon, born October 2, 1789, lived with his grandfather, Phineas Bacon, until the death of the latter. The management of the paternal homestead came into his hands. He died December 20, 1881, in his ninety-third year, in possession of all his faculties. He married Lavinia Wilcox, born January 31, 1797, third daughter of Joseph and Miriam (Bacon) Wilcox. Mr. Bacon bears in his veins the blood of many Middletown pioneers.

Phineas Bacon, third son of Benjamin and Abiah (Cornwall) Bacon, was born November 4, 1795, in the Westfield section of Middletown, was a farmer in early life and later, operated a grist mill on West River, within the limits of the present city of Middletown, at the power now occupied by the I. E. Palmer hammock factory. He died October 29, 1882, in Newfield. He was a very active man, a member of the North Church, and a Republican from the organization of the party. He married, June 9, 1823, Sarah Paddock, born February 18, 1800, baptized at the North Church, October 12, 1883, "two or three years old." She was a daughter of Seth and Lucinda (Kenyon) Paddock of Middletown, descended from Robert Paddock, who was in Plymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1643, probably earlier, and died July 25, 1650. His second son, Zachariah Paddock, born March 20, 1636, lived in that part of Barnstable now Yarmouth, Massachusetts, where he died May 1, 1727, in his eighty-eighth year. He married Deborah Sears, daughter of Richard Sears, who had a

wife Dorothy and lived early in Dartmouth. Deborah Sears was born there in September, 1639, and died August 17, 1732, "lacking about a month of being ninety-three years old." She was admitted to the Second Church of Yarmouth by letter from the First Church, August 16, 1727. They left forty-eight grandchildren and thirty-eight great-grandchildren, thirty of the latter being descendants of their second son, Zachariah. Robert Paddock, the fourth son, was born January 17, 1670, and lived in Yarmouth. There he married, March 6, 1702, Martha Hall, born May 24, 1670, daughter of John and Priscilla (Pearce) Hall. Their second son, Seth Paddock, was born March 13, 1705, in Yarmouth and married there, April 13, 1727, Mercy Nickerson, who was born November 22, 1706, daughter of John and Elizabeth Nickerson of that town.

Zachariah Paddock, son of Seth and Mercy (Nickerson) Paddock, born 1728, was the first of the family in Middletown, where he settled as early as 1751. His first land was purchased from Samuel Warner, Sr., the deed dated July 24, 1751, the amount one-fourth acre, price three hundred pounds. Subsequently he purchased of Andrew Bacon two other parcels amounting to nearly forty-seven square rods. It is apparent that he was a mechanic or professional man, as his land was of small dimension and located in the village, now city. He died in Middletown, May 13, 1800, in his seventy-second year. He married Hannah Smith, stepdaughter of John Birdsey of (now) Middlefield, whose wife was a widow Smith from Long Island. They had seven sons and one daughter, the latter being the last. Seth Paddock, third son of Zachariah and Hannah (Smith) Paddock, born in 1756, in Middletown, was a well-known resident of Middletown, a forceful, practical man and useful citizen. He died in 1839. He married, January 7, 1779, Phebe Johnson, baptized June 3, 1759, died 1827, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Hall) Johnson of Middletown, descended from John Johnson, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Roxbury. He was made a freeman there in May, 1631, was representative in the first General Court in 1634 and many years afterward, was a member, in 1638, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, in charge of arms and ammunition. He died September 30, 1657, leaving a good estate, and his wife, Margery, who came with him from England, was buried June 9, 1655. Their eldest son, Isaac Johnson, born in England, was a freeman of Roxbury, March 4, 1635, a member of the Artillery Company, 1645, captain in 1667, representative in General Court in 1671. He was killed at the head of his company in the "Narragansett Fight" with Indians December 19, 1675. He married, January 20, 1637, Elizabeth Porter, and they were parents of Isaac Johnson, baptized January 17, 1644, settled at Middletown, where he died February 3, 1720, leaving a good estate. He married, December 26, 1669, in Roxbury, Mary Harris, who died August 1, 1740. Their fourth son, Joseph Johnson, born March 9, 1677, in Middletown, died November 12, 1739, and was buried on Farm Hill. He married, January 25, 1698, Elizabeth Blake, who died March 24, 1720. Their eldest son, Joseph Johnson, born August 26, 1702, died April 30, 1768, was admitted to full communion at the First Church. He married (first) February 2, 1726, Mehitable Hamlin. They were the parents of Elijah Johnson, born December 3, 1734, baptized six days old, married, July 19, 1756, Mary Hall. Their daughter, Phebe, became the wife of Seth Paddock, as above related.

James Paddock, second son of Seth and Phebe (Johnson) Paddock, was born July 5, 1784, and lived in Middletown. He married, January 1, 1803, Grace Roberts, who was born January 26, 1784, daughter of Jonathan and Lucy (Fairchild) Roberts of Middletown, died January 28, 1867.

Seth J. Paddock, third son of James and Grace, was born November 22, 1810, in Middletown, lived in Cromwell from the time he was four years old, and was a farmer and builder, dying May 12, 1888. He married, December 4, 1833, Lucinda Kenyon, who was born December 9, 1807, died July 20, 1902, daughter of Green and Hannah (Armstrong) Kenyon, natives respectively, of Point Judith, Rhode Island, and Lebanon, Connecticut. Emma Paddock, fourth daughter of Seth J. and Lucinda (Kenyon) Paddock, became the wife of Charles W. Bacon, as recorded below. Sarah Paddock, daughter of James, became the wife of Phineas Bacon, as above shown.

Charles William Bacon, son of Phineas and Sarah, was born August 4, 1838, in Newfield, was a farmer there, on the paternal homestead, and died in the house where he was born April 30, 1915. He engaged in general farming, was a member of the North Church, a Republican in politics, a man of domestic tastes, seeking no part in the conduct of public affairs. He married, in 1865, Emma Paddock, born September 2, 1845, sixth child of Seth J. and Lucinda (Kenyon) Paddock of Cromwell. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon were the parents of five children, namely: Willis E., now a resident of Newfield; Louis P., mentioned further below; Henry, a sketch of whom follows; Minnie M., died at the age of fourteen years; Alice, wife of Bertrand E. Spencer, an attorney of Middletown.

Louis Paddock Bacon, second son of Charles W. Bacon, born July 6, 1870, on the paternal homestead in Newfield, has made his home in that section to the present time, most actively engaged in business with no vacation until 1922. He has never been ill, and has felt no occasion for extended rest. Beside the local school of his neighborhood he attended a private school maintained by Miss Patton in the city of Middletown. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of Lyman D. Mills in Middletown, to learn the trade of tinner and plumber. There he industriously continued until his junior brother had completed the same apprenticeship under the same preceptor, and was ready to join him in business on their own account. In 1899 they opened a shop and store at the corner of Main and College streets, and two years later moved to the Young Men's Christian Association building, where they have continued to the present time and built up a prosperous business, now employing from twenty-five to thirty-five people, according to the season. Mr. Louis P. Bacon gives his attention to the mechanical department, while his brother attends to the business management. Their store, where metal wares are retailed, is one of the most extensive in the city, and their jobbing department is one of the busiest. Mr. Bacon is a member of the North Church and a Republican in political principle, too busy to seek any political office, staunch in support of his principles. He married, in November, 1899, Nellie Owen Crane, born July 27, 1871, in Suffield, Connecticut, died June 16, 1921, daughter of George S. and Jennette D. (Owen) Crane of that town. The Crane family is one of the oldest and most numerously represented in New England, founded by Benjamin Crane, born about 1630, who was in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1655.

In 1656 he had lands there, was made freeman in 1658 and was a farmer one mile south of the village, where he died May 31, 1691, leaving an estate valued at £526 and 12s. He married, April 23, 1655, Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah (Charles) Backus. Their son, Lieutenant Jonathan Crane, born December 1, 1658, lived in Windham, Norwich and Lebanon, dying June 6, 1735. For several years he was deputy from Windham. He married, December 19, 1678, Deborah Griswold, born May, 1661, daughter of Francis Griswold, of Wethersfield. John Crane, second son of Lieutenant Jonathan Crane and Deborah (Griswold) Crane, born October 1, 1687, received lands from his father in what is now Coventry, married, September 16, 1708, Sarah Spencer, who died September 15, 1715. John Crane, eldest child of John and Sarah (Spencer) Crane, born July 31, 1709, received land in Wethersfield from his grandfather and purchased more. His last days were passed in Becket, Massachusetts, where he died March 9, 1793. He married (second), November 11, 1742, Sarah Hutchinson, who was the mother of his fifth son, Elijah Crane, born February 22, 1746, in Lebanon. He was one of the first settlers of Washington, Massachusetts, in 1760, and died there January 15, 1818. He married Sarah Hill of Woburn, Massachusetts, who survived him a short time and died September 11, 1819, in Canton, New York. Their second son, Amos Crane, born December 17, 1774, lived in Washington, where he died July 25, 1863, having been thirty-two years a member of the Methodist Church. He married, October 30, 1799, Martha Remington, of Suffield, who died November 16, 1841. Their eldest son, Amos Crane, was born November 5, 1802, in Washington, where he continued farming until 1847, when he removed to Suffield, Connecticut. In 1842 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and in Connecticut in 1853.

He married, September 26, 1828, Fanny Lewis, of Suffield, and they were parents of George S. Crane, born August 27, 1831, who was a farmer and dealer in agricultural implements in Suffield. He married, March 23, 1859, Jennette D. Owen, and they were the parents of Nellie O. Crane, who became the wife of Louis P. Bacon. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon were the parents of a son and two daughters. The latter died in early childhood. The son, Charles Burton Bacon, born March 13, 1906, is a student at the Middletown High School.

BACON, Henry,

Merchant, Manufacturer.

The ancestry of Mr. Bacon is given at considerable length above (see Bacon, L. P.) and includes many individuals identified with the settlement and development of Middletown through eight generations. Among these the old New England spirit of industry, thrift and high moral purpose predominated, and among the descendants are found many earnest in carrying out the high ideals of their forebears.

Henry Bacon, third son of Charles W. Bacon, was born October 20, 1874, in Newfield, and has shared in developing an important business in the city of Middletown, in association with his elder brother above referred to. Henry Bacon attended the district school near his native home, a private school in Middletown, conducted by Miss Patton, and was a student at a Hartford business college, becoming well prepared for the business career which has enhanced his credit as a steady-going and industrious citizen. When eighteen years old he entered the shop of Lyman D. Mills in Middletown, where he be-

Charles T. Davis

came master of the plumbing and heating industry. After seven years in this training, he embarked in business, as above related, in association with his brother, under the title of Bacon Brothers. This title has become a synonym for stability, faithfulness and efficiency. The proprietors of the business are well convinced of the truth of Benjamin Franklin's precept: "He who by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive," and are found attending diligently to business in the hours appropriated for that purpose, and each employee is impressed with the importance of upholding the principle of proper service so necessary in maintaining any business which undertakes to serve the public. Since February, 1903, the establishment has been housed in the Young Men's Christian Association building, and has enjoyed a continuously growing patronage. Henry Bacon is a member of the North Church, where many of his ancestors have worshipped, is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, one of the great fraternal and benevolent organizations, and is a supporter of Republican policies in government. He has always resided in Newfield, and now occupies what is known as the Captain Daniel Bacon place in that section.

He married, March 13, 1917, Phebe Scoville, born at Maromas, daughter of Henry Scoville, a farmer of that section.

DAVIS, Charles Talcott,

Agriculturist.

As a patronymic, Davis is of Welch origin, and signifies "David's son." The founder of the family herein considered was John Davis, early in Ipswich, Massachusetts, later in New London, Connecticut. His son, Andrew Davis, lived in New London and was the father of Solomon Davis, the first of the name in Killingworth, Connecticut. He married there December 28, 1709, Sarah Hayton or Hayden, and they were the parents of Samuel Davis, born about 1725-30. With his wife, Elizabeth, he lived in Killingworth, had five children, the eldest born in 1753. The youngest of these, Lemual Davis, born, probably after 1760, lived in Killingworth with his wife, Jemima, and had five children, the eldest born in 1783. This one died in infancy, and the second of the same name, Peter Davis, was a farmer residing on Pea Hill in Killingworth. He married Polly Kelsey, and they were the parents of Alvin Davis, born December 14, 1807, on Pea Hill, there grew to manhood and passed his life, engaged in agriculture. He was a man of intelligence and independent mind, industrious and economical, and became quite prosperous. Though not an intense partizan, he was a staunch supporter of Democratic principles. He died December 14, 1860, and was buried in the Stonehouse Cemetery. He married, November 28, 1827, Julia Wright, who was born June 3, 1807, daughter of Jesse and Nancy (Hull) Wright. Jesse Wright, born 1786, was a farmer in the Pine Orchard district of Killingworth, and died in 1878. He was a descendant of James Wright, undoubtedly of English ancestry, although some people claim the name is of Scotch origin. The first mention of James Wright is found in the Congregational Church records of Milford, Connecticut. He married Hannah Sanford, of that place. His second wife, Bethiah, was the mother of Daniel Wright. Daniel Wright was born June 23, 1723, recorded in Durham, where he lived with his wife, Lucy, whither James Wright removed from Milford before 1707. He was a member of

the committee from Durham which settled the boundary line between that town and Guilford. Their son, Ashur Wright, born May 9, 1755, in Durham, was a farmer of that town, where he married Beulah Strong, born March 13, 1757, daughter of Lieutenant Eliakim and Hannah (Seward) Strong. Jesse Wright, their son, was a farmer in Killingworth, and married Nancy Hull.

The Strong family is one of the oldest and most prolific in New England, was founded by Elder John Strong, who was born in 1605, in Taunton, England, and arrived in Massachusetts, May 30, 1630. The family was originally located in Shropshire, and by marriage with an heiress of Griffith County, Caernarvon, Wales, secured a residence in that principality. Of this family was Richard Strong, born in 1551, removed in 1590 to Taunton, Somersetshire, England, where he died in 1613. His son, John Strong, lived at London and Plymouth, and came to New England, as above related, in the ship "Mary and John." In 1635 he was among the founders of Dorchester, was admitted a freeman at Boston, March 9, 1636, and was a proprietor of Taunton, Massachusetts, December 4, 1638. He was prominent in that community, represented the town at the general court of Plymouth in 1641-43-44-45. Later he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, and was one of a committee appointed to advance the settlement of that place. In 1659, he was among the active founders and settlers of Northampton, Massachusetts, where he engaged in business as a tanner, and was long the ruling elder of the church there and died April 14, 1699. His first wife died on the passage to America and he married, in December, 1630, Abigail Ford. Thomas, son of John Strong, born between 1630 and 1640, at Windsor, was a trooper there in 1648 under Major Mason. With his father, he removed to Northampton, where he died October 3, 1689. He married, December 5, 1660, Mary, daughter of Rev. Ephraim Hewitt of Windsor. She died February 20, 1671. Their eldest child, Thomas Strong, born November 16, 1661, removed shortly after 1708 to Durham, Connecticut, where he was a farmer. He married, November 17, 1683, Mary Stebbins, born September 10, 1666, daughter of John and Abigail (Bartlett) Stebbins, of Northampton. Lieutenant Eliakim Strong, son of Thomas and Mary, born September 26, 1688, was a farmer in Northampton and removed after 1725 to Durham, where he engaged in farming, and died January 24, 1746. He married, April 13, 1712, Mehitable King, born March 13, 1690, daughter of John and Mehitable (Pomeroy) King of Northampton, the latter born July 3, 1666, daughter of Medad Pomeroy.

Lieutenant Eliakim Strong, eldest son of Eliakim and Mehitable, born March 7, 1720, was a large farmer for many years in Durham. In 1693 he removed with his sons to Durham, New York, where he died in 1800. He married, June 3, 1751, Hannah Seward, born February 21, 1730, in Durham, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Hannah (Crane) Seward of that town. Their daughter, Beulah Strong, became the wife of Ashur Wright as before noted, and the mother of Jesse Wright, grandmother of Julia Wright, who became the wife of Alvin Davis. Ashur Wright was a soldier of the Revolution and died in 1853.

Sydney Talcott Davis, eldest son of Alvin and Julia, was born June 24, 1837, on Pea Hill, where he grew to manhood. He is the subject of extended mention elsewhere. He married, January 28, 1858, Mary Ann Nettleton, who was born

March 19, 1840, in Barton, Tioga County, New York, died May 14, 1922, in Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of Heman and Jerusha (Norton) Nettleton. Heman Nettleton was born November 16, 1802, in Killingworth, where he died September 25, 1882, having returned to his native place in old age. Jerusha Norton, born August 11, 1799, died March 1, 1867.

Charles Talcott Davis, second son of Sydney Talcott, was born January 12, 1865, in Killingworth, was early accustomed to the life and activities of the farm and attended the district school of the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen years he came to Middletown and entered the employ of the late Richard Davis, an extensive farmer and dairyman. Young Davis drove the milk wagon delivering to customers in Middletown and helped in the labors of the establishment in many capacities. After eleven years of this healthful exercise he purchased an interest in the feed business of Coe & Crowell, which was continued one year by the firm of Coe & Davis, after which Mr. Davis settled on the farm where he now resides, adjoining that of Richard Davis, on West Long Hill. This farm had long been in possession of the Hubbard family, and embraces one hundred acres of finely located land. It is fitted with handsome buildings and all the equipment of a modern farm. For many years Mr. Davis conducted a dairy and delivered milk in the city, and also dealt in cattle, which busy occupations brought him a competence. He has turned attention to other interests, and is now secretary of the Walter Hubbard Realty Company, which handles property in Meriden and Middletown, left by the late Walter Hubbard of the former city. Mr. Davis is also a director of the Middletown Savings Bank, the Central National Bank, and the Middletown Trust Company. As an energetic and sound business man, he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his associates. He is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias, and has long been active in Grange work. He is a member of Mattabesset Grange No. 42, of Pomona Central Grange, No. 1, and is a past master of the State Grange and now a member of its executive committee. He is an attendant of the North Church in Middletown and ever ready to foster every forward and upward movement. He married, October 11, 1893, Grace L. Hubbard, who was born April 17, 1870, daughter of Ebenezer Prout and Maritta (Heath) Hubbard, a descendant of George Hubbard, patriarch of the Middletown family of that name.

Nathaniel Hubbard, sixth child of George and Elizabeth (Watts) Hubbard, was born October 10, 1652, in Middletown and lived at the cross roads on Long Hill, where he died May 20, 1738. He married, May 29, 1682, Mary Earle, born in 1663, in Northampton, Massachusetts, died April 6, 1732, daughter of John and Mary (Watts) Earle, who came to Middletown. John Hubbard, second son of Nathaniel and Mary (Earle) Hubbard, was born November 28, 1692, in Middletown and was a deacon of the First Church there from May 26, 1743, until his death, March 12, 1753. He married, August 1, 1722, Elizabeth Stowe, born January 10, 1700, eldest daughter of John and Bethsheba (How) Stowe, of Middletown, died May 9, 1764. Their fifth son, Jeremiah Hubbard, born October 27, 1732, died March 7, 1814. During the Revolution, he was captain of a company of militia which marched to East Guilford to defend the coast against a threatened attack of the British fleet. While there he attended church and was invited to a seat in the

pew of Deacon Josiah Meigs. There he met Elizabeth Meigs, born February 3, 1748, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Hand) Meigs, who became his wife June 21, 1781. Both were admitted to full communion in the First Church of Middletown January 18, 1784. Jeremiah Hubbard, eldest child of Jeremiah and Betty (Meigs) Hubbard, was born March 29, 1784, in Middletown, baptized July 25th of that year at the First Church, died March 25, 1863. In early manhood he traveled extensively in the South and, by trading, amassed a capital with which he returned to Middletown and purchased the farm of his grandfather, John Hubbard, on Long Hill. He was a man of fine appearance, a good business man, a member of the North Church, and long served as justice of the peace. All his children enjoyed good educational opportunities. He married, December 15, 1815, Eunice Prout, born in 1794, died February 8, 1856, daughter of Ebenezer and Thankful (Prior) Prout of Johnson Lane (see Roberts, Chauncey W.). Eben Prout Hubbard, son of Jeremiah and Eunice, was born June 15, 1833, on the farm of his great-grandfather, which was owned by his father, and where Charles T. Davis now resides. Here he diligently pursued agriculture until his death, January 10, 1894. Like most of the Hubbard family he adhered to the Democratic party in politics. In 1872 he erected the handsome mansion now occupied by his daughter. He married, March 27, 1866, Maritta H. Heath, born July 21, 1840. Grace L., youngest child of Eben P. Hubbard, became the wife of Charles T. Davis, as above related. They are the parents of: 1. Abbott Hubbard Davis, now associated with the Mechanics' Bank of New Haven; married Emma Louise Taylor, daughter of Giles and Lillian Taylor and has two children: Maritta Taylor and Abbott Hubbard, Jr. 2. Harold Heath Davis, a graduate of Syracuse University and now with Charles S. Parmer, architect, of New Haven; married Esther Talcott Derby, daughter of Elmer G. and Alice Derby, and has a daughter Helen Hubbard.

HUBBARD, Russell H.,

Manufacturer.

One of the younger business men of New Britain, Connecticut, who is active in the industrial and civic affairs of that city, Russell H. Hubbard was born in Meriden, Connecticut, September 20, 1892, son of Charles E. and Addie C. (Williams) Hubbard. He is a descendant of an old Colonial family, which has also been traced to an early date in England. The surname of Hubbard is very ancient and according to tradition in the Hubbard family in England, the name is derived from Hubbs (Ubba or Ubbo), the Danish sea king, who, in the fall of 866, with an immense fleet and twenty thousand warriors, landed on the coast of East-Anglia or Kent to avenge the death of his father, Ragnar Lodbrog. The latter, whose invasions had made his name a cause of terror on the shores of the Baltic and the British Isles, after taking possession of Paris, planned an invasion of England. His expedition was wrecked on the coast of Northumbria, but Ragnar, with a band of his followers who reached the shore, heedless of their numerical inferiority, began their usual career of depredation. At the first news of the descent of the Norsemen, the Northumbrians flew to the coast, fought the invaders, making Ragnar a prisoner. He was put to death at once, and is said to have consoled his last moments with the hope "that the cubs of the boar would avenge his fate."

E. W. Harral

Having spent the winter in fortifying his camp, and equipping his followers, Hubba, in February, 1867, seized York. Though the Northumbrians gave battle with desperate fury, Hubba's forces triumphed. They killed Osbert in battle but took prisoner Aella, his erstwhile rival chieftain, but now compatriot in fighting the common foe. Hubba and his followers now gave themselves the pleasure of torturing to death the men who had thrown King Ragnar Lodbrog into a cage of snakes to be devoured.

The victory gave Hubba and his brother Hingua undisputed possession of all the country south of the Tyne, and north of Nottingham. They continued to increase their dominions by victorious invasions of the surrounding country, their exploits filling one of the most thrilling chapters in early British history. Hubba was finally slain in his camp with twelve hundred of his followers by Odyn. Scattered across Britain and Wales have stood seven historic eminences each known as Hubba's Hill.

For several centuries following the adoption of family surnames, there was great confusion in spelling, and the name of Hubbard was no exception to the rule. There are more than fifty different spellings of the name found on record, and even in America, the forms of Hubbard, Hubbert, Hubard, Hubert, Hobart, and Hobert are found.

Several branches of the English family bore coats-of-arms.

Russell H. Hubbard was educated in the public schools of Meriden and then entered the office of J. D. Bergen & Company as bookkeeper, remaining for six years. At the end of that time he went to New Britain and in 1914 entered the employ of the company of which he is now treasurer, the Beaton & Cadwell Manufacturing Company. He started there as a bookkeeper and in due course of time proved himself worthy of greater responsibility, and was promoted to the office of assistant secretary and secretary, respectively. In 1920 he was elected to the office he now holds, and it is safe to assume that by the time Mr. Hubbard arrives at the age when life spells success or failure to the man, it will be the former and well deserved.

Mr. Hubbard is a member of the Colonial Club of Meriden; Meriden Center Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Center Lodge, No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Meriden; Giddings Chapter, No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, of New Britain.

He married Margaret O., daughter of Everett S. Geer of Hartford. Mrs. Hubbard is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Hartford, and with Mr. Hubbard attends the South Congregational Church of New Britain.

HARRAL, Edward Wright,

Executive, Business Man.

The city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, lost a citizen of intrinsic worth who could ill be spared from the scenes of his former activities, even at his advanced age, when Edward Wright Harral passed away, September 26, 1923, at the age of seventy-eight years. Public-spirited in the true sense of the term, given to generously extending aid in any worthy movement, and helpfully active in religious affairs, Mr. Harral's death is mourned by numerous friends and associates who admired him for his sterling qualities, wise counsel, mature judgment, patient forebearance and his righteous adherence to any project or debated subject in which he took a sincere and loyal part. He had

the mettle and stamina of which good soldiers are made, and but for his youthful years, on account of which he was rejected for service, he might have crowned an earlier career with laurels won on the field of battle. As it was, he had enlisted for the Civil War before it was discovered that, owing to his tender years, the authorities could not accept him even as a volunteer. No doubt the youthful enthusiast was deeply disappointed at the turn of fate in those days of patriotic fervor and stirring scenes, but he conquered his displeasure and diverted his energy and mechanical skill into industrial lines; and in his succeeding occupations and official connections in the business world he made of himself a commendable success.

For many years he was regarded as one of the best business men of the State of Connecticut. He was widely known also as a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which he had served efficiently in an official capacity. Mr. Harral's quality of patriotism was given a splendid expression during the World War. He became an active member of the Third District Draft Board and generously donated the use of a house on his property on "Golden Hill" for the duration of the war. In spite of his advanced years, he gave more than his share of time and energy in attendance upon the numerous meetings and varied and multiform activities that devolved upon the people of the city of Bridgeport. No hour was too early, and none was too late for him when matters of the government were under consideration. The spacious dwelling on "Golden Hill," which he turned over to the use of the boys of the army and navy, will always serve as a monument to his memory and to his indefatigable devotion to his country. There are few men who have so fully realized the responsibilities that come to one as the steward of wealth as did Mr. Harral. Democracy, in its broadest sense, ever dominated his life, set down in the midst of affluence. He never lost that sense—the common touch—which recognizes the brotherhood of man.

Perhaps no more fitting tribute to the life and service of Mr. Harral could be given than that contained in the resolutions adopted by his fellow-directors in the Morris Plan Bank of Bridgeport:

Each day brings to all of us its measure of sadness and gladness, all in accordance with the order of Divine Providence. When one who has been near and dear to us receives the final summons to appear before his Creator, those whom he leaves behind are saddened by the loss. The character of the life that we live leaves upon the community of which we are a part the impress of our lives.

In the death of Mr. Edward W. Harral, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who truly lived a life that was a striking example of Christian manhood, the bank which he so conscientiously and ably served has met with a severe loss. To his family we desire to express our most sincere sympathy.

The Morris Plan Bank, of Bridgeport, at its directors' meeting, held on November 20, 1923, desires to express its appreciation for the many kindly acts of coöperation, and deems it a duty that it owes to one of its departed members to place itself on record in such a way as to express its appreciation for his many virtues. We desire to forward to the members of his family this expression of sympathy in their great loss in the death of one whom they held so dear.

Resolved, That we, the directors of the Morris Plan Bank of Bridgeport, at this meeting vote to forward to the members of his family a copy of this resolution.

Edward Wright Harral, sixth child of Henry Kollock and Sarah Ann (Peet) Harral, was born in Bridgeport, December 12, 1845. His lineage has for his first immigrant ancestor on his paternal side George Harral, born in the city of Heidelberg, Germany, September 7, 1744, of

English birth and only a German by accident of birth. It is supposed that he emigrated from Germany about the year 1765 and landed in Charleston, South Carolina, where he married, in 1778, Barbara Ann Mullin. He served in the Colonial army during the Revolution as a capital soldier in the campaigns in the South, and gave an excellent account of himself. Edward Wright Harral was in the fourth generation from the Americanized founder of the family name. His father, Henry Kollock Harral, sixth child of Dr. George and Charlotte (Wright) Harral, was born in Savannah, Georgia, November 26, 1808, died in Augusta, Georgia, May 10, 1854. He was named for Henry Kollock, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah, 1806-19. Henry Kollock Harral went to Newark, New Jersey, where he was associated in the saddlery and harness manufacturing business with William Wright, afterward United States Senator from New Jersey. He later took charge of Mr. Wright's business interests at Charleston. A short time only elapsed when he purchased the Wright interests, placed his brother William in charge of the Charleston branch, while he came to New York City, where he took charge of the New York house, founded the manufactory of his line of goods in the city of Bridgeport and took into partnership Philo C. Calhoun of that city. He early attained prominence as a business man and a citizen. For seven years he was mayor of Bridgeport. He married in that city, August 14, 1834, Sarah Ann Peet, daughter of William and Jemima (Tomlinson) Peet, descendant of one of the early Stratford families, and who was born March 5, 1806, and died December 17, 1867. The Peets are of English origin, and members of the family took an active part in the early wars, thus giving the right to the children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Harral to become members of those societies open only to descendants of colonial families. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kollock Harral were the parents of six children: William Wright, Henry Hazelton, Helen Maria, Frederick Fanning, George, and Edward Wright Harral.

After completing a course of study in the Bridgeport schools, Edward Wright Harral attended Marlborough Churchill's Military School at Ossining, New York, then regarded as the leading institution of its kind in the United States. At the outbreak of the Civil War he made a practical demonstration of his sympathy with the Union cause by enlisting in the 14th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He was found to be under the required age, and he was not permitted to go to the seat of war. The industrial world then drew his attention, and he became associated with the firm of Lacey, Meeker & Co., manufacturers of harness and saddles, remaining with them for ten years. He then became general agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company at Bridgeport, and for four years represented that concern, his duties often requiring him to make extensive trips in the Southern and Western States. Retiring from that position in 1880, he became connected with the then infant industry of the Fairfield Rubber Company. Mr. Harral, as has been stated, was also prominently active in church matters. He was a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, and while a resident of Fairfield, Connecticut, he was junior warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of that town. He was a vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Bridgeport for twenty-five years, and its senior warden from the year 1909 until his death. He was

mainly of the Democratic persuasion, but his independence of thought and action led him on occasions to go outside his party, as he did when he cast his vote for McKinley in the Presidential campaign of 1896.

Mr. Harral's diversified interests included the presidency of the Security Building Company; directorship in the Morris Plan Bank, Bridgeport; directorship in the Mountain Grove Cemetery Association; membership in the finance board of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bridgeport; and directorship in the Bridgeport Christian Union.

Mr. Harral married (first) Julia, daughter of Hiram and Polly (Penoyer) Crissy, of New Canaan, Connecticut, June 12, 1867, She was born July 24, 1844, and died June 30, 1872. They were the parents of one son, Crissy DeForest Harral, born December 13, 1868. Mr. Harral married (second) Ellen B., third child of Nathaniel and Huldah R. (Bradley) Wheeler. She was born June 19, 1848. To them was born one daughter, Mary Louise Wheeler, born July 11, 1879; married (first) Pierpont Rowland; married (second), August 22, 1910, at Bridgeport, Harry L. Stratton, of Bronxville, New York; married (third), 1921, A. Shaler Williams, of Ithaca, New York.

Always one of the richest legacies bequeathed by a Christian business man and citizen of the high type as was Mr. Harral is a memory hallowed with the good deeds that do follow them. Love of his country intensively cultivated, affection for his native city of Bridgeport, a community of interests with his fellowmen of his community, a close student of the affairs of municipality of which he was extremely zealous for its progress not only materially but also spiritually and morally, Mr. Harral lived on a lofty plane of all-round endeavor which had singled him out as a man among men. The city as a place of great industrial activity and as a place of residence is the better for Mr. Harral having sojourned there for so long a period of his life that was full of labors and replete with service unsullied and unselfish in every avenue into which his multifarious activities called him. Difficult as is the task that is presented to a community stricken with so great a loss, its aim should be to produce from among its citizenry a worthy successor of this exemplar of an upright, outstanding member of society.

WARNER, Clinton Henry,

Merchant.

The ancient town of Woodbury, Connecticut, "mother of towns," numbered among its pioneers several of this name, and their descendants are found in many of the adjoining towns. One of the offshoots of Woodbury is Roxbury, which existed a long time as a precinct of Woodbury, and whose earliest independent records have been lost, blocking the discovery of numerous ancestral lines.

The origin of the name Warner is very remote. In the southwestern part of England, near the Welsh boundary, dwelt a race of people engaged in agriculture. To protect themselves from the surrounding savage tribes, they appointed their most athletic and discreet men to go out and warn the people of the approach of the enemy, hence the title "Warner." The name occurs in Domesday Book and in the account of the Manor of Warners, which derived its name from Edmund Warner, who held the estate in 1630. The arms of Warner are: Or, a bend engrailed between six roses gules, with motto, "Non nobis tantum nati" interpreted "We are

not born for ourselves alone." The arms are found carved in the ceiling of the south aisle of the church of Great Waltham, England. The Manor of Pakelsham, containing 418 acres, was granted to John Warner of Warner's Hall in Great Waltham, and was held by his son John until 1473; Henry, son of the latter, was seized of it March 21, 1504; Henry's son, John, Gentleman, held it until his death in 1552. In 1558 Queen Elizabeth granted lands to Sir Edward Warner, Knight, in the Manor of Gettingham, County Kent. Northwood Manor in the same county was held by William Warner. In 1395 John Warner was made sheriff of County Kent, and was succeeded by his son John, who held the position in 1442.

John Warner, first of the line in America, was twenty-one years old when he came from England with a party that sailed in the ship "Increase" in 1635. In 1637 he performed service in the Pequot War, and was one of the original proprietors of Hartford in 1629. He was an original proprietor and settler of Farmington, united with the church there in 1657 and was made a freeman in 1664. In 1673 he went to Mattatuck (Waterbury) to investigate its prospects for a place of settlement, and was one of its patentees in 1674. He died in 1679, before completing his arrangements to move there. In 1649 he married (second) Ann, daughter of Thomas Norton of Guilford. John Warner, eldest son of John and Ann (Norton) Warner, born about 1645 in Hartford or Farmington, probably the latter, was reared in that town, where he was a freeman in 1669, and on the list of proprietors with his father in 1672. He was a pioneer of Waterbury, and is called "senior" in the records of that town. He had recorded there February 19, 1703, one and one-half acres of land on which his dwelling stood. In 1703 and 1706 he called himself of Farmington, but in his will, dated Farmington, December 27, 1706, he calls himself "of Waterbury." He died before March, 1707, when inventory of his estate was made. Two of his sons, Robert and Ebenezer, settled in Woodbury. The latter was grandfather of Colonel Seth Warner, whose arrival with 500 fresh troops at the battle of Bennington defeated the British forces. Robert Warner married Mary Hurlbut, and died April 14, 1743. Their son, John Warner, born October 27, 1713, died December 8, 1785, married June 11, 1735, Jemima Hurd. Noble Warner, probably grandson of John and Jemima, lived in Roxbury, with wife Sarah. They were the parents of George Warner, who was born June 1, 1818, their second son, died in March, 1880. He married Abigail Ruggles, born March 22, 1822, died in 1897, third daughter of Daniel T. and Chloe (Graham) Ruggles of Bridgewater, Connecticut. She was descended from Abijah Ruggles, an early resident of New Milford. His wife was Hannah, born Warner. Their son, Benjamin Abijah Ruggles, born September 9, 1758, died November 30, 1828. He married Betsey Trowbridge, born 1763, third daughter of Daniel and Deborah Trowbridge of Bridgewater. Daniel Trowbridge Ruggles, eldest child of Benjamin A. and Betsey, was born January 2, 1783, lived in Bridgewater and died August 6, 1874. He married, November 19, 1806, Chloe Gorham, born December 27, 1786, died 1876, and they were the parents of Abigail Ruggles, wife of George Warner. Their son, Theodore Warner, was a farmer and merchant in Danbury, and now lives retired in that town. He married, June 13, 1869, Martha Evitts, born June 15, 1851, daughter of Augustine and Maria

(Erwin) Evitts, granddaughter of Caleb and Betsey (Thayer) Evitts. Betsey Thayer was probably a daughter of William Thayer, born 1775, died April 1, 1837, his wife Sarah, born 1774, died September 1863. Augustine Evitts was born, 1833, in New Milford, and his wife Maria, about 1830 in the same town. He died 1909, and she died, 1858. Theodore Warner and wife were parents of eleven children, all of whom except one daughter are now living.

Clinton Henry Warner, son of Theodore and Martha, was born September 6, 1894, in Ridgefield, Connecticut, and in early youth attended school in Woodbury and Danbury. When fourteen years old he began to maintain himself, rapidly developing a spirit of self reliance and industry which has materially aided in his advancement. For a period of two years he was employed in peddling milk, later he worked in general stores, thus acquiring a knowledge of business. For a short time he worked in a machine shop, and it appears that he was not averse to any honest employment. In 1911 he entered the employ of the Alling Rubber Company of Hartford, at the time a branch store was opened in Danbury. After six years in this branch, in 1918, he went to Hartford and worked in the main store of the establishment. There he continued until the summer of 1919, when he was sent to Middletown to open a branch store. Under his management this store proved a success, and he continued in charge until July 1, 1922, when he resigned to engage in business on his own account. With Ellsworth F. Page of Durham, he formed a partnership under the title of Page & Warner, to deal in automobile parts and accessories. They opened a store near the south end of Main Street in Middletown, and their personal popularity brought to them customers whose trade has been retained by fair dealing and courteous treatment. Mr. Warner was born for a merchant, and his experience has developed a natural tendency.

He is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias, has passed all the principal chairs in a lodge of the Senior Order of United American Mechanics; is a Republican in political principle, with independent mind, and is not bound by partisan dictates. From October, 1913, to May, 1917, he served in the 8th Company, Coast Artillery, as first-class private and first-class gunner, and was company clerk two years. In 1922 he affiliated with Apollo Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias.

He married, July 2, 1916, Mildred Griffin, who was born July 2, 1896, in Danbury, daughter of Cyrus O. and Mary (Butterworth) Griffin, natives, respectively, of Danbury and England. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are the parents of four children: Jane Esther, Beatrice Lois, Clinton Henry, Jr., and Frank Griffin.

ADORNO, Salvatore,

Theatre Owner.

A natural ability for accomplishing his aims and an entire devotion to his work are the chief factors in the success attained by Salvatore Adorno, owner of one of the leading theatres of Middletown, Connecticut. Several years ago, a stranger in a strange land, Mr. Adorno came to America with the feeling in his heart that he must succeed. In spite of the handicaps, the new language, different customs, and many other drawbacks, he has managed by his indefatigable will to rise above these and take his place as one of the most substantial and honored citizens of Middletown. Mr. Adorno was born June 20, 1879, in Italy, son of Michele and Con-

Salvatore Adorno

cetta (Salonia) Adorno. His father was a clothing and flour merchant; he died in August, 1917, and is still survived by his wife. The public schools of his native home afforded Mr. Adorno his early education; at the age of eighteen years he came to America and settled in Middletown, which city has continued to be his home, and where he has attained his success. It was imperative that the young lad secure work soon after his arrival and at that time there was not the demand for labor such as now. His first position was in a tin shop, where he received two and one-half dollars a week. Soon after he acquired a little knowledge of the language and fortified by his ambition to better himself, he changed his work and went into the brickyard of the Tuttle Brothers Company, where he received one dollar and thirty-five cents a day. He remained there for seven months, and out of his salary not only supported himself but sent money home to his parents as well. Mr. Adorno was all the time improving himself in every respect and applied for a position with the Russell Manufacturing Company. He was successful in obtaining the work, and for seven years remained in their employ as a weaver. He has the distinction of being one of the first of his nationality to work there.

By being thrifty and adding to his small competence, Mr. Adorno was able to engage in business for himself as a manufacturer of macaroni, in connection with which he also conducted a small grocery. This might be called the turning point in his career, as it was from this date that his success was rapid. From small beginnings the business grew until two thousand pounds of macaroni was the daily output. This part of the business was disposed of eventually and his whole attention given to the grocery end. In 1913, this was also given up, and in the same year Mr. Adorno opened a theatre known as the "Star." In consideration of its size, it was successful enough, but it was not large enough to accommodate very many patrons. Mr. Adorno then purchased the Crescent Theatre, as well as the ground, which is now used as a store and apartments. In 1915 he built and opened the "Grand" on a site of which he has a twenty-year lease. He conducted this theatre himself until 1919, when he leased the theatre for a term of years. In 1919 he bought the Mitchell Block, which embraces three stores and two floors of apartments.

During the World War there were many demonstrations of allegiance to their adopted country by those of foreign birth; the cause of America and the Allies was their cause, and particularly notable was Mr. Adorno's activities in this direction. He was a member of the War Bureau of Middletown, and donated the use of the theatre for both the Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan drives, on both of which occasions Middletown went "over the top." He also gave a benefit performance and donated the gross receipts, amounting to eight hundred dollars, to the Men's Service Club. He received several flattering cards commending him for his patriotism, among them a letter from the president of the Hartford Manufacturers' Association. It is to be naturally expected that a man of Mr. Adorno's prominence is active in the social and civic life of Middletown. His political views are those of an independent, but he is always ready to give his support to the best man. Fraternally he is a member of Council No. 3, Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Loyal Order of Moose,

Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Italian Society, Sons of Italy.

Mr. Adorno married, in 1901, on Thanksgiving Day, Maria Pinto, daughter of Andrea and Cesaria Pinto, all natives of Italy. The children are: Michael, Andrew, Joseph, William, Salvatore, Jr., and Concettina. Two daughters died in infancy. The family are attendants of St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Middletown, and Mr. Adorno generously aids in the support of its charities.

NILSON, A. H.,

Manufacturer and Inventor.

From Washington at intervals public documents compiled by departments and bureaus of the government are sent out on manifold subjects supposed to interest the citizen. Many of these documents relate to the development of the country, and are of interest to the student of its growth, and to those concerned in its welfare. There is, however, a subject of great general interest that no public document adequately covers. How great is the measure in which the foreign-born citizen contributes to the expansion and welfare of the United States? Many an immigrant, finding no opportunity in his own land for development, comes to this country with no capital beyond a determination to succeed, and with an impulse to industry, or with a dormant ingenuity which here awakens and is effective, he becomes an essential element in his community, winning note and fortune while assisting in the enriching of the land of his adoption.

Such a man is A. H. Nilson, the story of whose life reads like romance. Mr. Nilson is a manufacturer, inventor and designer of special machinery, and is prominently identified with the business and financial interests of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Mr. Nilson started from the bottom of the ladder and worked himself from the condition of a poor boy to his present enviable standing. He was born in Gottenburg, Sweden, April 2, 1849, the son of Nil and Helena (Stele) Nilson, both natives of Sweden. He was educated in the excellent common schools of his native land, and after his schooling he learned the trade of a machinist. That he did not have mechanical opportunity there is apparent from the fact that he served as a sailor for six years. Then he was a fireman and engineer in a saw-mill, a dual position which in wages must have been inadequate. In 1880 he came to the United States, set upon bettering his condition. He had no friends here, and was ignorant of the language. Landing in New York, he looked about and finally settled in Bridgeport, even then a manufacturing town of consequence. Here he found employment with the Bridgeport Organ Company on Water Street, as a cabinet maker at one dollar a day, and later as operator of a wood-turning lathe. After the expiration of two years he was sent as an engineer to the Cornwall and Patterson Manufacturing Company's plant in Saugatuck, Connecticut. In 1883 he returned to Bridgeport with this company, and here for four years he operated all the automatic machines in the factory. He was then placed in charge of the machine department, which position he held for six years. In 1892 he established the A. H. Nilson & Sons Machine Company, conducting a machine shop in the Hamilton Brass Foundry building, Golden Hill and Middle Streets. Soon after the beginning of this venture came the great business depression of 1893, and Mr. Nilson disposed of this business to Knapp & Cowles, although he still remained in charge of

the enterprise. Three years later the Cornwall & Patterson Company purchased the Knapp & Cowles Company, and Mr. Nilson again engaged in business on his own account. Among other things he became interested in the machinery for manufacturing corsets and invented several corset machines, and these inventions are still in use throughout the United States. He also organized the Automatic Machine Company, of which he was president for two years. In 1898 the business was divided between the two stockholders, and the Automatic Machine Company moved to new quarters. Then Mr. Nilson established the A. H. Nilson Machine Company in the Knapp & Cowles building, and in 1904 he erected the building at the corner of Railroad and Bostwick avenues, to which he has since added several other buildings, until the group is an impressive token of his success. Mr. Nilson is the inventor of many machine devices in use all over the country. Among his other interests he is a director and one of the founders of the West Side Bank of Bridgeport. In April, 1917, the Elliott-Cornwall Manufacturing Company was purchased, and the General Machine and Manufacturing Company was organized, of which Mr. Nilson is president.

Mr. Nilson is a Republican in politics, and in 1907-1908 he served the city of Bridgeport as Health Commissioner. He is treasurer of the Elm Park Home, a trustee and deacon of the First Swedish Baptist Church, to which he is a liberal contributor. March 21, 1875, Mr. Nilson was married in Sweden to Augusta S. Peterson. They are the parents of three children: Ifvar, who died in infancy, in Sweden; William, who died in 1907 at the age of thirty-three; and Jacob, who is vice-president of the A. H. Nilson Machine Company and treasurer of the General Machine and Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport.

SMITH, Edward Arthur,

Manufacturer.

As responsible manager of the J. O. Smith Manufacturing Company, Mr. Smith has built up and extended the business beyond any previous record. His great-grandfather, John Smith, lived at Belston, a suburb of Birmingham, England, and was a jappaner by trade. In 1825 he removed with his family to New York City, where he engaged in business and was the first japanner in America. This gave him some distinction, and he was accustomed to sign himself "John Smith, Japanner." In 1826 he purchased from Nathaniel Bacon an apple brandy distillery in Westfield (Middletown), and this was soon turned into a japan factory. It is still standing on the property occupied by his descendants. He was born July 28, 1791, and died in Westfield, November 20, 1859. His body was the first interred in the Miner Cemetery. He married Ann, a daughter of John Owen, who accompanied him to America. They had one son and three daughters.

James Owen Smith, only son of John and Ann, was born May 1, 1813, at Birmingham, England, and was twelve years old when he came to America. When eight years old he left school and began to assist his father, with whom he continued until attaining his majority. By attending night school in New York, he extended his knowledge, and was known as a most intelligent and well-informed man, skillful in his work and successful in business. When about forty years old he purchased his father's business in New York and soon after, the plant in Westfield, and conducted both. For some time

he resided in Westfield and, from 1863 to 1873, in New York, returning to Westfield to give entire attention to operation of the plant there. In 1874 a fire swept away all the buildings except the old distillery, but they were immediately rebuilt of brick and much more substantially. In 1878 the business was incorporated under its present title, with James O. Smith as president. He died in New York, October 20, 1880, at the age of sixty-seven years. A man of progressive ideas, he favored a liberal policy in education and every movement calculated to advance the race. During his early years in the town, he served as selectman but did not care for official station. He was independent of party direction, and insisted on capability in candidates for office, as a requisite for his vote. While in New York, he affiliated with the Anglican Church. His wife, Mary Ann Smith, was born May 12, 1807, at Cornwall, New York, daughter of Michael Smith, granddaughter of Michael Smith, born in 1750, a soldier of the Revolution and a colonel in charge of the fortifications of New York in the war of 1812. Michael Smith, Jr., was born in 1783, and died October 10, 1876, in Westfield. Mary Ann Smith, wife of James O., died April 8, 1900, in New York, and was buried beside her husband in Miner Cemetery.

Alfred Owen Smith, eldest child of James O. and Mary Ann, was born June 20, 1836, in New York, and was a small boy when he accompanied his parents to Westfield. He was educated in the Middletown public schools and in the school of Daniel H. Chase, one of the most famous of its time. He early turned his attention to the business of the J. O. Smith Manufacturing Company, was its president from 1880 until his death, which occurred July 3, 1893. His system of bookkeeping is still in use by the establishment. He was a member of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which he was for many years a vestryman; was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons; of Washington Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; and a charter member and past commander of Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar. In politics Mr. Smith was a Democrat, and while he did not seek political preferment, as a matter of civil duty, he served as first selectman of Middletown. He married, May 6, 1858, Ellen E. Wilcox, who was born in South Farms, daughter of Gustavus Vasa and Huldah (Spencer) Wilcox. Gustavus V. Wilcox was baptized in June, 1797, at the East Guilford Church, resided in Madison in early life, subsequently engaged in farming in the town of Middletown, where he died June 10, 1858. He married (first) January 26, 1823, Lucy Lee, of Middletown, who died about ten years later. As early as June 30, 1836, Huldah Spencer was his wife; on that date she was admitted to the First Church of Middletown. She married (second), November 23, 1862, Charles Hurlburt.

Edward Arthur Smith was born in Middletown and was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and of Hudson in that State, and Meriden, Connecticut. He was also a student at the Russell Military Academy of New Haven. In 1887 he was graduated from Yale University with the degree of Ph. B. He early turned his attention to business and was employed by N. C. Stiles and the Stiles and Parker Press Company, of Brooklyn, and the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, which made the Wade torpedo. The first torpedo was produced in 1893. Soon after, he entered the employ of the J. O. Smith Company, of which he was made

secretary in 1894, and treasurer in 1905. The active management of the business is in his hands and as before stated, it has grown under his management.

He is connected with St. John's Lodge, Washington Chapter; Columbia Counsel No. 9, Royal and Select Masters; Cyrene Commandery, and through the York Rite he is a member of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Hartford. He is also a member of Westfield Grange No. 50, Patrons of Husbandry, in which he has filled all the important positions, and is a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank. He is a member of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and of the church club of the diocese. Politically he is a Republican of independent tendencies, but he has never desired to fill a public station. In his community he seeks to serve the best interests and long served on the school board of the district, of which he was treasurer.

Mr. Smith married, June, 1894, Lottie S. Weir, who was born in Westfield, daughter of James and Ann Weir, the former a native of Canada and the latter of England. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two daughters, Madeline Irene, and Marjorie. The elder is a graduate of the Middletown High School, and the latter of the Willimantic Normal School.

PENFIELD, George Huber,

Agriculturist.

Among the best known and appreciated citizens of the town of Portland, Mr. Penfield was a descendant of one of the earliest families of that town. The founder of the family in this country was Samuel Penfield, who was in Lynn in 1650. Possibly he was the father of Samuel Penfield who was married in Lynn, November 30, 1675, to Mary Lewis, who was born in January, 1653, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, daughter of John and Mary (Brown) Lewis. They had two children recorded in Lynn, and before 1680 he removed to Rehoboth where two children were born. After May, 1683, he removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, and in 1688 was living in that town with his wife and five children. Three of the children of his first wife were born in that town, the first in 1685 and the last in 1689. His second wife, Ann, was the mother of twin daughters born in Bristol in 1692, and his third wife, Mary, bore him a son, Benjamin, in 1696. No record of his death appears in Bristol. His second son, John Penfield, born May 31, 1683, in Rehoboth, was attracted as a young man to the new settlement at Lebanon, Connecticut, but did not long remain there, removing soon after to East Middletown, later Chatham, now Portland, and settled in the locality in the latter town still known as Penfield Hill. He married, April 9, 1714, in Middletown, Ann Cornwall, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Clark) Cornwall, granddaughter of William Cornwall, founder of a large family, mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. Their second son, Colonel John Penfield, born May 14, 1721, was a prominent citizen of Portland in his day and died February 22, 1797. His wife, Ruth, died July 17, 1794, in her fifty-eighth year. Their fourth son, John Penfield, born July 25, 1767, was a farmer occupying the paternal homestead where he died December 1, 1829. He was an active man in the church and in town affairs fulfilling the traditions of his family. He married, February 27, 1797, Jane Stewart, born December 1, 1769, died July 23, 1827; both were buried in the Center Cemetery. Their eldest son, Hiram A. Penfield, born December 25, 1802, on Penfield Hill, was a

student in the neighboring district school which occupied a different site than that of the present Penfield Hill School. He was studious and blessed with mental forces. He began teaching school at the age of eighteen years and continued very successful in that calling for several years, enjoying a high reputation as a disciplinarian. He acquired the rank of captain, serving in this capacity in the State Militia. After his marriage he rented the farm of Reuben Payne and about 1830 purchased from his uncle, Jonathan Penfield, the farm which was subsequently occupied by his son, George H. Penfield. He erected a substantial residence and other farm buildings which stood until burned in 1922, a testimonial to the honest industry of the day. He was universally esteemed by his contemporaries as a capable and reliable man; was a staunch Democrat in political principle and filled many offices in the town including those of selectman and assessor. He declined to be a candidate for representative in the Legislature. A man of commanding presence and sound mind, he was frequently called upon to settle large estates. He died December 19, 1872. He married, December 25, 1828, Sarah Parmelee McNary, born May 22, 1798, in Middle Haddam, died February 28, 1882, daughter of Morris and Sarah (Doan) McNary. Morris McNary, born September 8, 1765, in Northern Ireland, was a representative of the sturdy Scotch element known as Scotch-Irish which has contributed greatly to the development of the United States.

George Huber Penfield, youngest child of Hiram A. and Sarah P. Penfield, was born March 19, 1838, on Penfield Hill and was reared under the conditions common to rural life in his time, early sharing in the labors of the paternal homestead. He attended the district school of the neighborhood and in his earlier years received instruction from Harrison Whitcomb, a well known teacher of the time. He continued on the homestead which came into his possession on the death of his father and continued to reside there until his own death which occurred October 22, 1917, in his eightieth year. Like his father he adhered to the policies of the Democratic party which was usually in the minority in his home town. He was active in support of his principles and was defeated for the office of selectman in 1899 by only four votes, which majority would have been less had he voted for himself. On another occasion he was defeated for representative in the Legislature by thirteen votes. He was among the most faithful members of Christ (Episcopal) Church at Cobalt which he served many years as warden and vestryman, and was considered one of the leading men of the parish. His home was one of the finest country residences in the county and his genial and hospitable nature made it a pleasant abiding place for any who came that way. An industrious and prosperous farmer, a man of unswerving integrity, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his contemporaries and his death was widely regretted. Mr. Penfield married, January 23, 1862, Almira Griffith Bailey of Chatham, Connecticut, who was born October 11, 1840, daughter of Seth and Phila (Purple) Bailey, died December 1, 1889. She was the mother of three children: Mary Adaline, the eldest, now deceased, was the wife of George M. Taylor, formerly of Portland, now a builder in Hartford; Sarah Doan, became the wife of William H. Rouse of Portland, and is now deceased, and the third, Walter Hiram, is the subject of the following biography.

W. H. Penfield

PENFIELD, Walter Hiram,

Manufacturer.

A son of the late George H. Penfield and Almira G. (Bailey) Penfield, born February 4, 1873, on Penfield Hill, Portland, Connecticut, the subject of this sketch, has developed much executive ability and enjoys the confidence and respect of a wide circle of friends. Like other sons of farmers of the district, he received early training in making himself useful and in diligent pursuit of duty. The district school of the section afforded him early instruction, and he graduated from the three years' course at Gildersleeve High School in Portland at the age of sixteen years. Desirous of pursuing a business life, in April, 1890, he entered the employ of The Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, subsequently The Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company as office boy. Here he continued nearly twelve years earning frequent promotions and gaining an extensive knowledge of business methods. During the three winter seasons preceding 1901, owing to the inactivity of the quarry industry, he was temporarily employed in Hartford, Connecticut, by The Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, returning to his position with the Quarry Company during the summers. In December, 1901, he again entered the employ of The Colt's Patent Fireams Manufacturing Company and has been continuously connected with that world known organization since that date. Beginning as an invoice clerk he became successively assistant treasurer in 1909, treasurer in 1911, vice-president and treasurer in 1919, director in 1921, and holds the last three mentioned offices at the present time. He is also treasurer and director of the Johns-Pratt Company of Hartford, and a director of the Middlesex Hospital in Middletown.

Faithfulness, promptness and continued industry gained the esteem and confidence of those associated with him and his rapid progress has been well earned. During his extended business connection in Hartford he has retained his residence in his native town and is esteemed as a progressive and useful citizen. For many years he served as town auditor and town treasurer, has been a consistent supporter of Republican principles in Government and attends divine service at Trinity Episcopal Church. He is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 51, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Portland, having served in various offices and as its master in 1914; of the York Rite bodies of Middletown; the Scottish Rite bodies of Hartford; the Connecticut Consistory of Norwich and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Hartford. He also holds membership in the following organizations: The Hartford Club, of Hartford; The Portland Club, Portland Board of Trade, Freestone Building Company, Hemlock Grange Patrons of Husbandry, of Portland; and the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce. Of genial nature and affable manners, Mr. Penfield easily gains and holds lasting friendships.

He married, June 10, 1896, Bessie Pickering Pascall, daughter of Richard H. Pascall of Portland (q. v.). Mr. and Mrs. Penfield are the parents of two children, namely: Richard Pascall, born March 9, 1900, and Marion Almira, born September 25, 1901.

RILEY, William J.,

Executive.

One of the progressive citizens of Hartford, Connecticut, who has won his success through intelligently directed effort, is William J. Riley, treasurer of the

Hartford Lumber Company of that city. Mr. Riley was born January 17, 1880, in New Canaan, Connecticut, son of Stephen and Julia (Egan) Riley and grandson of Patrick Riley of Ireland. The latter grew to manhood in his native country and then came to America where he located in Sheffield, Massachusetts. There he took a sub-contract to build a section of the Central New England Railroad which proved a very unprofitable venture and Mr. Riley lost a large amount of money. Soon after this time he removed to New Canaan where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and where his death occurred.

Stephen Riley, son of Patrick Riley, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, and died at New Canaan, in 1918, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Riley grew to manhood on the homestead and soon learned to help his father in the railroad work. After the failure of the contract, he went to work on the railroad as a brakeman and later as a fireman, from which he was advanced to engineer. For many years he was on the Central New England Railroad and at the time of his death was the oldest engineer in point of service on the road. Mr. Riley was very active in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and was Chief Engineer of the local organization for years and often served as delegate to conventions of the order. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus in Winsted and from 1897 until his death was a resident of Hartford. Mr. Riley married Julia, daughter of Patrick Egan, born in Ballykeefe, Kilkenny, Ireland, and they were the parents of five children: William J., of further mention; Elizabeth A., wife of Junius H. Hale of Hartford; Mary Luella; Catherine; Helen Margaret. The family attends St. Joseph's Church.

William J. Riley attended the schools of New Canaan and came to Hartford with his parents in 1897. He entered the employ of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company but after a few months there Mr. Riley perceived the necessity of equipping himself to meet the requirements of business and he entered Morse Business College. After completing the course there he secured a position with the Hartford Lumber Company as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper.

By attention to the detail of the business and faithful performance of his duties Mr. Riley rapidly progressed; he was made manager in 1907 and five years later was appointed treasurer of the company which office he now holds. He has been a director of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association since 1917 and was vice-president of this organization in 1919 and 1920, now holding the office of president.

Mr. Riley is Past Grand Knight of Charter Oak Council, No. 19, Knights of Columbus and is now a member of Hartford Council, No. 11. He married Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Martin) Connor and they are the parents of four children: 1. Laurence Stephen, born July 20, 1913. 2. William J., Jr., born January 30, 1915. 3. Margaret Connor, born October 23, 1916. 4. Stephen, born April 18, 1919. With his family Mr. Riley attends St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church of Hartford and contributes to its support.

PLUM, Elihu Henry,

Agriculturist.

The Plum family was early in Middletown, and its members have intermarried with many of the leading pioneer families. The progressive farmer, whose name heads this article was born August 8, 1877, in the house where he now resides,

near the crown of the hill on East Street, Westfield, the son of Loren and Charlotte (Roberts) Plum.

John Plum (Plume, Plumb, etc.), born about 1603, undoubtedly in England, settled at Saybrook, Connecticut; he married, 1615, name of wife unknown; she died after 1650. He was a citizen of Wethersfield September 1, 1636, and member of the church there in 1637. In the same year he was a soldier of the Pequot War. In 1644 he sold out thirteen parcels of land, ranging from two to two hundred and four acres and including two houses, and removed to Branford, where he died in 1648. His third son, Robert Plum, was born 1618, and was among the original settlers of Milford, Connecticut, where he died after 1704. He married, January 9, 1642, Mary Baldwin, born April 22, 1621, died May 12, 1655. Their eldest son, John Plum, born July 12, 1646, lived at Milford and died in March, 1728. He married, November 24, 1668, Elizabeth Norton, and their son, Benoni Plum, born about 1687, lived in Milford, where he died about 1744. He married, in November, 1709, Dorothy Cole, and their eldest child, Samuel Plum, born August 18, 1710, died July 15, 1794. He married, January 2, 1735, Patience Ward, daughter of John and Margaret Ward of Middletown, and their second son, Aaron Plum, was born March 9, 1739. He was a farmer in the Westfield section of Middletown, where he died August 4, 1813. He married, January 25, 1776, Mary Cornmall, who was born November 4, 1746, daughter of Elisha and Ann (Johnson) Cornmall, died August 24, 1813. Elihu Plum, third son of Aaron and Mary, was born September 30, 1793, and engaged in agriculture in Westfield with success. He attended religious services at the Baptist Church. He married, October 1, 1817, Lucy Paddock, who was born December 30, 1797, daughter of Robert and Martha (Loveland) Paddock of Middletown.

The well-known Paddock family is among the oldest in New England, founded by Robert Paddock, who was in Plymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1643 and probably earlier, and died July 25, 1650, in Duxbury. His second son, Zechariah Paddock, born March 20, 1636, lived in that part of Barnstable now Yarmouth, Massachusetts, where he died May 1, 1727. He married Deborah Sears, daughter of Richard Sears, who had a wife Dorothy, and lived early in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Deborah Sears was born there in September, 1639, and died August 17, 1732, "lacking about a month of being ninety-three years old." She was admitted to the Second Church of Yarmouth by letter from the First Church, August 6, 1727. They left forty-eight grandchildren and thirty-eight great-grandchildren, thirty of the latter descendants of their second son, Zechariah. Their fourth son, Robert Paddock, was born January 7, 1670, and lived in Yarmouth. There he married, March 6, 1702, Martha Hall, born May 24, 1676, daughter of John and Priscilla (Pearce) Hall. Seth Paddock, second son of Robert and Martha, was born March 13, 1705, in Yarmouth, and married there, April 13, 1727, Mercy Nickerson, who was born November 22, 1706, daughter of John and Elizabeth Nickerson of that town.

Zachariah Paddock, son of Seth and Mercy (Nickerson) Paddock, born 1728, was the first of the family in Middletown, where he settled as early as 1751. It is evident that he was a mechanic, for his first purchase of land included only one-fourth acre, for which he paid three hundred pounds; it was deeded by Samuel Warner, Sr., dated July 24, 1751. He subsequently purchased two other parcels

from Andrew Bacon, amounting to nearly forty-seven square rods. He died in Middletown May 13, 1800, in his seventy-second year. He married Hannah Smith, born on Long Island, whose mother, Hannah, was married (second) to John Birdsey of what is now Middlefield. Robert Paddock, son of Zachariah and Hannah, was born November 10, 1760, in Middletown, and died there January 30, 1844. He married, May 5, 1785, Martha Loveland, born July 4, 1767, died January 11, 1854. They were the parents of Lucy Paddock, wife of Elihu Plum.

Henry Loveland Plum, the son of Elihu and Martha (Loveland) Plum, was born November 26, 1823, in Westfield, and followed farming on the paternal homestead, living in the house—now nearly two hundred years old—nearly opposite the present home of his widow and his grandson, Elihu H. Plum. There he died August 24, 1863. He married, October 1, 1845, Lucy Ann Coe, descendant of an ancient and honored Connecticut family, traced to an early period of English history:

John Coe, of Gestingthorpe, County Essex, England, born about 1340, in that town in the reign of Edward III. In 1412, when about seventy years old, he settled his affairs, dying in the the following year. He was the father of John Coo, as the name was then spelled, born about 1375, died in 1425. His wife's baptismal name was Eleanor, and they were the parents of John Coo, born about 1400, lived at Gestingthorpe, and died after 1448. His son, Thomas, born about 1430, died in 1507, and was the father of John Coe, born about 1460, will proved in 1520, at Gestingthorpe. He married Joane, daughter of Thomas Golding, and was the father of John Coe, born about 1495, died in 1533, at Gestingthorpe. His wife, Margaret, was the mother of John Coe, born in 1523, lived at Maplestead and Wiston, married Dorothy. Their youngest son, Henry Coe, born in 1565, lived at Thorpe-Morieux, died in 1631. His wife, Mary, died the same year.

Robert Coe, son of Henry and Mary, was the immigrant ancestor of the American family. He was born at Thorpe-Morieux, County Suffolk, baptized October 25, 1596. In 1625 he was living at Boxford, County Suffolk, whence he came to this country in 1634. He was elected overseer of cloth at Boxford, April 18, 1625, and was questman of the Boxford Church in 1629. He sailed from Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, in the ship "Francis," with his family, settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was admitted freeman September 3, 1634. In June of the next year he went, with others, to settle Wethersfield, Connecticut, being dismissed from the Watertown Church May 29, 1635, and remained there about five years. In November, 1640, he was one of the founders of Stamford, Connecticut, where he was a magistrate and deputy to the General Court. For eight years he lived at Hempstead, Long Island, where he was an elder of the church and magistrate under the Dutch government. In 1652 he located at Newtown, Long Island, and was there an elder of the church. In 1653 he was sent to Boston, Massachusetts, to get protection from the Indians, and in the same year went on the same mission to New Amsterdam. In 1656 he was among the founders of Jamaica, Long Island, from 1658 to 1664 was magistrate. In 1663 the town owned allegiance to Connecticut and next year he served as deputy to the General Court at Hartford. When the English captured New Amsterdam, Robert Coe was made judge of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and high sheriff of Yorkshire. He died about 1689. His wife, Mary, who accompanied him from England, was the mother of his children; she died and was buried October 27, 1628, in Boxford. Their second son, Robert Coe, born at Boxford, baptized there September 19, 1626, did not go to Long Island, lived in Stratford, where he died about September, 1659. He married about 1650 Hannah Mitchell, who was baptized June 26, 1631, at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, daughter of Matthew and Susan (Butterfield) Mitchell. She came with her parents to Wethersfield, where she met her first husband. She married (second) Nicholas Elsey, of New Haven, where she died April 2, 1702. John Coe, son of Robert and Hannah, born May 10, 1658, at Stratford, lived with his foster-father at New Haven until he attained his majority and received by deed from his mother his father's estate at Stratford. In 1685 he exchanged this for another lot, on which he built a house and lived there until his death. He was a prosperous farmer, land speculator, merchant, miller, innkeeper, held various town offices, including representative, was lieutenant and

captain of militia and served in the French and Indian War, 1708. His will, dated January 29, 1740, was proved May 5, 1741. He married, December 20, 1682, Mary Hawley, born July 10, 1663, in Stratford, died September 9, 1731, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Catharine (Birdsey) Hawley. He died April 19, 1741. Captain Joseph Coe, son of Captain John and Mary, was born February 2, 1687, in Stratford, and settled at Durham, Connecticut, in 1706. There he filled many stations of honor and responsibility, including representative, lieutenant and captain in 1729, and died July 15, 1754. He married, in Durham, November 21, 1708, Abigail Robinson, born April 3, 1690, in Guilford, daughter of David and Abigail (Kirby) Robinson, died July 6, 1775. David Coe, second son of Joseph and Abigail, was born February 18, 1716, in Durham, and settled in Middlefield, where he was a prosperous and influential farmer. In 1759 he was lieutenant of the Sixteenth Company, Sixth Regiment of Militia, and captain in 1764. Though too old for military service in the Revolution, he was among the most patriotic supporters of the colonial cause, whose triumph he enjoyed many years, dying January 14, 1807. He married, in 1740, Hannah Camp, born November 15, 1720, died October 16, 1808, daughter of Nathan and Rhoda (Parsons) Camp, descended from Nicholas Camp, born before 1630, in England, son of John and Mary Camp. In 1638 he came from Nasing, County Essex, was at Watertown, Massachusetts; at Wethersfield, Connecticut; in 1639 was at Guilford and, as early as 1646, had a house lot of six acres, one right and two parcels at Milford, Connecticut. His name is on the list of free planters there dated November 20, 1639, and he joined the church at Milford, November 2, 1643. His wife, Sarah, died September 6, 1645, and was the first white adult buried at Milford. In 1670-71-72 his son, Nicholas Camp, born 1630, was representative; was taxed on £199 of property at Milford; conducted a store at "the West End." He was accepted an inhabitant of Derby in May, 1673, and died at Milford, June 10, 1706. He married, July 14, 1652, Katherine Thompson, widow of Anthony Thompson. Joseph Camp, third son of Nicholas and Katherine, was born December 15, 1657, in Milford, graduated from Harvard College in 1677, and died May 20, 1750, at Milford. He married Hannah Rogers, born 1664, died January 9, 1740, daughter of Eleazer Rogers, who was a freeman at Milford in 1669. The eldest son of Joseph and Hannah (Rogers) Camp was Nathan Camp, born 1690, died February 27, 1767. He was an early settler in Durham, which town he represented in the General Assembly fifteen years. He married, January 1, 1717, Rhoda Parsons, born 1694, in Northampton, Massachusetts, died July 1, 1767, in Durham, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda (Taylor) Parsons of Northampton and, late in life, of Durham. Hannah Camp, daughter of Nathan and Rhoda, became the wife of Captain David Coe, as above shown. Cornet Joseph Parsons was an associate of William Pynchon in the settlement of Springfield, Massachusetts, and his name appears on a deed from the Indians to the colony, July 15, 1636. He was one of the founders of Northampton, one of the first purchasers from the Indians there in 1645. He accumulated a large estate and died October 9, 1683. He was a son of Sir Thomas Parsons, and came from Gravesend, England, sailing July 4, 1635, in the ship "Transport." He married, November 26, 1646, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Ford) Bliss, of Hartford. Their son, Samuel Parsons, was born January 23, 1652, in Springfield, and went with his parents to Northampton, whence he removed, in 1709, to Durham, Connecticut. He married (second) about 1691, Rhoda, daughter of Robert and Thankful (Woodward) Taylor. Their daughter, Rhoda, became the wife of Nathan Camp, as previously related.

Jesse Coe, second son of Captain David and Hannah (Camp) Coe, born November 14, 1743, in Durham (now Middlefield), was a farmer in the "South Farms" section of Middletown, where he died October 25, 1824. He married (third), in 1795, Lucy, widow of Samuel Johnson, born April 28, 1752, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Miller) Atkins. Ezra Coe, seventh child of Jesse and Lucy (Atkins) Coe, was born June 26, 1796, in Middletown, remained on the paternal homestead, which he inherited, and died March 31, 1855. He married about 1816, Phebe Hubbard, born about April 14, 1795, died May 5, 1870, second daughter of Samuel and Huldah (Crowell) Hubbard, of West Long Hill, Middletown. She was a sister of Hon. Alfred Hubbard, of Long Hill.

Lucy Ann Coe, daughter of Ezra and Phebe, became the wife of Henry Loveland Plum, as hereinbefore noted.

Loren Hubbard Plum, son of Henry L. and Lucy A. (Coe) Plum, was born April 22, 1854, in Westfield, and continued on the paternal farm until his death, which occurred March 22, 1901. He attended

the local school and Daniel Chase's preparatory school in Middletown. He was successful as a general farmer, giving little attention to affairs beyond his own domain, though he felt an interest in the general welfare, and attempted to fulfill the duties of a good citizen. He embraced the Universalist faith in religion, and espoused the cause of the Democratic party in politics. He married, November 21, 1876, Charlotte Roberts, born 1857, died July 2, 1886, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Brock) Roberts of Johnson Lane district, Middletown. Elijah Roberts was a son of Wickham and Sarah (Johnson) Roberts of Johnson Lane. After the death of Charlotte (Roberts) Plum, Loren H. Plum married Amelia Starr, now wife of Chauncey W. Roberts.

Elihu Henry Plum grew up on the old Plum homestead, attending the local school and Central School of Middletown city. Because of the failing health of his father, he was early obliged to take charge of the operation of the farm, and has since continued in that occupation. A reader and intelligent observer of events, he keeps abreast of the times and is recognized as a leader in agricultural affairs. He is a member of Westfield Grange, of which he has been several times Master, of the Pomona and National granges. For twenty-seven years, Mr. Plum has engaged in the milk business, delivering to customers in the city. He acknowledges no allegiance to blind partizanship, though a supporter of Democratic principles, and seeks no political favors. While a Universalist in religious faith, he supports the Congregational Church, and seeks to further every moral influence.

He married, November 7, 1900, Edna Scranton, born May 10, 1874, in North Madison, Connecticut, daughter of Alfred and Emma (Francis) Scranton of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Plum are the parents of: 1. Marion Frances, born November 16, 1901. 2. Loren Alfred, July 16, 1903. 3. Howard Everett, October 17, 1914.

SMITH, Robert Kemble,

Business Man.

A scion of an old and distinguished family both in the paternal and maternal lines and a worthy representative of the progressive American business man, Robert Kemble Smith's career proves that this is the day of the young man, and that it is no longer necessary to reach middle age before attaining success. Mr. Smith was born in Hartford, Connecticut, May 29, 1890, son of Charles Howell and Kate (Kemble) Smith. The immigrant ancestor of the family was Richard Smith, an original proprietor of Lyme, Connecticut, and in this section of the State many descendants of this worthy man are still found. Another prominent ancestor was Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower," and through the maternal lines, descent can be traced from Samuel Gorton, one of the founders of the town of Warwick, Rhode Island. The great-grandfather of Robert Kemble Smith was Elisha Smith, of East Lyme, and he served in the War of 1812, holding the rank of sergeant. He married Mary Gorton, and they were the parents of Charles H. Smith, who was born in East Lyme, October 27, 1828, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, May 24, 1907. He lived in East Lyme until he was fourteen years old, where he attended school and was then sent to Westfield, Massachusetts, where he lived with his brother, Rev. William Angus Smith. For two years Charles H. Smith attended the Westfield Academy, and then came to Hartford, and became associated with

another brother, John Gorton Smith, who had been engaged in the dry-goods business for many years. The store owned by the latter was called the "Long Brick Store" and there many merchants who became successful in later years served their apprenticeship. It was in 1844 that Charles H. Smith entered his brother's employ, and from this year until the time of his death he was identified with the mercantile interests of the city and subsequently was among the representative merchants. In 1851, by economy and thrift, Mr. Smith was in a position to buy his brother's interests in business when the latter removed to New York City. Twenty years later ill health obliged Mr. Smith to sell his store to the firm of Brown-Thomson & Company. He continued to be active in financial and industrial matters, however, and was a trustee of the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company; a director of the Phoenix Insurance Company; a founder and director of the Smyth Manufacturing Company. In 1877, Mr. Smith formed a partnership with Edwin D. Tiffany, and his son, Charles Howell Smith, to engage in a general brokerage business, and this relation was maintained until 1894 in which year the son's death occurred, and the same year the father resigned his active business connections. In politics, Mr. Smith was a Republican; a member of the Connecticut Historical Society; the Hartford Club, and was a member of the South Congregational Church. He travelled extensively for over sixty years.

In 1852 he married (first) Harriet E. Hills, a daughter of Howell R. Hills, a merchant dealing in boots and shoes, and they were the parents of one son, Charles Howell Smith. The mother died in 1855, and Mr. Smith married (second) in 1861, Jane T. Hills, daughter of Ellery Hills, also a prominent merchant.

Charles Howell Smith, son of Charles and Harriet (Hills) Smith, was born in 1853 and died in 1894 at the early age of forty-one years. He received the benefits of a broad education and soon after completing school was associated with his father and later was a partner in the brokerage business. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Valley Railroad and gave promise of a career in business that would equal his father's if it had not been cut short by his untimely death. Mr. Smith married Kate Kemble of Paw Paw, Michigan, and they were the parents of Robert Kemble Smith.

The latter was educated in the public schools of Hartford and the Hotchkiss Grammar School at Lakeville, Connecticut. Later he was a student at Williams College, and soon after this time became identified with the insurance interests of Hartford, a line of work he has continued to the present time. He was associated with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and later was a special agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company. In 1914 he engaged in business on his own account as a general insurance broker, and is now the representative of the Western Insurance Company of Toronto; the Fidelity and Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of New York and several Hartford companies.

A few years ago Mr. Smith added real estate to his other business and at this time incorporated as the Robert K. Smith Company, Incorporated. He is a member of the Hartford Real Estate Board. While at college he became a member of the fraternity, Chi Psi; is a member of Wyllys Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of West Hartford. His clubs are: the Hartford Golf and the Town Fish and Game Club.

Mr. Smith married Marion Calhoun, daughter of Louis F. Middlebrook of

Hartford. Mrs. Smith is prominent in the social life of the city and is well known in golf circles. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are: Lucius Middlebrook, Katherine Kemble, Sally Brinsmade. The family attends Trinity Episcopal Church and aids in its support.

ROBERTS, David Beaumont,

Automobile Dealer.

One of the earliest families in Connecticut history, the descendants of the Roberts family are now found in several States and are among the useful and upright citizens. This family was founded by William Roberts, son of Catherine Leete and a Mr. "Robards"; the former came from Middletown, Connecticut, and lived near the foot of Smith's lane on the Meadow Hill, south of the present "Bridge Road," the main street at the time following this meadow bank. William Roberts married Dorothy Forbes, daughter of Captain James Forbes, the progenitor of the Forbes family in East Hartford, and from her father she received six acres of land. On this plot William Roberts built his dwelling. In 1703 he served as the committee of the minister's house; in 1709 he deeded land and a saw mill and in 1729 he deeded all his land to his son Benjamin. William Roberts died in 1734 or 1735. The fifth of the seven children born to William and Dorothy (Forbes) Roberts,

(II) Joseph Roberts, was baptized August 11, 1700, and died February 14, 1774. He married Mabel Keeney, who died October 16, 1776, at the age of seventy-one years.

(III) Joseph Roberts, his son, married Thankful, daughter of David and Mary (Hills) Forbes; she died May 28, 1820, aged eighty years. Their son,

(IV) Elisha Roberts was born April 15, 1762, and baptized on the eighteenth of the same month, and died April 19, 1829. He married Sarah, daughter of Joshua Risley, and her death occurred November 16, 1829. Their son,

(V) Joseph Roberts was baptized August 12, 1787, and died July 7, 1838. He married Harriet, daughter of James Smith and was the father of

(VI) Edwin Morrison Roberts, born in East Hartford, where he was baptized April 4, 1819, and died in 1903. He was one of the first manufacturers of solid silver knives, forks and spoons in this country, and was engaged in this business until about twelve years before his death when he retired. In the latter years the business was conducted under the firm name of Edwin M. Roberts & Son. Mr. Roberts always resided in East Hartford where he was active in politics, and a leader in town affairs. He was a member of the Putnam Phalanx and of the East Hartford Masonic Lodge. Mr. Roberts married Mary Ann, daughter of Russell Cowles of Newark, New Jersey, born in 1826, died in 1891.

(VII) Joseph William Roberts, their son, was born February 20, 1859, and was brought up in the environment of farm life. He became a partner of his father in the silver business later in life, and their plant was located near where the present East Hartford depot is situated. After about four years in the silver business, the son withdrew, and went to Bristol, Connecticut, where he was in charge of a silver-plating plant which he installed for the Bristol Brass & Clock Company. Mr. Roberts was there two years and then returned to East Hartford where he became associated with the J. B. Williams Company of Glastonbury in their cutlery department. For years he travelled for

this firm, his period of service totaling thirty-two years until his death, April 28, 1914. Mr. Roberts was essentially domestic in his tastes, his interests outside his business centering on his home and in the church. He was a member of the East Hartford Congregational Church for many years. Mr. Roberts married, October 27, 1881, Jeanette Louise, daughter of David and Rebecca (Allen) Beaumont.

(VIII) David Beaumont Roberts was born January 6, 1882, in East Hartford, and from a very early age showed the dominant business instinct which has placed him among the prominent business men of Hartford and East Hartford today. Mr. Roberts attended Morse Business College after completing his public school course, and when only fourteen years of age engaged in the bicycle business on his own account, handling the Barnes Cycle and the Columbia bicycle, and sold most of the bicycles that were sold in East Hartford. After five years he became the agent of the Pope-Hartford automobile in Rockville, Connecticut, and was among the earliest auto dealers in Hartford County. Mr. Roberts was located in Rockville for eight years and then took the agency for Ford cars; he came to Hartford in 1907 and took over the Buick agency which he still retains. His territory covers Hartford and Tolland counties and he has an interest in three other Buick agencies. In 1921 Mr. Roberts built a fine, large brick garage in East Hartford, which is the headquarters for the Buick cars, and which has also materially added to the upbuilding of the town of East Hartford. There is a large display room taking up practically the whole front of the garage. On the side is a wide driveway leading to the rear where all repairs are made and there is also a used car department dealing entirely in Buick cars.

Mr. Roberts organized the Springfield Buick Company and the Greenfield Buick Company, both of which companies he still directs. The Hartford Buick Company was organized in 1909.

Mr. Roberts has ably demonstrated that it is not necessary to seek fields far away from one's birthplace to win success in the business world; opportunities are right at hand for those who have eyes to see. Other business interests of Mr. Roberts include the New England Amusement Company of which he is the organizer and which operates a theater in Hartford and in New London. He has also developed several real estate properties and has made an enviable reputation for good judgment in seeing business opportunities and for making a success of his undertakings.

In spite of the many demands upon his time from his business interests, he showed his true descent from the early immigrants when he enlisted in service during the World War. He was in the air-plant section of motor production and was transferred from Washington to the production department of the Hispano-Suiza Company at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Elizabeth, where he remained about six months when the Armistice was signed.

Fraternally Mr. Roberts is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Hartford. He finds recreation and profitable pleasure at his farm in Haddam where he makes his home and specializes in the raising of pure-bred Shropshire sheep. Each year he exhibits at the State Fair at Danbury and at Springfield and received ribbons from both places. He is a member of the American Shropshire Association and is also a member of the

Farm Bureau and of the Farmers' Coöperative Buyers Company.

Mr. Roberts married Maude I., daughter of Thomas Dunn of South Manchester, Connecticut, and they are the parents of two children: Mabelle and Harry Roberts.

(The Beaumont Line).

The history of the Beaumont family is closely associated with the history of East Hartford, Connecticut. Makens Bemont, the founder, was born in France in 1743, and came to the United States from England where he had resided for a time. His occupation was a saddler and he made saddles for the soldiers of the Revolutionary War. After the country was restored to peace, Makens Bemont continued to follow his trade and by industry and thrift, combined with good judgment, he acquired considerable wealth and was among the prominent and substantial citizens of his day. His wife, Parmelia, was born in 1752 and died in 1832, and they were the parents of seven children of whom the youngest was:

Elijah Bemont, born in East Hartford, July 1, 1791. He attended the schools of the neighborhood and during all his spare time was accustomed to work about his father's place. In those days boys were not permitted to play very much, as their parents believed it fostered idleness. Elijah Bemont served in the War of 1812 as a member of a company of riflemen from East Hartford, and later in life received a pension for his services. He married, November 1, 1841, Electa, born May 31, 1794, daughter of James and Eunice (Rowley) White. After his marriage he located on Burnside Avenue and entered into the business of furnishing lumber for ships and fire wood. After his sons grew to manhood, they became his assistants and their business grew and prospered. It was necessary for Mr. Bemont to make a trip to New Bedford, Massachusetts, a ship-building center, and some of his customers bought from him for forty years in succession, which in itself is proof of his integrity and upright business dealings.

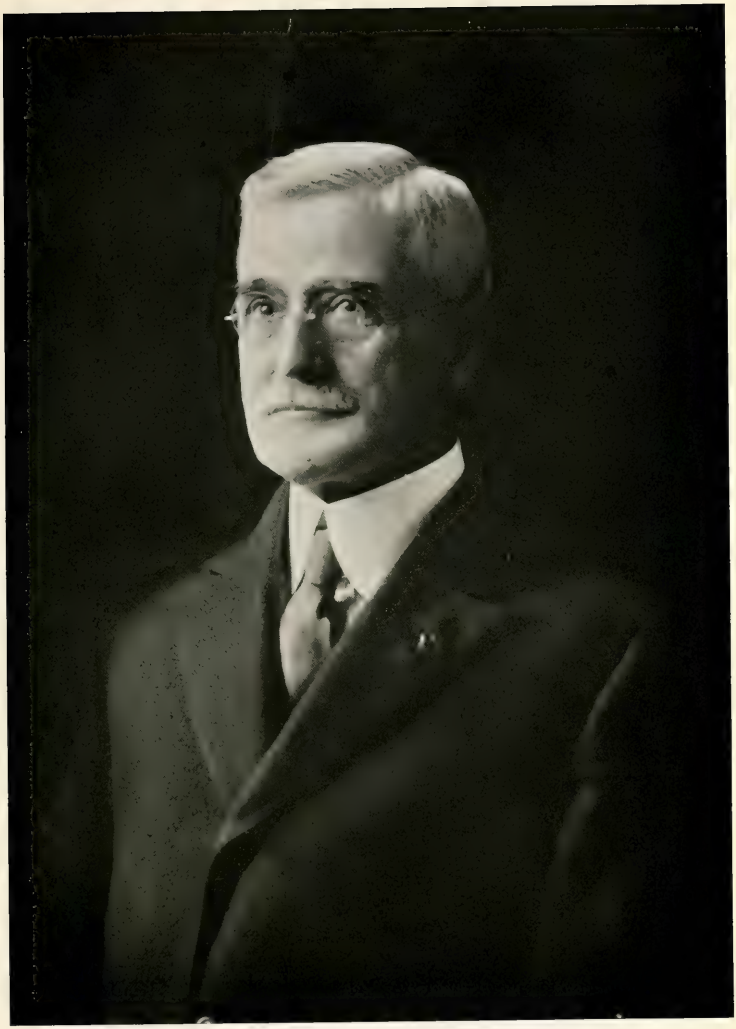
David B. Beaumont, son of Elijah and Electa Beaumont, was born in East Hartford, August 20, 1831, and died about 1881. He was reared on a farm and remained at home until his marriage. For some years he was in business for himself as a car man and resided in Manchester, Connecticut. He later engaged in the railroad contracting business and built part of the Air Line Road which ran through Shelburne Falls and Greenfield, Massachusetts. In his later life he purchased a small place near the homestead and dealt extensively in horses; he had a natural love for animals, especially horses and for over twenty years he carried on a successful business. Mr. Beaumont married Emeline Rebecca Allen of Meriden, and their daughter, Jeanette Louise, became the wife of Joseph William Roberts, as above mentioned.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were: David Beaumont, of extended mention previously; Elizabeth May, wife of Eugene Oscar Peabody of Philadelphia; Erwin Edward, of San Diego.

STOW, James Pomeroy,

Town and City Official

The Stow family was among the early residents of Middletown, and embraced a large progeny, which has been identified with the history of Middletown and Middlefield, and Cromwell, down to the present time (See Bacon, C. S.). The first from whom the descent of James Pomeroy Stow can be traced was Alanson



James A. Stone

Stow, born about 1790, who engaged in agriculture through his life in the town of Cromwell. His first location was in "The Nooks" then a popular settlement near the present factory at North Cromwell. Subsequently he removed to what is known as the "Plains" where he died October 15, 1864. He married, February 7, 1812, Sally Pardee, who was a native of Cromwell and died there March 9, 1867. Their second son, Asa Bray Stow, born May 15, 1818, in what is now Cromwell, early turned his attention to business. Before attaining his majority, he went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he resided for a time and later made a second trip to the South, where he engaged in business. He became a painter and on the second return to his native State was employed in that capacity for a time at Meriden. Later he conducted a paint shop in Middletown and in time formed a partnership with William Bogelt, and carried on an extensive business as a decorator, many fresco paintings of Middlesex County being his handiwork. He also conducted a wood engraving business, and died in Middletown, February 23, 1898, and was buried in Indian Hill Cemetery. He was one of the three original corporators of that home of the dead in association with Daniel Chase and E. F. Sheldon. In his later years, Mr. Stow was engaged in developing considerable real estate holdings in Middletown and was interested in the summer resort at Crescent Beach, which he aided largely in building up. He was interested in military affairs, was a member of the Cadets and subsequently an original member of the Mansfield Guard of Middletown, a noted militia organization. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons; was a man of very large figure, standing six feet in height and weighed two hundred and forty pounds. He married, May, 1843, Maria Louise Crossley, who was born May 22, 1826, in Middletown, eldest daughter of David and Maria (Chamberlain) Crossley of that town. His widow continued to reside at the family home, No. 60 Ferry Street, erected in 1852, until May 1, 1901, when she went to reside with her youngest son in Middletown. Mr. Stow and wife were attendants of the Baptist Church in Middletown, of which Mrs. Stow was a member.

James Pomeroy Stow was born August 16, 1851, on Ferry Street in Middletown, where he grew up, receiving his education in the public schools and Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1875. As a boy he had charge of his father's books and subsequently became secretary and treasurer of the Middletown Electric Light Company, upon its organization, continuing in that capacity for several years, after which he became general manager and continued as such to July 1, 1896. He was also a director of the E. T. Burgess Cut Glass Company from its organization, and in time became its secretary and treasurer. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Common Council and in the following year was made clerk and treasurer of the city of Middletown, in which capacity he has served continuously with the exception of one year. He was also treasurer of the town of Middletown from 1881 to 1893, and from 1895 to 1920, when another was elected to that office. His long continuance in these various capacities of responsibility and importance, testify to his standing as a business man and his popularity with the voters of his native town. This is especially emphasized by the fact that he is a Democrat, while the normal

majority of both town and city is Republican. In 1921 and 1923 he was nominated by both parties, being elected without opposition. Mr. Stow is a life trustee of his father's estate and of the Middletown holdings of his deceased uncle, James P. Stow, formerly of Meriden. He continues as director of the Middletown Electric Light Company and is also interested in various social organizations. He is a member of Holy Trinity Church of Middletown, of which he was some years treasurer, is now secretary of Middletown Lodge No. 2341, New England Order of Protection, is a member of Central Lodge No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Souhegan Encampment No. 6, of the same order; of Middletown Lodge No. 771, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of Arawana Tribe No. 17, Improved Order of Red Men and of Matabesset Council No. 12, Order of United American Men. He is a member of Middletown Yacht Club and also of the Chamber of Commerce and is ever ready to favor any movement calculated to benefit the interests of the community in general.

Mr. Stow was married, October 17, 1883, to Mary Dyas Stevens, a native of Louisiana, reared in Middletown, daughter of Frederick Stevens. She died January 8, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Stow were the parents of two sons and two daughters: James P. Stow, Jr., born July 12, 1884, is superintendent of construction for a large contracting firm in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Frederick Stevens, born October 9, 1886, is assistant superintendent of the Baker Dunbar Allen Company of Pittsburgh; Dorothy Mary, born November 6, 1890, is the wife of James P. Hasselman, an instructor in the college at East Lansing, Michigan; Sarah Nannette, born April 14, 1897, was married, October 5, 1922, to Rev. Lloyd Young Graham, 3d., rector of Grace Church, New York City.

SMITH, Clifford Burr,

Engineer.

A native of Middletown, born June 13, 1879, second son of the late Herbert E. Smith, the subject of this sketch is a member of the well known English family which brought the art of jappanning to this country. James O. Smith, father of Herbert E., introduced this business to Middletown, and founded a business that is still in successful and growing operation.

Herbert Edgar Smith, fifth son of James O. and Mary A. (Smith) Smith, was born January 28, 1849, in the Westfield section of Middletown, where he attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to New York City. There he was a student in the public schools and the College of the City of New York, graduating from the latter institution in 1871. After a post-graduate course in civil engineering at Yale Scientific School, in 1872 he was employed in railroad construction at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and later in Ohio, on the Continental Railroad, now part of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Line known as the "Nickel Plate." In 1873 he returned to his native place and became a part of the working force of the J. O. Smith Manufacturing Company, with which he continued to be identified until his death, May 11, 1904. On the reorganization of the concern in 1878 he became secretary and treasurer, and was treasurer and manager many years, aiding no little in building up the business.

Mr. Smith married, April 21, 1874, Ella Julia Burr, who was born April 15, 1849.

in Berlin, Connecticut, daughter of Julius W. and Julia Ellen (Cornwall) Burr of that town. Her ancestors were among the leading citizens of Connecticut. The founder of the family was Benjamin Burr, one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut. The first evidence of his presence in America appears in the land division in Hartford in 1639, where he is spoken of as an original proprietor and settler, indicating that he was there in 1635. He was probably in Massachusetts before that time, as the settlers of Hartford came from the vicinity of Boston. His allotment in the division of 1639 was six acres, and in 1658 he was admitted freeman, showing that he was then a member of the church. It is apparent that he was a thrifty and well-to-do man, as he owned more than one house lot in Hartford, beside houses and lands at Greenfield and Windsor. His name has been given to one of the streets in Hartford, where he died March 31, 1681. His name appears on the monument to the original settlers in the First Church cemetery. His son, Samuel Burr, born in England, was a freeman in Hartford in May, 1658, and he died there September 29, 1682, leaving a good estate, whose inventory value was placed at £541, 10s. 11d. He married Mary Baysey, daughter of John and Elizabeth Baysey, among the early settlers of Hartford. Jonathan Burr, youngest child of Samuel, born 1679, settled after 1696 in Middletown, Connecticut, where he united with the First Church, and died January 1, 1735. He married Abigail Hubbard, born February 16, 1686, in Middletown, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Earle) Hubbard and granddaughter of George Hubbard, founder of a numerous family in America and a pioneer of Middletown. Nathaniel Burr, third son of Jonathan and Abigail, was born March 23, 1717, in Middletown, settling in the adjoining town of Haddam, where he was a farmer, built a house on the present site of the Methodist Church, and died September 12, 1802. He married (second), August 19, 1743, Sarah Porter, who was born October 28, 1724, died May 21, 1797. The name of his first wife is unknown. His fourth son, Jonathan Burr, born April 11, 1756, in Haddam, joined the Continental Army at the age of twenty-one years and became a corporal in the company commanded by Captain Martin Kirtland, in Colonel Erastus Wolcott's regiment. After his discharge from the army he engaged in farming, was captain of the local militia company and died February 10, 1804. He married Lydia Bailey, and their fifth son, Daniel Burr, was a farmer and contractor residing in Haddam, where he died in 1833. He married Betsey Wilcox, and their second son was Julius Wilcox Burr. The latter, born June 21, 1822, in Haddam, began learning the blacksmith trade at the age of sixteen years. He settled in Berlin, Connecticut, and was among the founders of the Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Company of East Berlin. He was also a director of the Berlin Bridge Company and was active in the management of the J. O. Smith Manufacturing Company of Middletown. He was a member of the Congregational Church, a consistent Republican in political principle, essentially a business man with no itch for office, a good neighbor and useful citizen. He married, October 1, 1845, Julia Ellen Cornwall, born November 21, 1823, in Middletown, daughter of Joseph and Lucinda (Miller) Cornwall. Ella Julia Burr, daughter of Julius W., became the wife of Herbert E. Smith, as previously related. They were the parents of three sons: 1. Herbert Eugene, died in infancy. 2. Clif-

ford B. 3. Edson Eugene, who died in March, 1913, aged thirty-one years.

Clifford Burr Smith, second and only surviving son of Herbert E. and Ella J. (Burr) Smith, born June 13, 1879, in Westfield, grew up there and received his education in the schools of the town, including the high school, from which he was graduated in 1896. He began his business career as a draughtsman apprentice in the office of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company of East Berlin. Here he applied himself diligently and made rapid progress, finding the work agreeable to his taste. At the age of twenty-three years, in 1902, he was employed in the construction of the Hudson River Tunnels in New York, often called the McAdoo tunnels, because they were the result of the genius and steadfast determination of William G. McAdoo. After several years in this employment, Mr. Smith returned to Connecticut and entered the employ of the Berlin Construction Company, which is engaged in the erection of bridges and other iron and steel structures. Here he has continued to the present time, sound evidence of his capability and faithfulness. He occupies a pleasant residence on Mt. Vernon Street, Middletown, and endeavors to fulfill the duties of a good citizen. Though not a blind partizan, he usually supports the efforts of the Republican party in securing capable and upright government. He is vice-president of the J. O. Smith Manufacturing Company, and is identified with various Masonic bodies up to the thirty-second degree, through Scottish Rite. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; Columbia Council; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Hartford. Through descent from Michael Smith, he is a member of the New York Society, Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Smith married, April 12, 1909, Bessie E. Burns, born January 13, 1882, in Westfield, daughter of Edgar H. and Laura Edith (Mildrum) Burns, the former a native of Westfield and the latter of East Berlin, Connecticut. Mr. Burns is an active and useful citizen of Westfield, identified with the J. O. Smith Manufacturing Company as foreman.

SPEAR, William Perkins,

Merchant.

A native of Middletown, Mr. Spear is continuing the mercantile business established by his father more than half a century since, in that town. Aaron Spear, grandfather of William Perkins, was born in 1827, near Frankfurt, Germany, and came to America before 1850, settling in Hartford, Connecticut. Having little capital, he started out in business in selling goods from a pack which he bore on his back. He persevered and, in time, saved sufficient capital to engage in business in the city, having a partner, under the style of Spear & Kohn. They conducted a general store on Asylum Street, and were started on a successful career when an unfortunate accident closed Mr. Spear's life. In 1860, while passing a building under construction, he was struck by a falling board studded with nails, some of which penetrated his brain, and led to his death within a short time. At first he seemed to recover, but his death occurred suddenly soon after, and was attributed to his injuries. Soon after coming to Hartford, he brought his parents from Germany to that city. He married, in 1854, Nannie Kohn, who was born

Isaac Spear

January 3, 1834, in the same locality as himself. On his death the widow was left with three sons to rear and care for, the eldest being seven years old and the youngest a babe. With limited means, she performed her task well, lived to see her sons well established in business, and able to bless her last years with every comfort. In 1890 she moved from Hartford to Middletown, where she died February 10, 1899.

Isaac Spear, second son of Aaron, was born December 25, 1858, in Hartford, and there attended school until twelve years of age, when he started out to earn his livelihood, with such aids as his natural ambition, energy and industry. His first employment was in the store of Bernhard Levy in Hartford, as utility boy, at the salary of two and one-half dollars per week. Here he continued eight years, in that period acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, becoming buyer for the store and enjoying a salary of eighteen dollars per week. That was long before the World War had established the present ruling wages and prices. He became very proficient as a sign-writer, and now determined to engage in business on his own account. His savings had gathered a little capital, but his employer gave such material aid as to prove the integrity of the young man, as well as to testify to his business ability. Mr. Levy introduced him to wholesale dealers in New York and guaranteed his bills, which was a wonderful aid to one about to launch in business. After looking about Mr. Spear decided to establish a store in Middletown, and the result justified his judgment, for he was immediately successful. His first location was on the east side of Main Street, in the building where his sons are now conducting business. In 1880 his brother, Jacob Spear, joined him, and since that date the business has been conducted under the name of Spear Brothers. In 1886 the store was moved to Nos. 400 to 402 Main Street, and there continued until after the death of both proprietors. Two enlargements of the building were made in their time and the scope of the business was extended. In 1890 Jacob Spear retired and the younger brother, Simon Spear, took his place. He died May 29, 1921. Isaac Spear was a member of the Middletown Board of Trade from its organization. He died June 19, 1921. Mr. Spear married, April 15, 1891, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, Caroline Elizabeth Pitman, a native of that city, born March 1, 1864, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Perkins) Pitman. George W. Pitman, born in Fall River, was a carpenter and builder, and married (recorded in Newport, Rhode Island), April 1, 1850, Elizabeth Perkins, of New Bedford, whose paternal grandfather, Henry Perkins, was a member of the famous "Boston Tea Party," which demonstrated the determination of the colonists to resist the tax on tea, one of the movements which precipitated the American Revolution. Later, Henry Perkins was a soldier of the Revolution.

The Pitman family had several representatives early in New England. At the comparatively recent date when Englishmen took surnames the founder of this family, probably, dwelt near a pit or was employed in one. In the Hundred Rolls of 1273 Johannes Piteman is mentioned. A family of the name was seated at Dunchideock-house, County Devon, for several generations, and appears in the parish registers from 1552, Geoffrey Pitman was sheriff of Suffolk County in 1625, and the name appears in Yorkshire pedigrees. The arms of the Suffolk family are: Gules two poleaxes in saltire or,

headed argent, between four mullets of the last. Crest, a Moor's arm proper escarroned gules and or, advancing a poleaxe, handle or, headed argent. Thomas Pitman, born 1614, and Mark Pitman, born 1622, were early at Marblehead, Massachusetts. William Pitman, born 1632, settled at Oyster River, New Hampshire. Nathaniel Pitman was at Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1639. John Pitman settled at Charlestown in 1658.

As far as known, the first of this family was Henry Pitman, one of the first settlers of Nassau, Bahama Islands (about 1666), where he built a dwelling and made considerable improvements, and died at the end of fifteen years. His son John Pitman, born 1663, lived for some time on the plantation established by his father, established a shipyard and built several vessels, continuing on New Providence Island until his house was burned by the French and Spaniards in July, 1703. For seven years he lived on the other islands and, in 1710, moved to Newport, Rhode Island, where he died November 21, 1711, aged forty-five years. His wife, Mary Saunders, survived him ten days, dying December 1, 1711. Their graves are marked by a double stone in the old cemetery at Newport. They had seven sons. The third, Benjamin Pitman, was born 1697, on New Providence, was a freeman at Newport in 1741, and died September 12, 1762. His wife, Mary, died November 19, 1746, aged forty-nine years. They had five sons. The second of these, John Pitman, lived in Newport, where he died December 27, 1768. He married, May 6, 1750, Abigail, daughter of Andrew and Abigail (Plaisted) Nichols. She was admitted to Dr. Stiles' Church, November 10, 1771, and her four surviving children were baptized at the same time, namely: John, Mary, Thomas Gilbert and Benjamin. The eldest of these, John, born June 27, 1757, died May 25, 1809, was the father of Charles Pitman, first postmaster at Fall River. John Pitman married Nancy Bennett, born 1756, died September 16, 1828.

Charles Pitman, born March 3, 1790, in Newport, went to Fall River early in the history of that place as a city and was its first postmaster, opening the first mail February 12, 1811. Subsequently he was a farmer and successful merchant. He was the father of George W. Pitman, whose daughter became the wife of Isaac Spear, as previously related. Mrs. Spear died June 26, 1909, and was buried at New Bedford. She was a member of the South Congregational Church. She was the mother of three sons, George Pitman, William Perkins and Robert Lyndon. The eldest died unmarried in 1917. The others receive further mention below.

William Perkins Spear was born June 5, 1896, in Middletown, and graduated from the city high school in 1914, after which he was a student at Lehigh University. In 1917 he entered the store of which he is now senior proprietor, and has since given his attention to business, meantime giving considerable time to public affairs. His public spirit is remarkable, and he is often called to public service in many ways. For thirteen months he was in the air service of the United States during the recent World War. Since then his share in the social, benevolent and fraternal activities of Middletown has been an important one. He is a member of the South Church; of Central Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient

Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Hartford. He is a member of the college fraternity, Sigma Phi, of the Chamber of Commerce, Young Men's Christian Association, member of executive committee Community Service, chairman of the merchants' committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and president of the Middlesex County Republican Club. He is also a member of the common council of the city, and has flattering political prospects. Of genial nature, engaging manners and frank and upright character, he easily gains and holds enduring friendships.

Mr. Spear married, August 4, 1917, Viola Starr, who was born June 8, 1896, in Butler, Pennsylvania, daughter of William Matthewson and Isabella (Orr) Starr. Mr. and Mrs. Spear are the parents of two daughters, Caroline Elizabeth and Patricia.

SPEAR, Robert Lyndon,

Merchant.

The youngest son of Isaac Spear, born May 25, 1898, in Middletown, Mr. Spear has been identified with the business founded by his father from an early age. After graduating from the city high school in 1917, he permanently entered the store where he has continued to the present time. He has charge of the books of the firm and is buyer for the millinery department. Wide awake and energetic, he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the details of the business, is courteous and efficient, thus promoting the continued prosperity of the store so long ago established by Isaac Spear. In 1923 the brothers purchased the building in which their father began business and now occupy a double store, with numerous departments, a thoroughly modern establishment, catering to the most critical custom of the city and maintaining the original policy which has carried the concern along through more than half a century of success. Mr. Spear is identified with social and fraternal organizations, thus taking part in those movements calculated to advance the interests of the community and the best uplifting agencies. He is a member of the South Congregational Church, of the Middletown City Club, and Chamber of Commerce. A consistent Republican in principle, he has never sought any part in political movements, beyond the natural duty of a good citizen, in caucusing and voting. His influence is always with what he deems the right. Mr. Spear is affiliated with the great Masonic fraternity, which seeks to inculcate sound principles and aid in promoting the progress of the world, and is a member of its leading bodies, including St. John's Lodge, Washington Chapter, Cyrene Commandery of Middletown, and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Hartford. He married, July 22, 1921, Clara Hedin, who was born in Portland, Connecticut, daughter of the late Edwin P. and Emilie (Martin) Hedin, natives of Sweden and Norway, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Spear have a son, Robert Lyndon Spear, Jr.

REYNOLDS, Wilson S.,

Automobile Dealer.

The successful career of Mr. Reynolds cannot be described as a lucky accident, because it is the result of his own initiative, industry and intelligent action. From worthy leading men and women among his forebears, he has inherited those qualities which make for personal progress and esteem among one's fellows. The family was founded in America by

John Reynolds, born about 1625-30 in England. The name in early New England records appears as Renalds, Ranals, Runnels, and in other forms. John Reynolds appears first of record in Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he was granted five acres in the first division of land, December 14, 1663. This was the seventy-seventh lot from the Braintree line, and he received an additional fifteen acres in the second division of the same date. He sold out his holdings in the autumn of 1664 and in the spring of 1665 located in Westerly, Rhode Island. Here he suffered hardship and oppression because of the dispute with Connecticut about the boundary. He soon removed to Stonington and purchased one hundred acres on the east side of the Mintucket River, January 28, 1677. He received a grant of fifty acres May 25, 1679, and one hundred acres adjoining March 8, 1680. Again, November 14, 1690, he received twelve acres. He died late in that year. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Holbrook of Weymouth. Their youngest child, John Reynolds, born about 1662, received the homestead in consideration of care of his parents in their old age. In 1701 he exchanged this property for a large tract of wild land near Lake Amos, in Preston, and subsequently acquired other tracts. His property was divided among his children before his death, which occurred April 13, 1734. His wife, Abigail, was received in the Stonington Church, April 2, 1689, and was living in 1733. He was received in full communion at Stonington, May 29, 1705. Their third son, Jonathan Reynolds, was baptized June 21, 1700, in Stonington and lived in Preston, where he cared for his aged parents, inherited the homestead and died January 7, 1743. He married (second), April 6, 1727, Hannah Tracy, born April 27, 1709, daughter of Christian and Lydia (Parrish) Tracy. Ebenezer Reynolds, fifth son of Jonathan, born February 24, 1738, bought land in Stonington, was an innkeeper and farmer near the line between north Stonington and Griswold, and died December 16, 1820. He married, October 27, 1759, Sarah Eggleston, a descendant of Joseph Eggleston who settled in North Stonington about 1670. He died August 26, 1826. Their third son, Jonathan Reynolds, born November 6, 1778, was an innkeeper and farmer in Stonington, died August 16, 1839, in Franklin and was buried in Stonington. He married, in 1795, Susanna Billings, born January 19, 1775, died February 10, 1829, daughter of Peleg and Mary (Stanton) Billings, granddaughter of Robert and Mary Billings, great-granddaughter of John and Mary, great-great-granddaughter of John and Hannah (Thompson) Billings. The last named John was son of John and Hannah (Lord) Billings. Hannah Lord was daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Lord, of Hartford, in 1636.

Henry Billings Reynolds, eldest child of Jonathan and Susanna (Billings) Reynolds, was born October 19, 1796, in Preston, was a teacher in early life and also went to sea as supercargo. In 1830 he settled on a large farm on Brown Hill in Lyme, where he continued nine years, after which he purchased another farm which he tilled until 1854. He died December 17, 1876, in Lyme. He was a member of the North Lyme Baptist Church and an exemplary and useful citizen. He married, March 27, 1825, Mandana Merriss, born February 4, 1808, daughter of John and Eliza Merriss. She died April 25, 1871. They were the parents of Ephraim Otis Reynolds, who was born July 29, 1837, in Lyme and was edu-

cated in the local public schools and Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. At the age of eighteen years he engaged with an uncle at North Stonington, to learn the art of carriage building. In 1857 he located at the village of Hamburg, in the town of Lyme, where he continued in the business of building carriages and wagons for a period of thirty-five years. This he sold out in 1893 and thereafter conducted a general store in Lyme until his retirement in 1908. From this time he resided in the town of Essex, where he died May 26, 1916. He married Aurelia Hayden, a native of Hamburg.

Wilson S. Reynolds, third son of Ephraim O. and Aurelia (Hayden) Reynolds, was born June 10, 1864, in Lyme, and has long been an influential citizen of Middlesex County, especially active in political councils, a leader in the Republican party. His education was begun in the public schools near his birthplace and he was later a student at the Connecticut Literary Institute, like his father before him. As a youth he was accustomed to assist in the shops of his father and he almost unconsciously acquired a thorough knowledge of the details of the work and business. Before attaining his majority he spent four years in operating a sawmill in Lyme. In 1886 he moved to Middletown and was there employed as a journeyman carriage builder by J. B. Evans. Eight years later he returned to Lyme and was engaged in agriculture for a period of three years. In 1897 he again located in Middletown, where he has since been active in business, with the success naturally accruing to one of his industry and enterprise. He operated a shop where wagons and carriages were built and repaired, and which was several times enlarged. In 1905, when the automobile had come into general use, he turned his attention to handling this modern vehicle, this necessitating further enlargement of his space and equipment for handling and repairing. A department for horse-drawn vehicles is still maintained, and the agency for some of the best makes of motor vehicles is operated, as well as a large repairing plant. The continual growth of the business testifies to his good management and fair business methods. While actively pursuing his own business, Mr. Reynolds has not failed to keep abreast of the times, and to perform his share in maintaining the best interests of the community. He is a charter member of Middletown Lodge, No. 771, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is also a member of Central Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Apollo Lodge, No. 35, Knights of Pythias. He has been for several years a member of the Middletown Volunteer Fire Department, and has performed something of his public duty as a member of the city council of Middletown, in which he served two years. He is a member of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, active and influential in its councils, and was alternate delegate to the National Convention at Chicago in 1920, which placed in nomination the late Warren G. Harding for the office of president.

Mr. Reynolds was married, September 27, 1888, to May Belle Warner, who was born July 14, 1867, third daughter of Zebulon Brockway and Harriet Miranda (LaPlace) Warner of Lyme. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are the parents of two daughters, Hester Wilson and Helen Wallace. The elder daughter is a capable assistant in the office of her father.

HUBBARD, Robert Paddock,

Agriculturist.

The ancestry of Mr. Hubbard is a long and noteworthy one, beginning in Con-

necticut annals with George Hubbard who settled in Hartford as early as 1639, and since including many pioneer families and leading citizens down through the generations. In the paternal line, he belongs to a family noted for stalwart men, both physically and mentally, men of sound judgment, industrious and successful, contributors to the general welfare of the community, and respected by their contemporaries. His maternal ancestors may well be included in the same class. As shown elsewhere, intermarriages since the first settlement of Middletown have brought to Mr. Hubbard the inheritance of many valuable qualities and made him a leader among his fellows. Among the pioneer names still or recently well known in Middletown, in this list, are those of Miller, Roberts, Stocking, Sears, Hedges, Tryon, Crowell, Hubbard (several lines), Wetmore, Hall, Savage, Cornwall, Bacon and Paddock. His mother, Julia Ann Paddock, was descended from Robert Paddock, who was in Plymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1643, and probably earlier (see Bacon, L. P., for extended history of the generations). Robert Paddock was the father of Zachariah Paddock, born March 20, 1636, died in Yarmouth, 1727. His son, Robert Paddock, born January 17, 1670, lived in Yarmouth, married Martha Hall, and they were parents of Seth Paddock, born 1705 in Yarmouth, married Mercy Nickerson and lived in that town. Zachariah Paddock, son of Seth and Mercy, born 1728, was the first of the family in Middletown, where he bought a lot in 1751. His sixth son, George Paddock, born in Middletown, was one of the founders of the South Church, owner of much city property, and a pioneer settler in Herkimer County, New York, and other sections of the Empire State. He married Mary Wetmore, second daughter of Captain John and Mercy (Bacon) Wetmore, born May 12, 1771, and they had fourteen children. The fourth son and eighth child was Robert Paddock, a prominent citizen of Middletown, who married, May 5, 1785, Martha Loveland, born July 4, 1767, baptized July 12, 1767, daughter of John and Susan. Their youngest and sixth daughter, Julia Ann, born April 12, 1812, on South Main Street, Middletown, became the wife of Hon. Alfred Hubbard.

Robert P. Hubbard, fourth son of Alfred and Julia A. (Paddock) Hubbard, was born March 6, 1847, in the brick house on West Long Hill, now occupied as a residence by his brother, Frank C. Hubbard. The district school of the neighborhood supplied his early education, and he attended the private school of Daniel H. Chase in Middletown during one winter, while farm labor was partially suspended. Later he was a student at the famous Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1866. He now determined to engage in some independent occupation and his father, noting this, presented him with ten acres of land. On this small tract he set to work, and his industry and determination brought him further encouragement from relatives. He was soon able to purchase more land from his father, and by purchase and ultimate inheritance he became the possessor of one hundred acres of very desirable land on West Long Hill, where he continues to reside and is one of the most active men of his age to be found anywhere.

In his long and busy career he has cultivated a variety of crops, and otherwise demonstrated his shrewdness and alertness. In his early experience he gave considerable attention to sheep raising, and had a flock of one hundred and fifty

animals. He also made a business of buying and fattening calves for market. For many years he cultivated tobacco and has produced much sweet corn for seed. One who visits his fine farm is apt to find him busily engaged in the regular labors of agriculture, and will also find him an intelligent observor of events, well informed on leading questions of the day. In 1871 he constructed barns which were burned in 1893, causing a loss of three thousand dollars. These have been rebuilt and, in 1890, he erected a handsome modern house which is supplied with all conveniences. From a spring on the hillside near his home, water is supplied to house and barn, as well as tenant houses, supplying three families. His orchards include desirable small fruits, as well as peaches and apples. Mr. Hubbard is a charter member of Mattabessett Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of which his late wife was a member, and affiliates, as she did, with the South Congregational Church of Middletown. In politics he usually supports Democratic principles, but is independent of party dictation and supported both Roosevelt and Harding for the presidency. Not a seeker for political preferment, he has consented to serve his town as a matter of civic duty, and has acted as selectman and assessor, also on a committee of four in appraising public property.

Mr. Hubbard married, November 4, 1875, Margaret Stewart Kelsey, who was born December 7, 1852, in Middletown, daughter of Lewis L. and Caroline A. (Camfield) Kelsey. Mrs. Hubbard passed away May 20, 1920. She was the mother of four children, namely: Lewis Kelsey, died of typhoid fever while pursuing a course at Cornell University; Alfred, an unfortunate invalid; Julia Augusta and Caroline Kelsey, the filial companions of an honored father.

PATTEN, D. Walter,

Scientific Agriculturist.

The strength of Connecticut rests on its devoted and dependable citizens of today, who are in many cases born of fine old New England families long ago established in the same traditions of public service. This is true of D. Walter Patten, His grandfather, David Patten, was born October 20, 1775, at Mottville, Connecticut, and died in Salem, Connecticut, July 19, 1857. He married, January 6, 1805, Francis Dodge, born March 4, 1784, died April 17, 1861, and they were the parents of six children: 1. David G. Patten, born December 10, 1805. 2. Francis C. Patten, born August 24, 1808. 3. Sally, born December 9, 1810. 4. John, born January 26, 1815. 5. Lucy Jane, born January 5, 1818. 6. Daniel A., born May 25, 1823. The youngest of these, Daniel A. Patten, was a member of the Congregational Church, a Republican in politics, selectman for a term in North Haven. He married Mary Belcher Hyde, of Lyme, born October 30, 1835, died December 17, 1904, daughter of William Hyde, Congregational minister at Westbrook, and his wife, Martha Sockett Hyde. Daniel A. Patten died July 26, 1887. They were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this biographical record is one: Henry W. Patten, born in Greenwich, Connecticut, June 14, 1860; David Walter, born February 7, 1862, of further mention; Fanny Patten, born January 28, 1865, died young; Lillian W. and Marion T., born October 17, 1870, and still surviving.

David Walter Patten was born in North Haven, Connecticut. He acquired his education in North Haven, at the private school of Miss Eunice Linsley, and at Bacon Academy in Colchester. For a time he taught at General Russell's school.

He then completed his education at Sheffield Scientific school, of Yale University, graduating with the class of 1887. Most of his business life was connected with farming and fruit growing. He was a member of the General Association, 1899; member of the State Board of Agriculture; of the State Pomological Society; of the State Dairy Association. Later he was first selectman, and town agent for twenty-five years. For one term also he was representative and clerk of the committee of incorporations. Mr. Patten was a Mason, a member of the Republican Club, a charter member of the North Haven Grange. Like most of his family, he is of the Congregationalist faith, being a member of the First Congregational Church, of North Haven.

D. Walter Patten married, October 16, 1889, in North Haven, Erminie I. Emley, born in East Haddam, Connecticut, February 1, 1867, who survives her husband. She is the daughter of George I. and Martha (Chapman) Emley. Her father, born July 14, 1841, died February 28, 1921, and fought for four years during the Civil War with the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers. Her mother died May 20, 1908, at the age of fifty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Patton were the parents of children: 1. Edna I., born October 23, 1890, educated in the North Haven public and high schools, with normal training at New Britain Normal School, who taught at the Patton School in Middletown for three years; now married to Ivan H. Bradley. 2. Mabel S., born October 30, 1893, now Mrs. Dan Edward Parmlee. 3. Martha A. Patten, born December 13, 1899, educated in the North Haven public and high schools, employed by the Security Insurance Company of New Haven, married, June 7, 1924, to Mr. Erik A. Hillborn of Wallingford, Connecticut, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Wallingford.

Mr. Patten died November 19, 1921. A man well-informed in his chosen field of scientific agriculture and its allied subjects, he devoted all his ability and training to the public, and much of the prosperity of the Connecticut farmer today is due to his efforts. A kindly, generous, man, he was loved by all with whom he came in contact, and he left a host of devoted friends and fellow citizens.

STODDARD, Orrin Edwin,

Grain Merchant.

A descendant of Revolutionary ancestry and a veteran of the Civil War, Orrin E. Stoddard embodied the best elements of American citizenship. The family of Stoddard has been traced to the time of William the Conqueror, and was anciently written "de la Standard." When the Normans invaded England, under William, his cousin, William Stoddard, accompanied him. The coat-of-arms of the family are:

Arms—Sable, three estoiles and bordure gules.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a demi-horse salient ermine.
Motto—Festina lente.

As early as 1490 the family had an estate of about four hundred acres near Elthan in Kent about seven miles from London Bridge, and continued to hold it until the death of Nicholas Stoddard, a bachelor, in 1765. The first of the name in America was Anthony Stoddard, who came from England to Boston about 1639, was admitted freeman the following year and was representative twenty-three years, twenty years successively, from 1665 to 1684.

John Stoddard, born 1612, came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638, was at New London, Connecticut, as early as 1650, and died 1676, leaving a widow (who later

Orrin E. Stoddard

married John Thompson) and sons, Robert, Ralph, and Thomas. The son Robert born 1652, was living in that part of New London now Groton, in 1712. He married Mary Mortimer, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Mortimer of New London, where Thomas Mortimer was constable in 1680, and died March 11, 1710. Robert Stoddard (2) son of Robert Stoddard (1) born 1700, baptized August 8, 1703, and lived in Groton. He married, December 21, 1727, Bathsheba Rogers, born March 1, 1708, in New London, died there, February 17, 1753, daughter of John and Bathsheba (Smith) Rogers, granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Griswold) Rogers, great-granddaughter of James Rogers, patriarch of a most numerous pioneer family.

Mark Stoddard, fifth son of Robert and Bathsheba (Rogers) Stoddard, was born October 10, 1743, in Groton, where he made his home. He was among the defenders of his country in the Revolution, serving as sergeant in the 10th Company (Captain Abel Spicer), 6th Regiment (Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons) from May 8 to December 18, 1775, and participating in the battle of Bunker Hill. He married, December 9, 1767, Lucy Allyn, born January 30, 1748, fourth daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Avery) Allyn, died July 29, 1831; granddaughter of Robert and Deborah (Avery) Allyn, and of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ransford) Avery. Stephen Stoddard, son of Mark and Lucy (Allyn) Stoddard, was born March 18, 1788, in Groton, in which town he was a farmer, member of the Congregational Church and served in various town offices. He married, in 1810, Sarah Morgan, born July 21, 1788, a daughter of Stephen and Parthenia (Parke) Morgan. Both Stephen Stoddard and his wife lived to a great age. They were the parents of Stephen Morgan Stoddard, born April 21, 1811, in Groton. In early life he was a whaler, later settled down to farming in Ledyard, which was set off from Groton in 1836. There he died in 1880. He married, in 1838, Henrietta Allyn, born 1811-12, daughter of Roger and Henrietta (Morgan) Allyn, died at the age of seventy-five years.

Orrin Edwin Stoddard, second son of Stephen M. and Henrietta (Allyn) Stoddard, was born July 9, 1843, in Ledyard, and died in Middletown, June 27, 1920. He grew up on the paternal farm and attended the local public school until eighteen years of age, when he laid aside home duties to go to the defense of his country's integrity. In October, 1861, he enlisted and became a member of Company K, 12th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and spent two years in Louisiana, on the Mississippi and Red Rivers. He was among the brave and persistent ones who captured Port Hudson after one of the most sanguine battles of the war. Subsequently he was with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, where he was made a prisoner by the Confederate forces. After a short incarceration in the notorious Libby Prison and at Salisbury, North Carolina, he was paroled. This prevented further activity on his part, but he was promoted lieutenant for bravery exhibited on the field of battle. He was discharged from military service May 3, 1865, and returned to his native town. Soon after he went to California and engaged in wheat raising in Contra Costa County, twenty miles from the present city of Oakland, where he continued four years. Returning to Connecticut, he was employed two years in a factory in Hartford. In 1871 Mr. Stoddard became a resident of Middletown, where he continued many years very actively

engaged in business as a partner of George T. Meech, under the name of Meech & Stoddard. This business was, in time, incorporated and is still among the most successful enterprises of the city. The industry and sound business principles of the partners caused the business to grow, and Mr. Stoddard continued an active factor in its progress until his retirement on account of impaired health in 1903. For many years his home was on Pleasant Street, Middletown, where he enjoyed a well-earned retirement. He held the esteem and respect of a wide circle of friends and contemporaries. Mr. Stoddard held membership in the local encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which he had represented in the State Encampment. In its day of usefulness, he was a member of the Middletown Board of Trade, was a faithful attendant of the South Church, and all his life a steadfast Republican in political association. At one time he was the candidate of his party for the office of alderman, and was defeated by only one vote; not a seeker of political honors, this caused him no chagrin.

Orrin E. Stoddard was married, May 21, 1872, to Martha Billings, who was born September 9, 1853, in Ledyard, and died October 30, 1923, in Middletown, a daughter of James Allyn and Margaret (Allyn) Billings of that town. She was a member of the South Congregational Church and of Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. James A. Billings was born February, 1821, in Groton, and died December, 1896, in Ledyard, where he was a teacher in early life and a farmer. He married, in 1852, Margaret J. Allyn, who was born November 17, 1834, daughter of Abel and Polly (Hakes) Allyn. Four daughters complete the family of Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard, namely: 1. Mary B., wife of William Gordon Murphy, residing in Garden City, New York. 2. Grace Margaret, wife of C. Hadlai Hull of New London. 3. Anna Belle, wife of Walter E. Jones of Middletown. 4. Henrietta Allyn, graduated from Smith College, and is the wife of Robert Martin, residing on Staten Island, New York.

THOMPSON, Finton,

Artisan.

Not a little of the stamina, intelligence and persistence of America are contributed by citizens of foreign birth, stable and patriotic, who appreciate the opportunity and liberty which our country affords. In County Queens, Ireland, lived for many generations the family of Thompson, on the same farm to the present time. This farm is at Ballyfen, where lived and died Finton Thompson and his wife, Jane (Little) Thompson.

Thomas Thompson, son of Finton and Jane (Little) Thompson, was a blacksmith at Stradbally, born 1835 at Ballyfen, died December 31, 1913, in Middletown, aged seventy-eight years. Late in life he followed his son to America, where his last days were passed in quiet comfort. In Ireland he married Elizabeth Tynan, daughter of William Tynan, a blacksmith, who lived and died at Stradbally. His wife, Elizabeth Gaffney, followed her children to America, accompanied by her mother, who was a Lawler. The latter is buried in Middletown.

Finton Thompson, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Tynan) Thompson, was born April 19, 1869, in Stradbally, and lost his mother when very small. Under the instructions of his father and grandfather he became master of the blacksmith's trade and, when a lad of seventeen years, he came to America and made his home

in Middletown, Connecticut. In 1887 he entered the employ of John Coleman, a blacksmith of Meriden, now deceased, and after two and one-half years engaged with the Berlin Iron Bridge Company at East Berlin, Connecticut. There he continued until 1892, when he became associated with G. F. Peckham, who operated a shop on Court Street, Middletown, since which time he has continued in business there. In time he became a partner with his former employer and, when the latter retired, Mr. Thompson became sole proprietor, including the ownership of the property occupied. This he sold in 1921, and moved to Center Street, where he may now be found in business hours. Through his skill and industry, Mr. Thompson has made his own way and is now reckoned among the enterprising and public-spirited men of the growing city of Middletown. In 1911 he purchased his handsome home at 186 Washington Street, and he is also the owner of the large house at the corner of Broad and Washington streets. His worth has been recognized by his contemporaries, and he has recently been called upon to serve on a very important committee to revise the entire assessment system of the city. He is a member of the board of water commissioners of the city, and is ever ready to contribute his share in promoting the progress and welfare of his home community. He has served as a member of the common council, and has long been a member of the O. V. Coffin Hook and Ladder Company, a very efficient volunteer fire company. He is a faithful member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church; of Forest City Council, No. 3, Knights of Columbus, of which he has been a trustee; of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians and is now president of the county organization; he is also a member of the National Association of Horseshoers, and at one time was the secretary of the State organization of that body. In political registration he is listed among the Democrats, but his patriotism extends far beyond the boundary of partizan lines.

Mr. Thompson was married, in November, 1898, to Abigail Dennan, who was born November 24, 1870, in Moodus, Connecticut, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Pumfrey) Dennan, natives of County Cork, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of a worthy son, Thomas Finton, who, at the age of nineteen years, became manager of the Middletown branch of the Elmer Automobile Company of Hartford and continues in that position.

BRAINERD, Erastus LeRoy,

Civil Engineer.

A scion of one of the most prolific families in Connecticut, Mr. Brainerd was born May 5, 1881, in Portland, son of LeRoy Brainerd. The founder of the family in America was Daniel Brainerd, a pioneer settler of Haddam. James Brainerd, second son of Daniel, born June 2, 1669, in Haddam, was a farmer there, a deacon of the church, ensign and captain of militia, representative in 1711, and from 1726 to 1737, and died February 10, 1743. He married, April 1, 1696, Deborah Dudley, of Saybrook, born November 11, 1670, died July 22, 1709, daughter of William and Mary (Poe) Dudley. Abiah Brainerd, third son of James and Deborah, born November 26, 1705, in Haddam, was a farmer at Haddam Neck, and died in September, 1782. He married, December 28, 1727, Esther Smith, of Haddam, born November 20, 1706, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Wells)

Smith. Simon Brainerd, second son of Abiah and Esther, was a farmer in Chatham (now Portland), built saw and grist mills, and died after September 11, 1806. He married Hepsibah, daughter of Nathaniel Spencer of Haddam, and their fourth son was Silas Brainerd. He was born April 12, 1767, in Chatham and was a carpenter, living successively in East Haddam, Catskill and other points in Greene County, New York, dying July 20, 1847, in Middle Haddam. He opened stone quarries in Saugerties, New York. His wife was Lucinda Brainerd, born in 1765, died April 9, 1816, daughter of Josiah and Lois (Hurlburt) Brainerd, of Haddam Neck.

Erastus Brainerd, eldest son of Silas and Lucinda, born October 16, 1791, baptized February 5, 1792, in Portland (then part of Chatham), was one of the most active and useful citizens of his native place, and died June 15, 1861. The first to develop the famous brownstone quarries of Portland on an extensive scale, he continued to be interested in their operation until his death. He was a director of the Middletown Bank from 1847 to 1861, vice-president of the agricultural society in 1858-59, representative in 1843-1844, and one of the corporators of the Union Mills. He married, December 25, 1815, Mary Wells Stancliff, born December 1, 1793, died May 11, 1880, daughter of James and Meribah (Wells) Stancliff.

Benjamin Franklin Brainerd, third son of Erastus, was born November 29, 1823, at the family homestead in Portland, and was interested in the quarries all his life. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the quarry corporation, now known as Brainerd, Shailer & Hall. A lifelong member of Trinity parish, he was interested in all its good works. Not a seeker for public office, he devoted himself to business and was a director of the Portland National Bank and Freestone Savings Bank, whose judgment was respected by his associates. He married, March 28, 1851, Amelia Ann Davis, born July 8, 1822, in Portland, daughter of Asa and Mary (Diggins) Davis, and they were the parents of six children.

LeRoy Brainerd, son of Erastus, born March 12, 1840, in Portland, was a student in Woodford's School at Meriden, Connecticut, and the Skinner School in New Haven. Before attaining his majority, he left school and began work in the Portland quarries, later was interested a few years in business in New Haven. He became treasurer and general manager of the Middletown & Portland Ferry Company. This was replaced by the present highway bridge, shortly before his death, which occurred April 4, 1903. He was also president of the quarry company, above mentioned. He was a vestryman in Trinity Church of Portland, one of the founders of the Portland Social Club and a member of the Warren Lodge, No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons of Portland. Politically, he was a Republican, but did not desire any part in the conduct of public affairs. He married, April 28, 1869, Amelia D. Freeman, born November 23, 1845, in Cherry Valley, New York, died February 28, 1918, in New Jersey, buried in Portland, daughter of Rodney B. and Mary (Davis) Freeman, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Portland. Their children were: Elsie; Fannie, died in 1900; Clara, died in 1922; and Erastus LeRoy.

Erastus LeRoy Brainerd, only son of LeRoy and Amelia, was reared in Portland, where he was a student in Miss White's Private School. He was four years a student in the public schools and attended the Middletown High School

one year. In 1902 he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with the degree of S. B. in civil engineering. Following this he was employed in the construction of different railroads until 1918, when he returned to Portland and has since been connected with the Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown. He is a member of the Portland Social Club, of Warren Masonic Lodge; of Trinity Church of Portland; and a director of the Portland Board of Trade and Portland Building and Loan Association. In public affairs, he acts with the Republican party. Mr. Brainerd married, October 3, 1910, Mildred Lighthipe, born January 17, 1884, daughter of Herbert and Rosalie B. (VanWagenen) Lighthipe, natives of Orange, New Jersey, where Mr. Brainerd resided for more than thirteen years.

Mrs. Simon Brainerd was descended from a pioneer New England family traced to Michael Spencer, who was a landholder in Stotfold, England. Long before that time, members of the family had been raised to the peerage, including the Earl of Sutherland. Michael Spencer's second wife, Elizabeth, was the mother of Gerrard Spencer, who was baptized May 20, 1576, and had four sons, William, Thomas, Michael and Gerrard, all of whom came to America in 1633-34. They received legacies from Richard Spencer of London, who was evidently their uncle. Thomas Spencer was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1633, and took the freeman's oath May 14, 1634. In 1639 he was living in Hartford, Connecticut, where he owned land at that time, and held various important local offices from 1649 to 1672. His ownership of land in "Soldiers' Field" indicated that he had served in the Pequot War in 1637. In 1671 he was granted sixty acres of land by the General Court "for his good service in the country." He died September 11, 1687. The name of his first wife is unknown. Their eldest child, Obadiah Spencer, was admitted a freeman of Connecticut, May 20, 1658, indicating that he was born about 1637. In 1669 he lived on the north side of Little River, and he was fence viewer in 1687, 1693-94. He died between May 2 and 26, 1712. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Nicholas Desbrough. Their third son, Samuel Spencer, born in Hartford, inherited one-half the homestead "in the Neck," and was hayward for the North Meadow in 1709 and 1711-12. In 1728 he sold his land and moved to Middletown. In the previous year he had purchased land on the river, near Middle Haddam. In 1731 he was grand juror and was admitted to the Congregational Church of the east society (now Portland) in November, 1733, and next month was elected one of the society committee, at that time called Corporal Spencer. He was one of the fourteen organizers of the Haddam Neck Church, September 24, 1740, his name appearing third on the list. He died between April 3, 1750, and July 5, 1756. His wife, Deborah, was a daughter of John Beckley, of Wethersfield. Their second son, Nathaniel Spencer, was born December 5, 1704.

His daughter, Hepsibah, born about 1740, became the wife of Simon Brainerd, as previously noted.

WATSON, James J.,

Business Man.

The surname of Watson has been derived from Watt's Son and literally signifies "mighty army." James J. Watson was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1877, son of William and Hannah (Murphy) Watson.

His father was born in the town of Milford, County Cork, Ireland, and died August 18, 1911. He came to America when he was seventeen years old and located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At one time he drove a mule on the tow-path of the Erie Canal. In 1871 he came to New Britain, Connecticut, and entered the employ of P. & F. Corbin. When they sold their casket business to a Cincinnati firm, he went there to help organize that branch of the work with the new owner. After four or five years Mr. Watson returned to the East and in 1879 began work for Jonathan Hart, in Kensington, and was employed in their finishing department for many years. He later returned to the employ of the Corbin

firm. Mr. Watson married Hannah, daughter of James Murphy; she was born in Fermoy, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Watson were the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom grew up. They were: Mary; James J., of further mention; Ellen, wife of John Keevers of New Britain; Elizabeth, married Michael Carmody, of New Britain; Grace; Howard; Frederick; Madeline. The family attends St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Watson was William Watson. He was what is known in the old country as a gentleman farmer, owner of his own estate. The family is an old one in their county, and members of it are now among the leading bankers there.

James J. Watson received a practical education in the public school and then entered the employ of J. M. Curtin, grocer. After six years there he went with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, remaining for three years, and for five years was with Moss Brothers of Hartford. From this time until 1911, Mr. Watson was associated with the Home Banking & Realty Company and in that year opened his own office. In addition to the real estate business Mr. Watson handles all kinds of insurance. He has been very successful in his undertaking and is prominent in both the business and public life of New Britain; he served as alderman for three years; as councilman for two years and as a member of the Board of Assessors for seven years. Mr. Watson is also a member of the Democratic Town Central Committee. During the War he was a member of the Draft Board and was secretary of local Board No. 1 throughout the war. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, of which he is Past Grand Knight.

Mr. Watson married Catherine, daughter of George Scheidler, of New Britain, and they are the parents of a son, William J., born January 24, 1907. With his family Mr. Watson attends St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

BOUTEILLER, William Henry,

Insurance Agent.

In the last century much of the development and progress of America has been brought about by people of foreign birth or descent, and there is a much larger element of French blood in our population than is generally realized. During the persecution in France many people went to England, where their names became somewhat Anglicized and whence many of their descendants came to the United States.

The name at the head of this article was originally le Bouteiller, adopted, like thousands of others, as a surname from the occupation of its bearer at the comparatively recent time of adoption of surnames in Europe. At Andencourt, in the department of Monte Dieu, France, for many decades resided a family of this name. The first of whom we have present knowledge was Florentine Bouteiller, who came to the United States in 1870, accompanied by his wife, two sons and a daughter, and settled at Otis, Massachusetts, where he died at the age of ninety-seven years. His wife, Julia, died when eighty-four years old. Their son, Emile Florentine Bouteiller, was born May 26, 1852, at Andencourt, and accompanied his parents to Massachusetts, whence he came to Portland, Connecticut, where he still resides, and is still active and industrious. He married, December 2, 1874, Ellen Higgins, who was born September 13, 1856, in Sheffield, Massachusetts, public schools and before his majority was employed in the famous bell shops

Wm. H. Bouteiller

daughter of John Higgins, who was born in Ireland and went to England when a youth. There he met and married Ann Hobson, of English birth. They came to America and settled in Sheffield. Emile F. Bouteiller had two sons and two daughters: 1. George F., now a resident of Hartford. 2. William H., of further mention. 3. Lily M. (Mrs. Norton McLean), of Danbury, Connecticut, died March, 1924. 4. Minnie, widow of Rev. Frank Van Sciver, an Episcopal clergyman who died at Forest City, Pennsylvania, now resides with her parents. The family are members of Trinity Church, Portland.

William H. Bouteiller was born December 10, 1876, in Otis, Massachusetts, and came to Portland with his parents in 1882. Here he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1894. After this, he was employed for a time on the "Middletown Press," and was subsequently employed for a time in a drug store at Cromwell. Since the fall of 1898 he has been a solicitor for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and has shown exceptional ability in his line, often winning chief or second place for amount written in a year in Connecticut. His diligence is evidenced by the fact that he has written more than a million dollars of insurance in a year. Mr. Bouteiller is recognized as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Middletown, where he resides. In 1914 he purchased a desirable residence on Lawn Avenue, where abide hospitality and good cheer. He is a trustee of the Middletown Savings Bank, a director of the Middletown Press Publishing Company, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has recently resigned a directorship in the Chamber of Commerce. During the World War he was active in all the drives to provide for the comfort and efficiency of the men at the front, and has given valuable assistance in local drives for the benefit of charitable and benevolent institutions. He is a member of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Middletown, of which he was several years clerk and, later, vestryman; of Apollo Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias, and of various Masonic bodies, including St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Hartford. In political matters he acts with the Republican party, though not a blind partisan or a seeker of political honors or emoluments As a citizen, Mr. Bouteiller seeks to promote the welfare of his home community and the rights of humanity in general.

He married, November 14, 1901, Grace Louise Austin, born August 29, 1878, in Cromwell, daughter of Millard W. and Elizabeth (Baker) Austin, the former a native of Chino, Maine, and the latter of Middletown, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Bouteiller are the parents of two sons and a daughter: Austin Warner, Griswold Ladd, and Marion.

DICKSON, James,

Merchant.

A son of William and Jane (Hodge) Dickson, James Dickson was born November 15, 1843, in South Leith, Scotland, and was in his ninth year when he came to America. In 1852 his father came to America and settled at East Hampton, Connecticut, where he died. There James Dickson received his education in the

of the town. Industrious and gifted with the noted Scotch thrift, he was able to engage in business on his own account. In 1890 he purchased a meat market in the village, and continued to operate it until his death, which took place August 31, 1896. While yet a minor he joined the United States forces as a soldier of the Civil War, and attained the rank of corporal. Naturally he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was esteemed by his associates as a brave soldier and a good citizen. He attended the Congregational Church and, in matters of public concern supported the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Dickson married, May 14, 1868, Abbie T. Shepard, who was born August 5, 1844, in Hampton, Connecticut, daughter of Chester and Mary (Fox) Shepard. Eben Shepard, admitted a freeman September 15, 1805, in Brooklyn, Connecticut, was, undoubtedly, father of Chester Shepard, who was born in Plainfield. The latter was admitted freeman in Hampton, Connecticut, in 1843, having removed there from Brooklyn. He married, February 18, 1827, Rev. A. Edson officiating, Mary Fox of Brooklyn, born in Franklin, Connecticut. Later, they resided in Plainfield. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson were the parents of four children, of whom two daughters survive. They are: Isadora Imogene, born July 31, 1870, and Clara Estelle, March 21, 1884, both residing with their mother in the family home in East Hampton, and esteemed members of the community.

TREVITHICK, William James,

Retired Business Man.

The name (pronounced Tre-vith'-ick) is an old one in Cornwall, said by family tradition to have been Cornish before it was English. Probably it crossed the channel from ancient Brittany, with the formation of whose names it conforms better than with more modern English names. At any rate, it has been identified with the chief industry of Cornwall—tin mining—since the time "when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." William Trevithick, a miner, lived and died in the same house where his father lived and died, in the parish of Illogan, Cornwall. He married Mary, daughter of James and Lydia Jose, residents of Lanner, in the same parish, of another family of miners. All were very steady-going people, and William Trevithick probably never went thirty miles from his native place.

William James Trevithick was born February 16, 1864, in Illogan and attended the public school of the parish until eleven years old, when he was apprenticed to a meat dealer, with whom he served seven years. Having mastered the details of the business, he decided to strike out for himself and, as a first step, took to himself a wife. He was married, March, 1882, to Mary E. Phillips, a native of his own parish, daughter of John and Mary (Warne) Phillips.

In January, 1883, they set sail for America and landed in New York, whence they proceeded direct to New Britain, Connecticut. Here Mr. Trevithick found employment for a few months in a knitting mill, then for seven years he was employed by a meat dealer. In 1890 he opened a meat market of his own in New Britain and in 1894 moved to Middletown, where he has since made his home and engaged continuously in business until a very recent period. His first market there was located on Rapallo Avenue.

After twelve years there he moved to Main Street, a short distance south of Rapallo Avenue. In addition to this, a branch market has been operated for the last twenty years, on Main Street, South Farms. These markets are now managed by his junior son, and Mr. Trevithick gives much of his attention to his public duties in the service of the consolidated city. He is a member and deacon of the First Baptist Church of Middletown, and is a faithful member of the principal fraternal orders, namely: The Free Masons and the Odd Fellows. He is affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Columbia Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, and with Central Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On becoming a citizen he allied himself with the Republican Party, and, as such, has been called to the public service. Naturally, the man who could manage successfully extended business enterprises, was sought to manage public concerns. For four years he was president of the water board, later was selectman, and in October, 1924, was elected to that position under the consolidated city and town government. In all relations of life he has been faithful to every responsibility and trust, and is esteemed accordingly by his fellow citizens. Mr. Trevithick has reared three children, all of whom have done credit to their parents and themselves. The eldest, Harry Phillips is chemist of the produce exchange in New York City. Adelaide Mary is the wife of Harry Foulkes of Hartford. Frederick William, the youngest, is manager of the Trevithick markets, whose former high standard he maintains.

PORTEOUS, James Harold,

Oil Dealer.

While doing business under the name of the Valley Oil Company, in Middletown and Portland, Mr. Porteous has built up an extensive trade. He carries only a high class of goods and endeavors to treat the public with courtesy and fairness. He was born January 23, 1882, in Mallagash, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, and grew up on his father's farm. His father, Alexander Porteous, was a native of Scotland and went with his parents to Nova Scotia when nine years old. He was born about 1831, was a farmer in Nova Scotia until his death in 1902, at the age of seventy-one years. He married Esther Treen, born in Nova Scotia.

James H. Porteous attended the public and high schools in the vicinity of his home until seventeen years of age and during the intervals, assisted his father on the farm. After leaving school, he found employment in a sash and door factory where he continued nearly a year. With his earnings he removed to the United States. For two years he was employed in Worcester, Massachusetts, and came thence to Middletown, where he first found employment at the State Hospital. For nine years he was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company in Middletown, and in 1912 he engaged in the oil business on his own account. A depot is maintained in Portland and several filling stations in Middletown. Without any assistance other than his own energy, enterprise and initiative, he has developed a profitable business, which is still growing. He now employs four large motor trucks in supplying the public of Middlesex County. Mr. Porteous attends the Methodist Church, is a Republican in

politics and is associated with St. John's Lodge, and Washington Chapter of the great Masonic fraternity of Middletown; also Central Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Apollo Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias. He has filled most of the principal chairs in Central Lodge, of which he is now Past Grand. Mr. Porteous married Eva Mitchell, and they are the parents of two daughters and a son, Dorothy, Etheline, and Harold Mitchell.

LOUNSBURY, Charles Hugh,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs

When a man has won his way to success in the business world he has learned much of practical value. The use of this knowledge in the administration of public affairs, and in the management of economic institutions, constitutes a genuine service to mankind. The city which can command the loyal coöperation of her successful business men is the city which holds a leading place in the march of progress. Stamford, Connecticut, counts among the names of real significance to to the community that of Charles Hugh Lounsbury, formerly manufacturer, now banker and merchant of that city.

(II) Michael Lounsbury, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Du Bois) Lounsbury was likewise a prominent man in the community, as the detailed records show. He was born in Rye, New York, and came to Stamford, Connecticut, about 1703. Book A, of Stamford Land Records, page 410, records that on January 25, 1702 or 1703, he bought from Samuel Webb for the sum of £43 10s. seven acres of upland on the west side of Mill River, and woodland on Pepper Weed Ridge, near Taunton. In 1706 or 1707 he obtained twenty-seven acres in the Rocky Neck, and in the same year other land in partnership with Edmond Lockwood, whose sister Sarah he married, June 19, 1707. Records of the town of Rye show that in the year 1709 he sold land there which he had inherited from his father. He was chosen highway surveyor at a Stamford town meeting, December 15, 1719, and again on January 5, 1725 or 1726. On December 18, 1722, he was one of the collectors chosen to "gather ye Revarant Mr. Davenport's rate." He died January 20, 1730.

Robert Lockwood, grandfather of Sarah (Lockwood) Lounsbury, was one of the early Massachusetts settlers. He came from England about 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman March 9, 1636, and in 1646 removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1658. His widow, Susannah, died December 23, 1660. Jonathan Lockwood, their son, was born September 10, 1634, in Watertown, Massachusetts, and died May 12, 1688, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He was in Stamford, October 16, 1660, and lived there for five years. He removed to Greenwich, and became a freeman in 1670. He was one of the twenty-seven original proprietors of that town, served in the Legislature, and held several minor offices. He married Mary Ferris, daughter of Jeffrey Ferris, who was a freeman in Boston in 1635. Sarah Lockwood, their daughter, married, June 19, 1707, Michael Lounsbury, as above noted.

(III) Joshua Lounsbury, son of Michael and Sarah (Lockwood) Lounsbury, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, July 1, 1716. He was a prosperous man, and his name appears in the records of many land transactions. One of these was the purchase of a triangular tract lying directly in front of the present (1919) site

of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At some time between the years 1757 and 1774 he moved over the line into the Colony of New York, for in the latter year his name appears in the North Castle Land Records as a resident of that town. His first wife, whom he married May 3, 1739, was Hannah Scofield, born December 11, 1718.

(IV) Joshua (2) Lounsbury, son of Joshua (1) and Hannah (Scofield) Lounsbury, was born October 4, 1745, and died April 4, 1826. He was a dutiful son and a devoted husband and father. With the flower of the colonies he took a loyal part in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War, but survived without being seriously incapacitated. He married Susannah Smith, born October 3, 1752.

(V) Silas Lounsbury, son of Joshua (2) and Susannah (Smith) Lounsbury, was born January 17, 1771. He was a farmer, and lived for many years in Stanwich, Connecticut. He was a man of progressive ideas, who thought ahead of his time and built for the future.

(VI) George Lounsbury, son of Silas Lounsbury, was a prominent citizen of Fairfield County, Connecticut. He served in local public offices and as a member of the State Legislature. For many years he was a merchant at Long Ridge, in the town of Stamford, but later returned to the life of the open, which had interested him as a boy, and conducted a farm. He married Louisa Scofield, daughter of Benjamin Scofield, and they were the parents of eight children: Mary, who married Seth S. Cook; Sarah, who married James H. Rowland; Susan, who married Philip Clark; Harriet, deceased; George, deceased; Charles Hugh, of whom further; Jane E., living; Elizabeth, deceased.

(VII) Charles Hugh Lounsbury, son of George and Louisa (Scofield) Lounsbury, was born August 19, 1839. He spent his boyhood on the farm at Long Ridge, but as he grew to manhood he felt the restrictions of the life and chose to branch out for himself. He entered into a partnership with Scofield & Cook. Three years later, in 1861, F. B. Scofield retired from the business, which was thereafter carried on under the firm name of Cook & Lounsbury. The manufacture of shoes was becoming an important industry in New England, and this firm held a high standard of excellence in its product. The business grew with the growth of the section and the development of the country. The partnership continued until 1884, when a period ensued when general trade changes made reorganization advisable. The first change in the business was that of location, the factory being removed to the more populous part of the town near the railroad tracks. At this time George H. Soule, a bright, alert young man who had for some time been connected with the sales department, was admitted to membership with the firm, and the senior member, Seth S. Cook, withdrew. This placed Mr. Lounsbury at the head of the firm and the name became Lounsbury & Soule. In 1885 the firm took a long step ahead in assuming possession of the new factory on Broad Street, where the business is still located The factory was equipped with the most modern machinery, and from that day until the present time the policy of the firm has remained the same, up-to-date equipment, the most improved methods, and always quality the first consideration.

In 1894 the firm branched out into the retail trade, purchasing a store at No. 26 Atlantic Street. Here they conducted a thriving retail business under the name

of the Stamford Shoe Company. They met the needs of the retail trade with the same comprehensive attention to all pertinent details which has always characterized their manufacturing business. Later Mr. Lounsbury retired and the company was then incorporated. Late in the year 1904 he became president of the Stamford Savings Bank, and since that time this interest has almost exclusively held his attention, his present office being that of president of the board. He still owns the Stamford Shoe Company, which became his personal property when he retired from the firm.

Mr. Lounsbury has always held the keenest interest in the public welfare and civic progress. While never seeking political preferment, and caring nothing for the game for its own sake, he never shirks any part in the public service which appeals to him as a duty. His political convictions hold him loyal to the Republican party. He has been a member of the Board of Burgesses and of the City Council, also of the Board of Trade, of which he was president for some years. He is a director of the Stamford Trust Company and of the Stamford Savings Bank, and is secretary and assistant treasurer of the Stamford Gas and Electric Company, and a director of the Stamford National Bank. He is also a director of the Stamford Hospital. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Stamford, and also of the Suburban Club.

Mr. Lounsbury married, in Stamford, Anna Perry Samuel, of St. Louis, and they are the parents of three daughters: Alice; Mary; Louise, who was the wife of William P. Hudson, and was the mother of two children, Florence, deceased, and Charles H. L., who was an ensign in the Navy during the European War.

STRANG, James Suydam,

Merchant

In the history of man's struggle for freedom no chapter is more thrilling than that which narrates the flight of the French Protestants from their native land, when in 1685 Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes. Since 1598 they had been in the enjoyment of religious freedom, but now, not only were they deprived of the privilege to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, but they were not permitted to emigrate to countries where such privileges were accorded. Most rigid measures were adopted to prevent their leaving the country, every avenue of escape being most closely guarded. However, thousands of these sturdy folk to whom adherence to principle was dearer than life itself, made their way to England, some coming thence to America Among the latter was Daniel L'Estrange, the progenitor of the Strang family in this country. No element among our Colonial pioneers has contributed more than the French Huguenots to the sturdy character of American manhood, or to the high ideals of American institutions and government. The meager facts now available relating to the descendants of Daniel L'Estrange in the line here under consideration show that in every crisis of the nation's history they have evinced the sturdiest patriotism, while in the less strenuous but not less exacting times of peace, judged by ethical standards, they have by precept and example, in industry, frugality, and upright citizenship, in private and public life, contributed to the material and moral advancement of our country.

Like all historic patronymics, the name Strang has been spelled in various ways.

The original French form was L'Estrange; in America it became Streing, then Strange, Strang, and in a few cases was changed to Strong.

The coat-of-arms of the family is:

Arms—Gules, two lions passant, guardant, argent.

Crest—A lion passant, guardant, or.

(I) When the list of the residents of New Rochelle was made in 1698, Daniel D'Estrange's age was given as thirty-seven years. This would make the year of his birth 1661. He was a native of Orleans, France. According to the author of "Colonial Days and Ways," Daniel L'Estrange was sent to an academy in Switzerland to study philosophy, and when he entered, July 29, 1672, his name was purposely misspelled as Streing, so that his father's persecutors might not learn where the young man had been sent. However, upon his return to France, he became a member of the Royal Guards and resumed the proper spelling of his name. When he was twenty-two, he entered upon a mercantile career, and about that time married Charlotte Hubert, daughter of Francis and Levina Hubert, of Paris. He formed a partnership with his wife's brother, Gabriel Hubert. According to the "Strang manuscript," written nearly a hundred years ago and published in a small booklet, L'Estrange and his partner were compelled to flee to London from the fury of their persecutors who confiscated their property. Mr. L'Estrange became a lieutenant in the Guards of King James II. The loss of their property placed Mrs. L'Estrange in very trying circumstances, and within a year she determined also to flee the country. The tradition regarding the method of her escape is thrilling; but the family genealogist questions the accuracy of the story, owing to the fact that in her will, recorded in New York, Mrs. L'Estrange disposes of her wedding garments, which it is hardly probable she was able to take with her when she fled to London. Daniel L'Estrange continued in the King's Guards until about 1688, when he sold his commission, the proceeds enabling him and his wife to join a company of refugees bound for the New World. They landed in New York and soon proceeded to the present town of New Rochelle. There he engaged in farming and grazing, and for many years taught French and the classical languages to boys preparing for Yale or King's College (now Columbia University). After a few years he removed to Rye, New York, where he kept a store and tavern, and also engaged in farming. Later he became one of the patentees of the town of White Plains. He died in Rye, 1706-07. He was a devout member of the Episcopal church. His wife was born in France, 1668, and died in Rye. The baptisms of their children are recorded in the church Du Saint Esprit, New York City, and there Mrs. L'Estrange is recorded as Charlotte Le Mestre, which has given rise to the conjecture that at the time of her marriage to Daniel L'Estrange she was a widow.

(II) Daniel (2) Strang, son of the immigrants, was born in 1692, and died in 1741. He became a resident of White Plains, settling on a farm acquired by his father as one of the patentees. He was industrious and thrifty, if we may judge by the amount of land of which he became possessed. He married Phebe Purdy, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Purdy, of Rye Neck, New York. She died in 1761. Joseph Purdy, according to the records, was under age in 1661. He became a resident of Rye in 1670, and died October 29, 1709. He married Elizabeth

Ogden, daughter of John and Judith (Budd) Ogden. She died in 1742. He was the son of Francis Purdy (sometimes spelled "Pardee"), who was born in England in 1610, and came to America in 1635. He died in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1658. He married Mary Brundage, daughter of John Brundage, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Joseph Purdy was a leading man in his community; he served as justice of the peace, 1702; as supervisor of the town, 1707-08; for several terms was representative in the General Assembly. He purchased land at North Castle, where many of his descendants settled. His will is dated October 5, 1709.

(III) Major Joseph Strang, son of Daniel (2) and Phebe (Purdy) Strang, was born February 27, 1725, and died August 2, 1794. He served as lieutenant under Captain John Verplanck in the French War of 1757. On October 19, 1775, he was commissioned major of the Third or North Manor of Cortlandt Regiment under Colonel Pierre Van Cortlandt. His house, which was being used as a court house at the time, was burned by the British, June 3, 1779. He married for his second wife, Anne Haight, born December 12, 1734, and died June 30, 1796, daughter of Jonathan Haight, of Cortlandt Manor, New York.

(IV) Dr. Samuel Strang, son of Major Joseph and Anne (Haight) Strang, was born November 18, 1768, and died January 1, 1832. He was a physician. On December 31, 1795, he married Catharine White, born May 30, 1773, or 1778, and died December 30, 1832, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer White, who was a surgeon in the New York Militia during the Revolution. He was born in Southampton, Long Island, September 3, 1746, son of Rev. Sylvanus White, who was pastor of the Presbyterian church there for about fifty years. Dr. White married, March 19, 1772, Helena Barstow, daughter of Theophilus and Bathsheba (Pell) Barstow. Dr. White died in Yorktown, March 8, 1827.

(V) Joseph White Strang, son of Dr. Samuel and Catharine (White) Strang, was born December 7, 1797, and died in Yonkers, New York, June 4, 1864. He was a lawyer and resided most of his life in Peekskill, New York, where he took an active part in public affairs. He was the first man chosen president of the village. On September 3, 1821, he married Elizabeth Morgan Belcher, born October 4, 1801, and died in Yonkers, New York, December 22, 1877, daughter of Dr. Elisha Belcher, a physician. Joseph White and Elizabeth Morgan (Belcher) Strang were the parents of the following children: Samuel A., Matilda, Josephine A., Lydia, Edgar A., mentioned below; William Belcher.

Dr. Elisha Belcher, father of Elizabeth Morgan (Belcher) Strang, was born March 7, 1757, and married Lydia Reynolds. His father, Captain William Belcher, was born August 29, 1731. He resided in Preston, Connecticut, where he died in his seventieth year. He commanded a company during the Revolution. He married, April 23, 1752, Desire, born February 27, 1736, died May 15, 1801, daughter of Captain Daniel and Elizabeth (Gates) Morgan. Captain Daniel Morgan was born April 16, 1712, and died October 16, 1773. He married, September 24, 1730, Elizabeth Gates, born March 1, 1713, died February 11, 1793, daughter of Joseph Gates, of Preston. James Morgan, father of Captain Daniel Morgan, was born about 1680, and died in Preston. His estate was inventoried November 7, 1721. His father was Captain John Morgan, who was born March 30, 1645; about 1692 he became a

resident of Preston, where he died. He was a prominent citizen, and served as Indian commissioner and advisor, and was elected as deputy to the General Court from New London in 1690, and from Preston in 1693-94. He married (first), November 16, 1665, Rachel Dymond, daughter of John Dymond. James Morgan, father of Captain John Morgan, and the founder of this branch of the Morgan family, was born in Wales in 1607, and came to America in 1636. He married August 6, 1640, Margery Hill, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who died in 1685, at the age of seventy-eight years.

William Belcher, father of Captain William Belcher, was born in Milton, Massachusetts, December 20, 1701, and died in Preston, Connecticut, February 7, 1731-32. His father, Deacon Moses Belcher, was born August 14, 1672, and died May 4, 1728. He bought a farm in Milton, Massachusetts, and resided there until 1720, when he removed to Preston, Connecticut. He was one of the first deacons of the second church in Preston. In 1721 he represented the town in the General Assembly. On December 19, 1694, he married Hannah Lyon, born November 14, 1673, died August 20, 1745, daughter of George and Hannah (Tolman) Lyon, of Milton. His father, Samuel Belcher, was born August 24, 1637, was a resident of Braintree, Massachusetts, where he died, June 17, 1679. On December 15, 1663, he married Mary Billings, daughter of Roger Billings, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. His father, Gregory Belcher, was born about 1606. He was in New England as early as 1637, and received a grant of fifty-two acres in Mount Wallaston, now part of Quincy, Massachusetts. On May 13, 1640, he was admitted freeman, and was elected selectman in 1646. On July 14, 1664, he purchased nine acres in Milton. He married Catherine. He died November 25, 1674.

(VI) Edgar A. Strang, son of Joseph White and Elizabeth Morgan (Belcher) Strang, was born December 3, 1833, in New York City, and died February 10, 1909. Edgar A. Strang's opportunities for formal education were few. He was only nine years of age when he went to work in a wholesale grocery store. But he possessed a fine type of mind, with splendid powers of observation and perception. He read extensively and pondered well all that came within his ken, so that his mind showed a much better development than many minds which have been favored with greatly superior educational advantages. At the time of the Civil War Mr. Strang was suffering from a spinal disease which prevented him from seeking enlistment, but so strongly did he feel it to be the duty of every loyal citizen to serve his country that he paid a man to go for him. At the time of his marriage he was engaged in the banking business in New York City, and continued in it until the condition of his health made it necessary for him to give up all physical activity. He became a resident of Peekskill, about 1901. He and his wife were earnest Christians, identified with the Dutch Reformed church for many years.

Mr. Strang married Anna Suydam, born January 12, 1839, in New York City, died December 21, 1907, in Peekskill, New York, aged sixty-eight years, eleven months, nine days, daughter of Cornelius R. Suydam, born July 31, 1793, near Bedford, Long Island, died November 12, 1845, in New York City, aged fifty-two years, three months, twelve days, and his wife, Jane Eliza (Heyer) Suydam, born March 13, 1779, daughter of Cornelius Heyer, born September 30, 1773, died

January 5, 1843; granddaughter of William Heyer, born December 14, 1723, died April 1, 1880; great-granddaughter of Walter Heyer, born in 1699, died October 27, 1772. Mr. and Mrs. Strang were the parents of the following children: James Suydam, of further mention; Clifford H., died August 30, 1903; Jane H., married C. L. Mason, of Peekskill, New York.

(VII) James Suydam Strang, son of Edgar A. and Anna (Suydam) Strang, was born December 12, 1863, in Yonkers, New York. His education was received in the public schools and at the famous old Peekskill Military Academy and Rutgers Preparatory School. After working for a time for a firm of wholesale druggists, he went into a retail drug store, June 26, 1882, in Verplanck's Point. There he applied himself diligently to the mastery of every detail of the art of pharmacy, and passed successfully the examination for a license as pharmacist, November 30, 1886. He later clerked for Charles Dickinson, a New Britain druggist, for about eighteen months. Mr. Strang then opened a store of his own in Mount Vernon, New York. Three years more of the exacting life of a druggist, made all the more arduous by his ambition to make his venture highly successful, sufficed to cause a breakdown in his health, compelling Mr. Strang to abandon his profession. He sold his business, and later became a clerk for the Union Transfer & Storage Company, of New York City. After a year and a half there, he removed to Stamford, Connecticut, in July, 1894, and there entered the office of Doty & Bartel, lumber dealers, as bookkeeper. The following year Mr. Doty sold his interest out to Mr. Strang and his brother-in-law, Mr. C. W. Harper, and the business was continued under the name of Bartel & Company. After five years Mr. Strang and Mr. Harper sold their interests to Mr. Bartel, and Mr. Strang became identified with the Blickensderfer Manufacturing Company, where he remained until August, 1914. Then the present partnership with W. W. Graves, under the firm name of Graves & Strang, Inc., was formed to engage in the coal and wood business. In the spring of 1919, Mr. Strang and his partner with others incorporated The Springdale Ice and Coal Company, of which Mr. Strang is secretary. Mr. Strang is a director of the Stamford Morris Plan Company and of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city.

From the time he was made a Master Mason in Union Lodge, No. 5, of Stamford, May 3, 1899, Mr. Strang entered actively and zealously into the cause of Free Masonry and has attained the thirty-second degree. He is treasurer of Union Lodge; treasurer of Rittenhouse Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons; treasurer of Washington Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters; member of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. Mr. Strang thinks Masonry, like religion, is something to be lived in everyday life. Since 1884 Mr. Strang has been a member of Courtland Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Peekskill, New York. During the time he was associated with the Blickensderfer Manufacturing Company, he had charge of their office in Detroit for sixteen months, and while there he affiliated with Palestine Lodge, No. 357, Free and Accepted Masons, as permanent visiting member. He is also a member of the Kiwanis and Suburban clubs of Stamford.

On October 8, 1885, Mr. Strang was united in marriage with Grace E. Harper,

Jos P. Crosby

daughter of Rev. J. A. Harper, a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church. He was born in the North of Ireland, and came as a young man to Mount Vernon, New York. There Mrs. Strang was born on April 2, 1867. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Strang: Alma E., who graduated from the Stamford High School, and Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and is now taking the nurses training course at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City; Lorena S., like her sister graduated from the Stamford High School, and Pratt Institute, and at the time of writing is employed as assistant dietician, Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, New York.

The family are members of the Presbyterian church in which Mr. Strang has served some years as elder. In outward demeanor he is most unassuming. His ideas of man's duty to man are firmly established, however, and he adheres rigidly to those ideals of right living that have ever been the bulwark of American family and national life. His sympathies are broad, and his interest is ever keen in what concerns the welfare of his fellowman. These qualities have won for him a host of loyal friends.

CROSBY, Joseph Porter,

Builder, Public Official.

A residence of thirty-five years in Greenwich, during which time he has established himself as one of the leading business men of his community, has made Mr. Crosby's name so familiar and so highly respected that its appearance is sure to be greeted with instant and cordial recognition. In public life Mr. Crosby is even better known than in the world of business, having served most creditably as a member of the Legislature and having filled, most honorably to himself and most satisfactorily to his constituents, more than one local office of trust and responsibility.

The name of Crosby signifies Town of the Cross and is the designation of eight places in Great Britain. Its earliest mention as a family name occurs in records of 1204.

Simon Crosby, founder of the American branch of the family, came from England in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His descendants established themselves on Cape Cod which has thus become the permanent home of the largest branch of this numerous family.

(I) Lemuel Crosby, the progenitor of the line herein followed, married and among his children was Theophilus, of whom further.

(II) Captain Theophilus Crosby, son of Lemuel Crosby, married Anna Brown, daughter of Benjamin Brown, and his death occurred November 14, 1831.

(III) Captain Ansel Crosby, son of Captain Theophilus and Anna (Brown) Crosby, was born June 11, 1786, in Nova Scotia, whither his father had migrated from Cape Cod. He married Tabitha Dennis, daughter of Ambrose Dennis. Captain Crosby died July 17, 1865.

(IV) Captain Ansel (2) Crosby, son of Captain Ansel (1) and Tabitha (Dennis) Crosby, was born in 1825, in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and there grew to manhood. In youth he began to follow the sea, becoming captain at an early age and making deep-sea voyages for the most part between New York City and different European ports. After some years he retired from the sea, and in 1873 engaged in business as a ship chandler in Boston, Massachusetts. About five years later he went to New York City and opened a shipping office which he continued to conduct as long as he lived. Mr. Crosby married Elizabeth Porter, born 1822, whose ancestral record is appended to

this biography, and their children were: Alice, of Brooklyn, New York; Charles W., also of Brooklyn, New York; Joseph Porter, of whom further; and Harry A., a resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Crosby died November 24, 1902. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church.

(V) Joseph Porter Crosby, son of Captain Ansel (2) and Elizabeth (Porter) Crosby, was born April 4, 1855, in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. He received his education in the public schools of his home town. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in connection with his trade he learned draughting, studying the theory as well as mastering the practical art of building, and after finishing his apprenticeship he went into business for himself in Yarmouth. In 1880 he removed to Newton, Massachusetts, and served for five years as superintendent for a contractor and builder. In 1885 he removed to Greenwich, Connecticut, and went into business for himself, his specialty being fine country houses. Among those which he has erected may be mentioned the residences of James McCutcheon, A. W. Johnson, N. Wetherell, the Hon. R. J. Walsh and many others, all these being in Greenwich. He constructed the interior finish in the Greenwich Trust Company's building, and since 1887 has operated a wood-working mill, thus getting out nearly all his own finish.

In politics Mr. Crosby is a Republican, and has long taken an active part in public affairs. After serving a term as a member of the Board of Burgesses he was elected, in 1915, to the Legislature, where he served on the committee on cities and boroughs. The same year he was elected warden of the borough of Greenwich, an office which he has ever since continuously retained. Among the results accomplished during his administration are the building of permanent roads and the sewage disposal plant. When Mr. Crosby became warden the borough was under a floating debt of $200,000. The borough has since been bonded to cover that amount and the bonds are being retired. From 1845 until Mr. Crosby became warden the borough borrowed money every year, but during his administration it did not borrow a dollar and has retired about $25,000 of its old indebtedness. Among the minor offices held by Mr. Crosby is that of secretary of the school committee that erected three modern schoolhouses, situated, respectively, at Hamilton avenue, Coscob street and New Lebanon. He affiliates with Acacia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which for some years Mr. Crosby held the office of steward.

Mr. Crosby married, August 27, 1878, Maria D. Trefry, daughter of De Lancey and Rachel (Wescott) Trefry, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Charles, born September 12, 1879; married Elsie Cliff, of Greenwich. 2. Chester N., born October 19, 1884; married Hilda Wiederman, and they have three children: Joseph P. (2), Chestine and Ruth L. 3. Joseph Elton, born October 21, 1889; married Estelle White, and they have one child, Joseph Elton, Jr. (see following sketch). 4. Genevieve, born October 23, 1891; married Ralph Benson Hurlbutt, and they have one child, Ralph Benson, Jr. 5. Helen, deceased.

The record of Joseph Porter Crosby is that of an all-round man. As a business man he has by his ability and enterprise helped to increase the material prosperity of his community, and in the different offices to which he has been summoned by the voice of his fellow-citizens, he has, by his public-spirited devotion to the rights and privileges of his constituents,

rendered service of a valuable and lasting character. Most richly does he merit the high esteem and cordial regard in which he is held by his friends and neighbors and the entire community.

(The Porter Line).

This ancient family, which has a record of nearly three centuries in New England, was founded by William de la Grande, a Norman knight, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and in return for his services was given lands in or near Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

Ralph, or Roger, son of William, became Grand Porteur to King Henry the First, and from his tenure of this high office was derived the family name.

The escutcheon of the Porters is as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a fesse sable between barrulets or, three bells of the first.
Crest—A portcullis argent chained or.
Motto—Vigilantia et virtute.

(I) John Porter, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in England about 1596, and about 1637 is known to have been of Hingham, Massachusetts. Later he removed to Salem and there passed the remainder of his life. He was a man of prominence in the community, holding high and responsible offices, and is said to have been a personal friend of Governor Endicott. John Porter married Mary ———. His death occurred in 1676.

(II) Samuel Porter, son of John and Mary Porter, was born, probably, in England, and was a mariner, owning a farm in Wenham, near Wenham pond. He married Hannah Dodge. He died about 1660.

(III) John (2) Porter, son of Samuel and Hannah (Dodge) Porter, was born in 1658, and about 1680 moved from Danvers to Wenham. He was a maltster and lived on a farm. He married Lydia Herrick. Mr. Porter was an active and influential citizen, and lived to the venerable age of ninety-five years, passing away in 1753.

(IV) Nehemiah Porter, son of John (2) and Lydia (Herrick) Porter, was born in 1692, in Wenham, Massachusetts, and was a weaver and yeoman, living on a farm in Ipswich given him by his father. He married, in 1717, Hannah Smith, daughter of Hezekiah Smith, of Beverly. He died in Ipswich in 1784.

(V) Nehemiah (2) Porter, son of Nehemiah (1) and Hannah (Smith) Porter, was born March 22, 1720. He early determined to study for the ministry. He graduated from Harvard College, and in 1750 was ordained pastor of the church in Chebacco parish where he remained sixteen years. At the end of that time he went to Nova Scotia where, however, he spent but a few years, returning ere long to Massachusetts and accepting a pastorate in Ashfield, which he retained to the close of his long life. He married (first) January 20, 1749, Rebecca Chipman, daughter of the Rev. John Chipman, of Beverly, Massachusetts. The Chipmans were numbered among the old Colonial families of the Province. Mr. Porter married (second) Elizabeth Nowell, of Boston. During the Revolutionary War he volunteered as chaplain and always believed that his prayers turned the tide of battle at Saratoga. To his great honor be it recorded that he was strongly anti-slavery. Many anecdotes are related illustrative of his strength of principle, his originality of mind and his trenchant and ready wit. A gentleman who refused to attend church ended his argument with "I have a right to think as I have a mind to." To which Mr. Porter instantly replied, "You have no right to think

wrong." On February 29, 1820, this devoted man "ceased from earth." He had rounded out, in years, very nearly a century, seventy-five of those years having been spent in the Christian ministry. His character, considered from every side, is one of the noblest in our history.

(VI) Nehemiah (3) Porter, son of Nehemiah (2) and Rebecca (Chipman) Porter, was born January 12, 1753. He married, July 18, 1776, Mary Tardy, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

(VII) Joseph Blaney Porter, son of Nehemiah (3) and Mary (Tardy) Porter, was born June 28, 1795. He married, December 11, 1817, in Nova Scotia, Elizabeth Wyman, daughter of Matthew Wyman. Mr. Porter died April 12, 1859.

(VIII) Elizabeth Porter, daughter of Joseph Blaney and Elizabeth (Wyman) Porter, became the wife of Captain Ansel Crosby (see Crosby IV). She died in November, 1868.

CROSBY, J. Elton,

Business Man.

J. Elton Crosby, one of the men who have won success in life by virtue of their natural ability and strength of will, was born October 21, 1889, in Greenwich, Connecticut, son of Joseph Porter Crosby (q. v.).

He was educated in the Brunswick School in Greenwich, after which he matriculated in Worcester Polytechnic Institute with the class of 1914. There he became a member of the Alpha Tau Mega fraternity. After completing his formal education, Mr. Crosby was associated with his father in the contracting business for about seven or eight years. In 1919 he took charge of the real estate office of Prince & Ripley, in Greenwich, in the managership of which he has been very successful. On November 1, 1920, he opened business on his own account with offices at No. 29 Greenwich avenue, and does an extensive business in local real estate and insurance.

Mr. Crosby married Estelle White, daughter of Warren P. and Jane (Sutton) White, of Purchase, New York. They are the parents of two children: J. Elton, Jr., born October 21, 1915; Gertrude Estelle, born, 1920.

Warren P. White, father of Mrs. Crosby, was born November 20, 1854. He was reared in Greenwich, Connecticut, and went to school there. Thence he went to Brooklyn and clerked in a retail grocery store for some years, and then formed a partnership to engage in the retail grocery business. He was in business in Greenwich for many years, and part of this time was alone, having bought the interest of his partner. In 1910 Mr. White retired from active cares. He married Jane Sutton, daughter of James and Phoebe T. (Carpenter) Sutton. James Sutton was born in the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, and died in November, 1880. He was a farmer all his life. His wife, Phoebe T. Carpenter, was a daughter of Elnathan and Hannah (Haviland) Carpenter. Warren P. White and his wife, Jane (Sutton) White, were the parents of three children: Stephen, Edna and Estelle. Mrs. White is a member of the Society of Friends. Estelle White became the wife of J. Elton Crosby, as above noted.

WINCHESTER, Albert Edward,

Electrical Engineer, Inventor.

When all things were made, none was better made than the man (the same through all generations) who having found his work does it with all his might, stays on the job and attends to business, honors all men and is honored. The high

character and strength of such men are reflected in the enterprises they manage; their personality imparts the human touch and commands confidence and respect. Such a man is Albert E. Winchester, general superintendent of the South Norwalk (Connecticut) Electric Works. In his lineage are to be found many strains that from the Colonial period have contributed to give to America its unique character among the nations. His ancestors were of English, French, Irish and Scotch extraction, including John Winchester, Royal Governor Belcher, of Massachusetts and later of New Jersey, the Jackson family of the Southern States, and the French Huguenots, Devone and Bennett, of New York and Canada.

The family name of Winchester is among the oldest in England, being derived from the city of that name in the County of Hants. The name of Ralph de Wincestre is found in the Hundred Rolls, A. D. 1273.

(I) John Winchester, who has been referred to as one of the "Founders of New England," established this family in America. He was born in England in 1616, and is said to have been an adventurous, religious, independence-loving scion of a titled family of Hertfordshire. On April 6, 1635, he sailed on the ship "Elizabeth" and landed in Boston, Massachusetts. He was allotted five acres of land on what is now South street, Hingham, July 3, 1636, and settled there. In the same year he became a member of the first church of Boston. He was made a freeman, March 9, 1637, and a year later joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. About 1650 he and others moved to Muddy River, then a remote part of Boston, but now the aristocratic town of Brookline. There he was surveyor in 1664, 1669 and 1670; in 1672 was constable; and in 1680 was tythingman. He and his family united with the Roxbury church in 1674. His estate, at his death, April 25, 1694, as inventoried, indicates that he was well-to-do for those days, for it was appraised at £307, and consisted principally of all the land in Harvard street, Brookline, to the top of Corey's hill and west to the Brighton line.

(II) Josiah Winchester, son of John Winchester, married Mary Lyon, or Lyons, and their son, Elhanan, is of further mention.

(III) Elhanan Winchester, son of Josiah and Mary (Lyon or Lyons) Winchester, married Mary Taylor, and their son, Elhanan, is of further mention.

(IV) Elhanan (2) Winchester, son of Elhanan (1) and Mary (Taylor) Winchester, was a deacon in the Church of the "New Lights." In 1777 he advanced £300 to the town of Newton, Massachusetts, to pay the needy soldiers, whom the town in its impoverished condition on account of the war was unable to provide for. This loan greatly reduced his resources, and no record that it was repaid has been found. He married Sarah Belcher, a daughter of Royal Governor Belcher. He held the office of governor of his native colony of Massachusetts from 1730 to 1741, and at his death in 1757 was royal governor of New Jersey.

(V) Samuel Winchester, son of Elhanan (2) and Sarah (Belcher) Winchester, served in the Revolutionary War under General Gates. He participated in the battle of Stillwater, and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne's army in Saratoga, New York. Samuel Winchester married for his third wife Hannah Woods.

(VI) Ebenezer Winchester, son of Samuel and Hannah (Woods) Winches-

ter, was born in Marcellus, New York, March 30, 1814, and died in Valley Springs, California, February 1, 1897. He was an editor in his early days, being a fellow-worker with Horace Greeley and Whitelaw Reid on the New York "Tribune." For some time he was the publisher of the Fredonia, New York, "Censor." At another time he established the "New World," said to have been New York's first society illustrated paper. He also did much editorial and other writing for other newspapers. During the sixties and seventies he and his son, Theodore Winchester, owned and operated a newspaper and printing establishment in Marietta, Ohio. The latter years of Ebenezer Winchester's life were spent in Oakland and Valley Springs, California, where until he became blind he pursued writing and research work of a literary nature.

Mr. Winchester married Elizabeth Nelson Story, who was born in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, March 26, 1815. She was a direct descendant of John Story, who came from England in the first half of the eighteenth century and settled in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he became an extensive ship merchant. His youngest son, Francis Story, father of Elizabeth Nelson Story, was born in Laurencetown, near Halifax, June 24, 1776. Being a commander of ships in the West India trade, he was known as Captain Story. Quite early in the nineteenth century he became a resident of Westchester county, New York. Maternally, Elizabeth Nelson Story was descended from the French Huguenot families of Devone—now called Devoe—and Bennett, founders of the numerous Westchester county families bearing those names. The original Devones and Bennetts, having left Rochelle, France, in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, were early settlers in New Rochelle, New York. Frederick Devone, great-grandfather of Elizabeth Nelson (Story) Winchester, was born there early in the seventeen hundreds. He engaged in business in New York City, where he resided during the winter seasons on Franklin square, spending his summers at his country home in New Rochelle. He was the owner of a considerable estate. Frederick Devone was a vestryman of St. Paul's Chapel, New York. Being a Royalist, he removed to Nova Scotia after the British evacuated New York, taking with him his ward, David Bennett, who was born in New Rochelle, March 31, 1757. David Bennett was married at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, to Charity Devone, a daughter of his guardian, Frederick Devone, who was born in New Rochelle, New York, January 27, 1759. This marriage took place about 1782 or 1783. Their oldest daughter, Sarah Bennett, who was born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, December 21, 1784, was married at that place, March 13, 1806, to Captain Francis Story, and they were the parents of Elizabeth Nelson Story, who as the wife of Ebenezer Winchester was the grandmother of Albert E. Winchester.

(VII) Theodore Winchester, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Nelson (Story) Winchester, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 30, 1842, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, December 11, 1883. He received an education better than was given to most youths of his day. He possessed an active mind, and besides making the most of the opportunities afforded him he added to his store of knowledge by wise and careful reading and by keen and thoughtful observation. He literally grew up in the printing office of his father, the work being such as appeals to almost

every boy. He became a thorough all-round printer, and remained identified with the printing business in one way and another as long as he lived. He took out a number of patents, and contributed many improvements in methods of designing, cutting and making type. During the sixties and seventies he was associated with his father in the ownership and operation of a newspaper and printing plant at Marietta, Ohio. It was there that he began his inventive work on printing appliances. At the time of his death he was associated with the Baltimore Type Foundry. During all these years he was associated with various publishers, for he was an exceptionally fluent and versatile writer. While he never essayed to be a poet, he possessed a splendid gift of poesy, though this was exercised mostly for his own entertainment. As a free-lance writer his editorial writings appeared in many publications. He also possessed marked artistic talent, but this too was used merely as a means of amusement.

On December 11, 1865, Theodore Winchester married Anna Maud Jackson, who was born November 25, 1847, in Danby, New York, and died January 21, 1911, in Los Angeles, California. In her latter years she was known in literary circles and among her friends as Mrs. Winchester-Dennie. Her second husband, deceased, was Henry Eugene Dennie, a pioneer builder of railroads in Mexico and Central America. From girlhood, Mrs. Winchester-Dennie was devoted to educational and literary work, and became prominent in both, particularly as an editorial writer on political and governmental matters and as a promoter of modern education. Her newspaper work took her to Mexico in 1881, and there she labored for and succeeded in the introduction of the American school system. As a mark of distinction, she was the first woman to be commissioned by the Mexican government as Professor of Instruction, which followed her marriage to Mr. Dennie. After a residence of about twenty years in Mexico, and having become a widow, she made her home with her son, Albert E. Winchester, in South Norwalk, Connecticut. Her long continuous work had made her an invalid, and her entire fortune had been exhausted in the advancement of education and uplift effort. In about five years she went to the Pacific coast in the hope of restoring her health, but her strength continued to fail until January 21, 1911, when she passed away. Until a few months before the end, Mrs. Winchester-Dennie pursued her literary work as a reviewer, rewriter and critic of fiction and other writings. Her father, George Jackson, of Virginia and Maryland stock, late of Ithaca, New York, was of English and Scotch descent. Her mother was Caroline (Denton) Jackson, of Danby, New York, who was of English and Irish descent. A direct maternal ancestor is understood to have been an Irish countess who married below her station and ran away to America. George Jackson worked on the laying out of Washington, D. C., and was early associated with Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of electric telegraphy, and Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, with whom he helped to construct the first electric telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. His forefathers, after concluding that slavery was wrong, freed their slaves and came North, settling in the vicinity of Ithaca, many years before the war that settled the slavery question. He was also one of the original "Forty-niners" who went to seek gold in

California. Upon his return he resumed his occupation of farmer and cattle dealer.

(VIII) Albert E. Winchester, son of Theodore and Anna Maud (Jackson) Winchester, in 1871 accompanied his mother to her old home in Ithaca, New York, where he attended school until New York City became their home in 1876. At the age of ten he secured his first position, as office boy with the Wall street law firm of Wells Hendershott. The spring of 1881 found our subject embarking for old Mexico with his mother, who had been appointed to write a guidebook for the Gould-Grant Railroad, then under concession, and as Mexican correspondent for several American periodicals. At that time he was just fourteen years old, and there being no suitable school for him in Mexico in those days, and having evinced from earliest boyhood an insatiable zeal and ardor for constructive mechanics, and a keen appreciation of scientific values, he became an apprentice in the Mexican Central Railroad, which was then being built to the United States. He served successively in the treasury department, the mechanical section in connection with locomotive and car building, and out on pioneer railroad construction. On completing his time in 1883, he was sent back to the United States to qualify for college and took a preparatory course in the Whitlock Academy, Wilton, Connecticut. At this early day the young man was investigating the then new problem of the commercial development of electricity as his limited time permitted, and at the conclusion of his course at the academy, instead of entering college, he began in the year 1886, as the youngest member of the parent Edison Company's engineering staff, under the well known veteran electrical and mechanical engineer, J. H. Vail, who was then the general superintendent, and continued with the various organizations of the Edison interests in line of succession from draughtsman to constructing engineer, until the formation of the General Electric Company, with which he remained until 1893, when he became a director of the Electrical & Mechanical Engineering Company of New York, and its superintendent of construction for the three ensuing years.

During 1896 and 1897, Mr. Winchester was on the staff of the New York Edison Illuminating Company. From that time to the present (1921) he has held his present position of general superintendent of the South Norwalk Electric Works. Back in 1892, he designed and superintended the construction of this plant, after which year and until 1902 he also served as a member of South Norwalk's Board of Electrical Commissioners. Thus he has devoted himself continuously to his city since 1892, contributing a large part of his time and ability without remuneration other than the knowledge of having done his best as a public servant. Mr. Winchester's present standing in his city, in addition to that of superintendent of the electrical works, is that of superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph since 1893, and city electrical engineer since 1902. He also assists the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut in a consulting capacity, and is electrical adviser to several municipalities and private corporations. He is a director of the Norwalk Building and Loan Association, and a member of the executive committee of the South Norwalk Board of Trade. In 1906 Mr. Winchester became president of the Water and Electric Company of Westport, Connecticut, and so continued until the company was absorbed some years later by the New

York & New Haven Railroad Company. In the meantime, he saw the Westport concern rise from a precarious condition to one of prosperity as the result of the united and earnest purpose of himself and his associates to deal fairly with its patrons.

Mr. Winchester's scientific and social affiliations are numerous. He holds the highest grade, that of Fellow, and has been a full member, of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers since 1887. He is also a founder member of the Edison Pioneers, who were the great inventor's helpers in his discoveries before the latter eighties. He is a member of Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His memberships also include the Eastern Star, the Red Men, Elks, Heptasophs, Royal Arcanum, South Norwalk Club, Knob Club, Council of the Norwalk Division of the Boy Scouts of America, and others.

Since 1893 Mr. Winchester has been a constantly active member of the South Norwalk Fire Department, of which he was chief for two terms, stepping back into the ranks in 1907. After twenty years of continuous service he was made an active life member of Old Well Hook & Ladder Company, which he had early joined, and of which he is now treasurer. In the volunteer service he is credited with never having faltered in the line of duty; regardless of weather, personal safety or other consideration he would be found in the thick of the fight, using good judgment and telling efforts, which won him the respect of his associates and the citizens generally. He is also a member of the Connecticut State Firemen's Association and the Connecticut Fire Chief's Club.

He has often been mentioned for political offices of prominence, but has declined to be a candidate. He is opposed to entering any political contest for the glory of winning, or to oppose a friend, or to seek and accept an office that is held and wanted by a man who has faithfully rendered efficient service.

Though he is an inventor of acknowledged genius, Mr. Winchester has never taken out any patents for himself, holding that his employers were entitled to the results of his efforts. Among other devices, he originated one of the first practical quick-break switches for heavy electric currents, the exact principles of which are in general use to-day. The sectional iron bracket pole for supporting trolley wires was developed by him; also improvements in the key sockets for incandescent lamps; an automatic trolley pole and contact for electric train service; an early car motor controller, and he aided in the evolution of the one now commonly in use on electric street cars. He contributed many other improvements and modifications of great value to trolley line appliances and construction, to which work he was assigned for a considerable period of time. In 1916-17 he collaborated with the General Electric Company in evolving the new type of very efficient ornamental street lighting unit that was first installed in South Norwalk in 1918. He was also detailed from time to time on special lines under the direction of Mr. Edison, of which fact he is justly proud, and believes that his contact with the great inventor has been of incalculable benefit to him. Mr. Winchester's speciality, however, has gradually con-

centrated his attention on the intricate engineering and management details of electric lighting and power undertakings. He has participated in the designing of over one hundred electric lighting and street railway generating stations, of which some were erected under his personal supervision. Some of the more important of these plants were: The early Edison stations in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Kansas City, Topeka, Milwaukee, Detroit, Providence, Brooklyn, Wilmington, and many others. In electric street railway work he was connected with the construction of the Richmond street railway—the pioneer of the old Sprague Company—the street railways of Scranton, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Hoosic Falls, Poughkeepsie and Wappingers Falls, New York's first experimental road using the surface contact plates, and many others.

In the autumn of 1905, representative citizens from all parts of the Nation were called to New York City to attend a special convention of the National Civic Federation, assembled at Columbia University, in response to the demand of the American people for real facts relating to the advantages and disadvantages resulting from applied public and private ownership of public utilities. This vital issue had become a topic of serious contention between privately owned public serving utilities on the one hand, and those people who believed that the public should own and operate its own utilities. A committee of twenty-one commissioners, of whom Mr. Winchester was one, was by vote named and given the necessary power and finances to thoroughly investigate this subject under operative conditions, both in this country and abroad, aided by a picked corps of experts in engineering, management, accounting labor economics, and civic efficiency. The list of names is too long to include in this article, but it comprises men recognized the country over as leaders in their respective fields. In recognition of his experience and qualifications, Commissioner Winchester was also selected as one of the two electric lighting and power experts of the foreign investigation committee. He sailed for England in the early spring of 1906, and for five months his time was wholly occupied in a minute investigation of the electric, gas, and street railway undertakings of the large cities of England, Scotland and Ireland, and afterwards devoted much of his time in this country to aiding in the compilation of the vast amount of data included in the commission's report. This report was given to the public in 1907, and still stands as the most complete work of its nature, and is the world's best authority within its field.

During Mr. Winchester's stay in London, in 1906, Superintendent Hamilton, of the London Fire Brigade, gave a special demonstration of fire fighting in his honor as a visiting active fire chief. A building was provided especially for that purpose, to which fire apparatus was called from a distance as great as three or four miles, in order to establish a time record for response. Prominent features of the exhibition were the scaling of buildings and life-net rescues.

While abroad, Mr. Winchester was also a United States delegate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to the International Congress of Electrical Engineers at London. Professor J. H. Gray, in his report on the South Norwalk plant, speaks characteristically of Mr. Winchester, as follows:

Although the present superintendent, Mr. A. E. Winchester, was originally chief promoter of the

plant, the constructing engineer, and for nearly ten years one of the Commissioners—resigning July 1, 1902, and from four years previous to that date up to the present time superintendent of the plant—and although he takes a very active part in Republican politics and always has done so, I have not been able to find that political considerations have at any time had any influence in the promotion, disciplining or dismissing of any member of the force or with the operation of the plant. It ought also to be said that a large part of the success of the plant and of the enthusiasm with which it is regarded by the public are due to the personal activity and character of Mr. Winchester. His character in connection with the plant and his dominating influence over its fortunes are unique, so far as my observation goes. I understand that Mr. Winchester, in the early days, served the city in connection with the establishment and management of the electric plant without any salary at all, and in recent years has served as superintendent for a smaller compensation than he could command elsewhere. I believe also that every extension and enlargement of the works recommended by him has been speedily authorized by the city, and that in no case has the expense of the work exceeded his estimate as presented to the city meeting. In fact, he has come well within every special appropriation made for investment, except one for $5,000 for motors, in which the original estimate was not exceeded. *(Schedule I., volume II., pages 667-8, report entitled "Municipal and Private Operation of Public Utilities").*

In his early career, Mr. Winchester took up the contrasting study of private and public ownership of public serving utilities from the standpoint of civic benefits and economies. He had heard much strong argument on both sides of the controversy by his associates and others whose opinions were shaped by connected interests, so seldom substantiated by clearly demonstrated facts, that he became interested, not as a radical either way, but in the belief that the question was of such importance that it should be given deeper and broader consideration, from a purely practical and unbiased point of view, than the opposing sides seemed able to agree upon. He wanted to know the real truth, and although already possessed of a fair insight into the methods of private ownership, he felt sure that a close investigation on both sides of the question would fail to demonstrate either the fallacies or the virtues of either side to the extent alleged, and that the best results for all concerned depended not so much upon the title of ownership, as upon the degree of honesty in the policy of management and the perfection of business methods and efficiency of operation. When fully convinced that the question of ownership was secondary to service rendered, and that no up-to-date reason existed why a well handled privately or publicly owned undertaking in the service of the people could not operate with equal satisfaction, Mr. Winchester accepted the opportunity to prove his hypothesis in South Norwalk, with the backing of the people and the best type of business men as his associate commissioners in the upbuilding of this enterprise. The resulting plant owned by the city, as previously mentioned, was designed by him, even to the details of its business methods, its system of rates and accounting, and has always been under his charge. From every point of view and from its earliest existence this plant has made good. Not only has it expanded to many times its original size, but it is famous all over the country for its long continued undeniable success, and because it paid up its entire investment of borrowed capital, of over two hundred thousand dollars, with interest, from its own earned profits and has never cost the citizens one cent of taxation, but has paid money into the municipal treasury instead.

That Mr. Winchester is not biased as to ownership of public utilities is evident

from the fact that while busy pushing the South Norwalk municipal plant to success, he was also busy in the same way as president of the private water and electric service company, in the adjoining town of Westport. Mr. Winchester holds that public ownership has a legitimate field of its own, and that no well conducted private enterprise in the same line that gives its community a square deal need fear civic competition. Public ownership, in his opinion, is the people's alternative of the present time against an unjust monopoly armed with iniquitous power to force unsatisfactory service and unreasonable rates upon its following, simply because, being a monopoly, it can. He is confident that such abuse of dominion through lack of proper control—not the rule, and when evident is mostly the public's fault—will in a not remote to-morrow compel society to assume its dormant power and demand irresistibly that prodigous change be made in current laws, establishing equal, just and sufficient protection against infringements both ways, between publicly owned common weal and privately owned public service monopolies.

To-day applied success is possibly our most convincing factor, representing its public ownership phase, on the one side, in the model South Norwalk plant, and on the other, private ownership in the progress of the Westport Company, both more or less influenced by the same mind.

Mr. Winchester has said much upon the subject of public utilities, in print and from the lecture platform. He read a notable paper before the Conference of American Mayors, held at Philadelphia in November, 1914, covering the subject of municipal ownership of an electric plant as exemplified in the South Norwalk venture. The paper was of such merit that it was published in the Annals of the American Society of Political and Social Science, in January, 1915. His advice has also been largely sought by both private undertakings engaged in public service, and by municipalities that he has become known for his broad judgment throughout the United States, as a safe authority on public service problems. His mother's charge, "My son, be a good citizen," has been Mr. Winchester's inspiration since boyhood.

Many who know the subject of this sketch call him "Colonel." Mr. Winchester claims no title to military rank. Some time previous to the Spanish-American War, he served as confidential adviser to agents of the Cuban revolutionists in electrical and engineering matters, with particular regard to the laying of mines. Having been in Cuba, and speaking Spanish, and heartily in sympathy with the struggle for "Cuba Libre," he was selected as a member of a proposed military engineering corps, with the rank of colonel, to be sent to Cuba. As the United States had not at that time become involved in Cuba's struggle, Mr. Winchester declined the appointment, in the interest of maintaining neutrality, but many friends still apply the title, much to his embarrassment.

Mr. Winchester has been married twice. His first wife, to whom he was married on October 24, 1888, was Carrie Augusta Davenport Whitlock, daughter of Augustus Whitlock, in whose academy Mr. Winchester had prepared for college. She died childless on September 24, 1894. Mr. Winchester married for his second wife, February 1, 1896, Elizabeth Grant Bray, who was born in Lincroft, New Jersey, April 8, 1876, daughter of David H. and Stella C. (Van Schoick) Bray. He was a farmer for many years in the vicin-

ity of Red Bank, New Jersey. This union has been blessed with the following children: 1. Louis Dennie, born August 4, 1897, died July 2, 1898. 2. Herbert Davenport, born July 30, 1900; he left the freshman class at Stevens Institute of Technology to enlist as a volunteer in the United States army, 1918; he was not sent overseas, but was honorably discharged from the service in 1919 and returned to college. 3. Edward Van Schoick, born July 8, 1901; at the age of seventeen he tried three times to enlist in the United States navy, but was rejected on account of his youth; he took a position in the New York Division Superintendent's Office of the New York & New Haven Railroad Company.

Mr. Winchester's favorite pursuits are the study and practice of those sciences involved in his vocation, the study of political science, economics and philosophy. His patriotism is intense, which to his mind finds its best expression in rendering efficient public service for the sake of the results rather than for personal reward. He believes in constructive rather than destructive criticism; in bringing harmony out of confusion; in attracting people to each other by showing the good that can always be found in everyone, if it is appealed to sympathetically; in settling disputes by man-to-man and heart-to- heart conferences; in telling the good that can be told of others, with emphasis; in helping the needy without their learning the source of the benefaction. He is greatly interested in everything that pertains to his fellow-man, and his special interest in boys finds an outlet to their advantage in his activities in connection with the Boy Scout movement, already referred to. Mr. Winchester is a strong believer in Divinity, and is convinced that all things are controlled and actuated by a positive, authentic, supreme purpose of concentrated right, which is perfect power and action eternal. Though nonsectarian in his own views, he honors and respects all creeds and those who endeavor faithfully to live up to them.

EMERY, Albert Hamilton,

Celebrated Inventor.

The derivation of names, which is always an interesting study, proves that places of abode and occupation were the most frequent sources of their origin, but very often we find one derived from either a personal characteristic or similar quality. The surname, Emery, is derived from Almeric, a Christian name signifying "of obscure origin." It was gradually changed to the present English form and spelling. In the Italian it is Amerigo and is forever represented in the word "America."

John Emery, founder of the American branch of the family, was born September 29, 1598, in Hampshire, England, and was the son of John and Agnes Emery. On April 3, 1635, John (2) Emery sailed in the "James," of London, for Boston, Massachusetts, landing on June 3, 1635. Soon after, he removed to Newbury, Massachusetts, where he received a grant; was made a freeman on June 2, 1641, and received a further grant on April 19, 1644. He served as selectman in 1661; as fence viewer in 1666; and as grand juryman in 1666. He married (first) in England, Mary ———, who died in April, 1649, in Newbury. He married (second) Mrs. Mary (Shatswell) Webster. His death occurred in Newbury, November 3, 1683, and he was survived by his widow until April 28, 1694.

Six generations later the father of Albert H. Emery was born and he was Samuel Emery, son of Joshua and Ruth

(Nott) Emery, born July 14, 1792, and traveled in an ox-cart to Mexico, Oswego county, New York, at a time when there were but three houses in that settlement. Undeterred by this, however, he built the fourth house and made the place his home, following his calling, which was that of a farmer. He married (first) January 2, 1820, Catherine Shepard, who was born August 19, 1795, in Alstead, New Hampshire, and died July 27, 1854. The death of Samuel Emery occurred January 24, 1876, in Mexico, New York. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

His son, Albert Hamilton Emery, was born June 21, 1834, in Mexico, New York, and was next to the youngest of eight children. He grew up accustomed to a farm environment, attending school during the summer and winter from the age of five years to that of ten, and also the two winters when he was eleven and twelve years old. From that time he attended school no more until the winter of 1851, when he studied for three months in the Mexico Academy, devoting special attention to surveying. He had been, meanwhile, employed on his father's farm.

After studying surveying during the winter of 1851, Mr. Emery worked at it throughout the following summer, and in the autumn of 1852 attended the academy for another three months. In the winter of 1852-53 he taught a school in Union Settlement, and then engaged in surveying on a proposed Syracuse & Parishville railroad. He later worked at surveying on the proposed Oswego & Troy railroad. In the autumn of 1854 he returned home and made a copy of a map of Niagara Falls from the State Geological Survey. This map, which was a fine piece of draughtsmanship, was destined to play an important part in shaping Mr. Emery's career. In the autumn of 1854, desiring to perfect his knowledge of civil engineering, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, studying for five or six weeks before the close of the winter session. The course covered a period of four years, but Mr. Emery was at the institute only a little over two years and a half, not including the year when he was absent on account of an attack of typhoid fever. In 1858 he graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in the first section of a class of forty-eight. He defrayed part of the expense of his course by teaching topographical drawing in the school, his pupils including the graduating class.

The first professional work which engaged the attention of Mr. Emery was the erection of a church steeple in his native town of Mexico, New York. This was considered by local contractors almost impossible, but Mr. Emery did not find the task a difficult one. In the summer of 1859 Mr. Emery went to Washington and took out two patents on cheese presses. In the fall of 1859 he became acquainted with G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, Georgia, for whom he built a cotton packing press and also designed two compressors for compressing cotton. They had a capacity of two thousand bales in twenty hours with a pressure of five hundred tons on each bale, but Mr. Lamar's needs changed and the compressors were never built. Later Mr. Emery formed a partnership with Mr. Lamar, by the terms of which he was to furnish the patents and Mr. Lamar the money to build and sell cotton packing presses and compresses. This was in the autumn of 1859. The first press was built in Brooklyn, whence it was shipped South. They were planning to put one hundred agents in the field, but Mr. Lamar was conscious of the fast approaching upheaval and desired to pro-

ceed slowly with their enterprise until after the next presidential election. Mr. Emery, not being willing to wait a year for the turn of political events, returned home and during the summer built cheese presses on his own account.

In the autumn of 1861 Mr. Emery asked Professor Drown, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, for a letter to the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron. Edwin D. Morgan was then governor of New York and he also gave Mr. Emery a letter to Mr. Cameron. Mr. Emery was desirous of obtaining a position as engineer in the army, a position which could ordinarily be held only by a West Point graduate. Mr. Emery obtained an interview with General Richard Delafield, who had charge of all the fortifications in the State of New York. General Delafield requested Mr. Emery to make copies of drawings of all these forts for him, which he did. He also made drawings of several batteries of field guns for the United States Government which were built under the superintendance of Mr. Emery and paid for by the State of New York. From 1861 for several years Mr. Emery spent much time experimenting on guns and projectiles for the War Department. Mr. Emery designed several sizes of projectiles, submitted his plans to Admiral Dahlgren, and made a number of projectiles for several sizes of naval guns, Lieutenant Mitchell having charge of firing them. During this time Mr. Emery was also making cotton presses and had embarked in a venture to extract materials from southern light wood or fat pine. He worked out and patented a process by which from one cord of that wood the following products were obtained: Forty-three gallons of turpentine, two barrels of tar, one barrel of pitch, twenty-five barrels of charcoal, five thousand cubic feet of illuminating gas, six hundred gallons of crude pyroligneous acid. Before the enterprise could get well under way the works were burned and with no insurance, so he was without funds to rebuild them. This was an early attempt to utilize by-products which has since come into such general use in many industries, but at this time (1865) was much ahead of common practice.

The next important work undertaken by Mr. Emery was the designing of a new system of scales. Mr. Philo Remington, of Ilion, New York, advanced the money to build the first three scales under this system, which, as has been most truly and forcibly observed, was one of the first great stones in the foundation of Mr. Emery's fame. These three scales were built in the Remington shops. One of them was set up and loaded with seven thousand pounds of iron. Its capacity was twenty thousand pounds and with a load of seven thousand pounds it was sensitive to one-half an ounce. In 1873 Mr. Emery met Mr. William Sellers, who was reputed to be one of the best mechanical engineers of his day. He saw him in Philadelphia and showed him his scale drawings. Mr. Sellers became much interested, especially in one feature of the invention, the absence of knife edges, these scales differing in this from the ordinary balance or scale which has knife edges which are rapidly injured by wear and rust. Mr. Sellers was a manufacturer of machine tools and it was he who introduced Mr. Emery to Mr. J. H. Towne, father of Henry R. Towne, who later became famous as the head of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. Mr. Emery said it would require $800,000 to develop the manufacture of these scales in the way he contemplated.

Meanwhile, Mr. Emery had designed a great one-thousand-ton testing machine to go to Seller's bridge works. There was

a delay in closing the negotiations, and Mr. Emery returned home. Mr. Sellers introduced Mr. Emery to Colonel Laidley, of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. He met him at the Remington Armory in Ilion, New York, by appointment and gave him a demonstration with the scales that he had there. As a result Mr. Emery was asked by the Ordnance Department to design a large testing machine while Colonel Laidley was investigating the testing machines of this country and Europe. He then designed a system of testing machines, from little ones to big ones. While he was working on these designs, Colonel Laidley returned from Europe and gave him an order for a four-hundred-ton machine. This was on December 23, 1874.

In February, 1875, Mr. Emery was called to Washington and there met General Benet, chief of the Ordnance Department. It was decided to try to get an increased appropriation from Congress, which was obtained to cover additional work, and President Grant appointed a board to take charge of the matter and to this board Mr. Emery's designs were submitted. The supervision of the contract was turned over to the board, Colonel Laidley acting as its president. Parts of the machine were built in different places, the whole being assembled at the Watertown Arsenal. In order to build this testing machine it was necessary to design a number of new and novel machines, one of these being a twenty-ton scale to standardize some weights with which to calibrate the testing machine. When this was finally tested with a load of forty-five thousand pounds, it was found to be sensitive to half an ounce under all loads. This demonstration greatly delighted the board. The completion of the testing machine was delayed by various difficulties, but in 1879 it was finished, and in 1880 went into government use, constituting a wonderful monument to the genius of the inventor.

When this machine was tested by the board for acceptance, a bar of iron, having a section of twenty square inches, was pulled in two with a tension load of 722,800 pounds, and immediately following, two horse hairs were tested, one breaking with a load of one pound and the other with a load of one and three-quarter pounds. This second hair was tested on a small dynamometer and broke with the same load of one and three-fourths pounds, showing the great sensitiveness of this large machine, which in 1920 was as sensitive as ever, and is still in service. The testing machine while in operation at the arsenal in 1881 was considered part of the exhibits of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association Fair, held in Boston, on Huntington avenue, and as such was awarded a large gold medal of honor, which cost $500 and was awarded for "That exhibit most conducive to human welfare." A second gold medal was at the same time also awarded Mr. Emery on this same machine for "The best scientific apparatus."

In 1882 Mr. Emery moved from Chicopee, Massachusetts, to Stamford, Connecticut, and the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company took up the manufacture of his scales, gauges and testing machines, and three one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-pound, and two three-hundred-thousand-pound testing machines, for tension, compression and transverse loads, were constructed. One of these went to the University of Toronto, another to McGill University of Montreal, and one to the University of Vienna. One of the large ones went to the Cambria Iron and Steel Works in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and the other to the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Later the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, to whom Mr. Emery had sold his patents, disposed of them in turn to William Sellers & Company. Mr. Sellers designed a fifty-ton testing machine which was built under Mr. Emery's patents and placed in the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts, where Mr. Emery's large machine was already in use. Under these patents machines were also built by William Sellers & Company for several of the technical schools and colleges in the United States and Europe. The War Department exhibited one of these machines in the Government Building at the Columbia Exposition in Chicago in 1893, the machine afterward going to Sibley College, Cornell University.

After the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company sold his patents to William Sellers & Company, Mr. Emery resigned his position with them and resumed the designing of cannon and projectiles in which he had been interested during the Civil War. He designed a gun carriage for a twelve-inch rifle for the War Department under the supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. This design was never completed for the reason that its construction required more money than had been appropriated. While with the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company he designed and built a car dynamometer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to make autographic records of the drawbar pull of locomotives, the dynamometer having a capacity of 28,000 pounds. Several years later, in 1902, he was asked by Mr. Vogt, mechanical engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, to consider designing and constructing another dynamometer for them, as the old one was entirely inadequate to measure the loads given by the increased size of locomotives.

Mr. Emery was confined to his room with a broken knee cap at that time, but decided he could undertake the work, and he designed and built a car dynamometer of 100,000 pounds capacity, the Pennsylvania railroad designing and building the car therefor. The dynamometer was put into service in 1906 and is still in service. In the meantime the continued growth of locomotives and the introduction of the electric locomotive have made the capacity of this instrument inadequate, and at present (1920) Mr. Emery is rebuilding certain parts of this machine to increase its capacity to measure 150,000 pounds drawbar pull instead of 100,000 pounds. In order to calibrate this instrument it was necessary to have a very accurate method of measuring hydraulic pressure, and he designed and constructed an apparatus for measuring hydraulic pressure up to 3,000 pounds per square inch, sensitive to 0.005 pound per square inch. In order to adjust the weights for this machine a special scale, having very great accuracy and sensitiveness, was constructed, using "Emery" plate fulcrums instead of knife edges. Later an improved form of this apparatus, having a capacity of 4,000 pounds per square inch, was built by him for the Bureau of Standards.

The next important undertaking which engaged the attention of Mr. Emery was the construction of two testing machines for the Bureau of Standards in Washington. One was for loads of 230,000 pounds tension and compression, and the other for loads of 1,150,000 pounds tension and 2,300,000 pounds compression, on specimens of any length up to thirty-three feet. While building these machines, Mr. Emery also constructed a machine to calibrate testing machines, which was installed in his laboratory in Glenbrook, Connecticut. The calibrating machine is

for loads of 4,000,000 pounds and it will show distinctly a variation of one pound in the load. The calibrating machine has eight twenty-five-hundred-pound standard weights, each adjusted to a probable error of not more than one part in eight hundred thousand on the scale previously mentioned.

These testing machines embodied improvements over his earlier testing machines, and contained a new form of "Emery" plate fulcrum, and the E. & T. Fairbanks & Company, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, saw the machine and believed that these fulcrums could be adapted to railroad track scale, and working in conjunction with them and with the Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. Emery designed and built such a scale, which was installed in Tyrone, Pennsylvania, and was entirely successful in its operations. The scale was redesigned to embody certain features which were developed in the construction and test of the first scale, and this design was adopted by the Pennsylvania railroad as their standard for track scales, and is built by them in their own shops and also by the E. & T. Fairbanks & Company in St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

During the first year of its use eighty million tons were weighed on this scale, which was located in Tyrone, Pennsylvania, without impairing in the least its sensitiveness or accuracy, whole trains passing over the scale at the rate of four miles an hour, each of the cars being weighed separately without stopping the train. Besides these trains which were weighed, many thousand more cars passed over that scale the first year for classification, and over seven thousand locomotives also passed over it. At the end of the year the scale was retested and pronounced as accurate as when first set up.

In the winter 1910-11 Mr. Emery designed a track scale testing car for the United States Bureau of Standards. That car carries 100,000 pounds of standard weights and goes all over the United States testing the track scales of the railroads and industries. Mr. Emery constructed a model of it, one-twelfth of the regular size, for the United States Bureau of Standards, for them to exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition. A second car, also equipped with 100,000 pounds of standard weights, was built for the Bureau of Standards in 1915. Eight of these weights, each weighing 10,000 pounds, were adjusted to one part of 1,000,000. The Department of Agriculture had him design and build for them a scale that would weigh a hive of bees in one room, the weighing being done in another room. The temperature of the inner room being maintained within one-tenth of a degree for long periods, to determine the temperature at which a colony of bees would eat the least honey. For the United States Bureau of Standards, Mr. Emery has built a set of test levers of 50,000 pounds capacity for calibrating testing machines.

Very early in his study of the construction of ordnance, Mr. Emery conceived the idea of constructing guns by hydraulicly expanding either a single forging or a series of concentric forgings, by the use of hydraulic pressure on the interior, thus putting the required initial strains into the metal instead of by the method of shrinking one part onto another. This also raises the elastic limit of the metal, and guns so made are much stronger than when the parts are shrunk together. These ideas were embodied in patents taken out by him both in this country and in many foreign countries. He tried many times to interest the gun manufacturers and the War and Navy depart-

ments in this process, but was unable to do so until in 1918 the Navy Department authorized the construction by him of a four-inch gun. This was hydraulicly expanded, using hydraulic pressures up to 107,000 pounds per square inch, and tests of this gun have fully proved the value of his process. A pressure of 40,000 pounds per square inch gave the original forging a permanent deformation, but after the process was completed it required 75,000 pounds per square inch to give an additional permanent deformation. This process has been adopted by the Navy Department for small guns (3" to 6") and in time will probably be adopted for large guns also. This process will enable the gun builder to construct a gun which will be lighter and stronger than the present gun, in less time, from very much less ingot metal, and with very much less machinery, reducing the cost 20% to 30%. Eventually the government will probably save large amounts of money by this invention, but unfortunately for Mr. Emery his patents will have expired before any considerable application can be made.

During the World War Mr. Emery spent a large portion of his time in trying to get this process of gun construction adopted, and at the same time his laboratory was building tools and various mechanisms for the government. While in Washington, in June, 1919, Mr. Emery was run over by an automobile, shattering one bone of his right arm, telescoping his left wrist, and badly breaking his ankle, but fortunately all the breaks healed well in spite of his advanced age, eighty-five years, and at present he spends some time at his office almost every day.

Mr. Emery married, March 3, 1875, in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, Mrs. Fannie B. Myers, a widow, born September 1, 1838. By her first marriage Mrs. Myers became the mother of a daughter, Margaret King, now the wife of George A. Clyde, of Rome, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Emery were the parents of a son, Albert Hamilton, Jr., born August 25, 1876, who was prepared for college in King's School, Stamford, and in 1898 graduated from Cornell University with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. Since then he has been associated with his father in the latter's scientific work. Mr. Emery, Jr., married Julia E. McClune, of Ithaca, New York, and they have two children, Louise, born October 7, 1905, and Albert Hamilton (3), born December 26, 1910. Mrs. Emery, Sr., passed away on April 28, 1907.

It would seem from a study of his career that the predominant trait in the character of Albert Hamilton Emery, apart from his mechanical genius, has always been a perseverance which never relaxed its efforts and a courage which refused to be daunted by any difficulties or disappointments, however great. We see this in the narrative of his earlier life, which shows how the various inventions on which he was then engaged formed a basis for the brilliant achievements of his later years, and how the obstacles which he encountered and the repeated discouragements which it was his lot to endure did but stimulate him to renewed and larger efforts. In the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, the one his birthplace and the scene of his early endeavors, and the others for many years the centers of his greatest renown, his fame is and always will be most intimately cherished. In a larger sense his native land feels that he belongs to her, but even by her he cannot be wholly claimed. His name will go down in history as that of one of the world's inventors.

ALLEN, Lauren M.,

Physician.

A physician who for twenty-seven years has practiced successfully in the same community becomes so inseparably associated with its most vital interests as to render the narrative of his career almost identical with a history of his home town. This is especially true of Dr. Allen, whose professional reputation, high as it is, is almost equalled by that which he enjoys as a public-spirited citizen of South Norwalk.

The name of Allen, or Allin, is derived from the British, and is thought to be a corruption of *Aelianus,* which signifies sun-bright. It is also said to come from the root word *Al,* meaning mountainous, high and bright. In the Gaelic it signifies fair, handsome, the word being *Aliune,* and the Irish *Alun* has the same meaning. The English Allan, or Allen, said to have been first spelled Alan, means all-conquering. As a personal name it was first borne by the Bard of Britain, an uncle of Caractacus, who had a long line of kings for ancestors. The name came into prominence after the Conquest, the chief general of William's army at the battle of Hastings having been Alan, Duke of Brittany, who made England his home and became the third richest man in the kingdom. Thenceforth the name grew in number and importance.

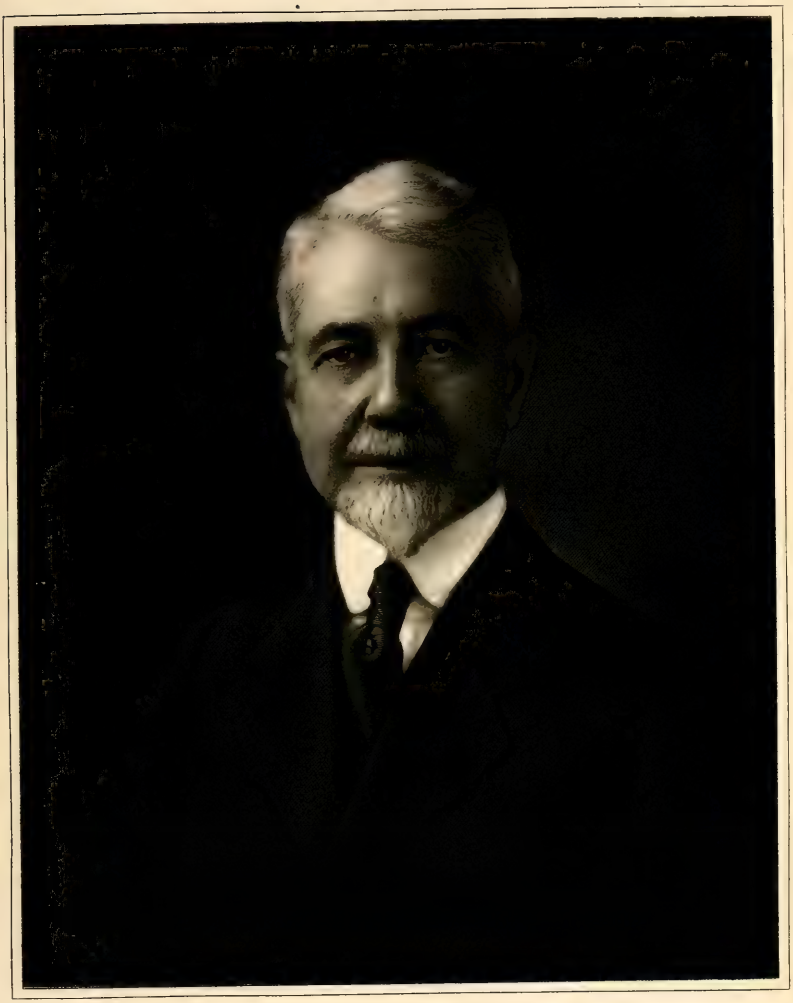
(I) George Allen, born in 1568, in England, came to America in 1635 and settled in Saugus, Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1637 he joined with Edmund Freeman and others in the purchase of the township of Sandwich, and settled there in the same year. When the town of Sandwich was incorporated he was chosen deputy, the first office in the town, and served in that capacity for several years. He is represented by Bowden as having been an anti-Baptist in England, but be that as it may, he was a member of the church in Sandwich, and Rev. Benjamin Fessenden reports both George and Ralph Allen as having been previously members of the church in Roxbury. George Allen was the father of ten sons, some of whom preceded him to America and settled near Boston. After the purchase of Sandwich, most of them with their families moved thither, and settled near their father's residence. George Allen died in Sandwich, May 2, 1648. In his will, naming his wife, Catherine, as executrix, with Ralph Allen and Richard Brown as overseers, he named his five sons, Matthew, Henry, Samuel, George, Jr., and William; and also made provision for his "five least children" without naming them.

In 1774 the Rev. Joseph Thaxter, of Edgartown, Massachusetts, whose wife was Mary Allen, a descendant of George Allen, obtained from England the description of the coat-of-arms borne by the Allens in the old country, which is as follows:

Arms—Sable shield. A cross potent with a border engrailed, or.

Crest—A demi-lion argent, holding a rudder gules, hawks and nails or.

Children of George and Catherine Allen: 1. Samuel, went to Braintree; left a will. 2. William, married, 1649, Priscilla Brown, daughter of Peter Brown, of the "Mayflower," and a signer of the Compact. He had no children. By his will, 12th month, 17, 1697, he devised his estate to his nephew, Daniel, son of his brother, George Allen, Jr., provided he maintained his widow Priscilla for her life. 3. George, Jr., of whom further. 4. Ralph, married, 1643, Esther, daughter of William and Jane Swift, died 1698. 5. Mathew, married, June, 1657, Sarah Kirby; re-



Lauren H. Allen M.D.

moved to Dartmouth. 6. Henry, removed to Milford, 1666, died at Stratford, 1690. 7. Francis, married, July 20, 1662, Mary Barlow, and left six daughters. 8. James, died July 25, 1714, at Tisbury. 9. Gideon, removed to Milford, Connecticut. 10. Thomas (probably). 11. Judah, buried at Sandwich, February, 1649. 12. Caleb, buried at Sandwich, June 27, 1647. The sons William, George, Mathew, Ralph and Francis, died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, and left wills proved and recorded.

(II) George Allen, Jr., son of George and Catherine Allen, was born in 1619. He is mentioned as liable to bear arms in Sandwich in 1643.

(III) Daniel Allen, son of George Allen, Jr., was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1663. He and his wife, Bethsheba, were the parents of Gideon.

(IV) Gideon Allen, son of Daniel and Bethsheba Allen, was born in May, 1686, and died June 25, 1750. The Sandwich records mention the removal of Gideon to Milford, and the Milford records give Gideon of Milford and later the same Gideon as living in Fairfield, and if it were not for the early age of Gideon when Joseph was born, the line would seem clearly established. Children of Gideon Allen: Joseph, of whom further; Ebenezer, married, November 12, 1731, Deborah Bennett; John, married, January 17, 1750, Abigail Jessup; David, married, October 11, 1739, Sarah Gold.

(V) Joseph Allen, son of Gideon Allen, was born June 25, 1702. He married Rachel Bennett, and they were the parents of: Joseph (2), born February 16, 1725; Hannah, born September 20, 1727; Rachel, born July 28, 1728; Elnathan, born June 23, 1729; Mary, born August 24, 1732; Thomas, born July 2, 1733; Mary (twin of Thomas); John, born June 16, 1736; Benjamin, of whom further.

(VI) Benjamin Allen, son of Joseph and Rachel (Bennett) Allen, was born October 4, 1743, and died March 27, 1827. At one time he owned land on the east side of the Saugatuck river, extending from the sound to Ball Mountain and inland about one mile. He is buried in Greens Farms Cemetery, Westport, Connecticut. A sister of Dr. Allen now (1921) resides on part of the original Allen estate. Benjamin Allen married Rhoda Allen, daughter of John Allen.

(VII) Delancey Allen, son of Benjamin and Rhoda (Allen) Allen, was born February 24, 1783, in Westport, died there, November 17, 1833, and is buried in Greens Farms Cemetery. He married, February 10, 1805, Cloe Fillow, daughter of Isaac and Adah (Waterbury) Fillow. The Fillows descend from John Fillow, who came with the French Huguenots sometime in the seventeenth century.

(VIII) Isaac Allen, son of Delancey and Cloe (Fillow) Allen, was born February 15, 1812, in Westport, where he received his education in the public schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, and after working for a time as a journeyman, went into business for himself as a contractor and builder. This business he conducted successfully until advancing years forced him to retire. Mr. Allen married, June 21, 1838, Eunice Ann Murray, daughter of Seymour and Ann Elizabeth Seckler (Elsworth) Murray, the former practically all his life a master mechanic in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. That was in the days of wooden men-of-war. The Elsworths were of English descent, and the Murrays (MacMurrays) of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were the parents of the following children: Ann Elizabeth Murray, deceased; Armenia, married Rev. R. S. Putney, of Westport; Orlando I., of Westport, now deceased; Emma Louise, who married Theodore

Allen, of Westport; Isabella, who married Charles Augur, of New Haven; Lauren M., mentioned below; and Elmer E., of Westport. Isaac Allen and his wife were both very active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

(IX) Lauren M. Allen, son of Isaac and Eunice Ann (Murray) Allen, was born June 12, 1857, in Westport, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town. In 1880 he received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for a time as an interne in Bellevue Hospital, Mr. Allen opened an office in Brooklyn, New York, and for twelve years practiced in that city. In 1893 he moved to South Norwalk, where, in the course of a few years, he established himself as one of the leading physicians of the community. He is a member of the staff of the Norwalk Hospital, and also conducts a flourishing private practice. The professional organizations in which he is enrolled include the Norwalk Medical Association, the County and State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association.

In the business world Dr. Allen is represented by his association with the John R. Wrigley Paper Box Company, Inc., being president of the company. He affiliates with Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons; and Butler Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of South Norwalk; also with Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; and Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport.

Dr. Allen married (first) October 8, 1879, Kate M. Shaffer, daughter of James Edward and Mary Eliza (Bennett) Shaffer, of Brooklyn, and they became the parents of one daughter: Katherine Charleta, now the wife of Carl D. Mexcur, of Bloomfield, Connecticut, and mother of three children: Anna, Carl, and George. Dr. Allen married (second) January 14, 1918, Helen Becker, daughter of Frank C. and Amelia Frances (Grupe) Becker, of South Norwalk. Dr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the Congregational church.

The career of Dr. Allen has been fruitful. He is numbered among the most esteemed citizens of his home community, and his professional record is rich in results of genuine and enduring value.

BELDEN, Charles Denison,

Broker, Man of Fine Tastes.

Many thoughts of the past will be awakened by the appearance of this name, and impressions, so deep that time has been powerless to efface them, will glow with almost pristine freshness as the minds of old friends and former business associates revert to events and scenes of bygone years. Throughout the long period during which Mr. Belden was a figure of prominence in the brokerage circles of Wall street, New York, he remained a citizen of Stamford, Connecticut, ever maintaining an unwavering and helpful interest in the advancement of all that could minister to the welfare and progress of his home community. The name of Belden is an extremely ancient one, and with the lapse of centuries has assumed a great variety of forms. Those which have been, at different periods, in use in the New England branch, are Bayldon, Belden, and Belding. This last form is very erroneous and has been wholly discarded by certain lines.

Bayldon Manor was in the Angle kingdom of Deira,—hence came the immortal youths seen by Saint Gregory at Rome, and at the sight of whom he exclaimed,

non Angli, sed Angeli! Bayldon has been the seat of the family of that name since a period prior to the reign of King John, and ever since the Norman Conquest it has been a chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Bayldon Hall is not far away and is still in a good state of preservation. The fact that it stands on an eminence seems to render probable the idea that the family name may be derived from Bael, or Bel, meaning fire, a flame, or the sun, and Don, a hill, and that the hill on which Bayldon Manor stands may have been selected for one of those on which sacrificial fires were burned in honor of Bael. The fact that high places were chosen for these fires seems to render this idea more probable than the one which assumes that the name signifies merely a beacon hill. The family, since our earliest knowledge of it, has been distinguished in English history.

Richard Bayldon, founder of the New England branch of the race, was born in Yorkshire, England, and in 1635 settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. He died in 1655, and many of his numerous descendants have won fame and honor in both civil and military life. The Bayldon escutcheon, like most others, has variations, the form displayed by the descendants of Richard Bayldon being the following:

Arms—A fesse between three fleur-de-lis sable.
Motto—God my leader.

It is worthy of note that the motto appears to be peculiar to the coat-of-arms of the New England branch.

David Belden, father of Charles Denison Belden, was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, and in his infancy was deprived, by death, of his father. He was taken by his widowed mother to New York City, and as he grew to manhood entered business life. In partnership with his brother-in-law, George Brainerd, he conducted a flourishing wholesale grocery concern, retiring a number of years before his death. As a young man Mr. Belden was a member of the Militia Regiment, which was the forerunner of the famous Seventh. He married Catherine Louisa Brush, whose family record is appended to this biography.

Charles Denison Belden, son of David and Catherine Louisa (Brush) Belden, was born January 9, 1844, in New York City, and received his education in the private school of Clark & Fanning. Inheriting from his father an inclination for the active career of an executant, he early connected himself with the grocery business. It was not long, however, before he was drawn, by his taste and aptitude for finance, into the arena of Wall street, where, as a stock broker, he found full scope for his talents. He was a man whose word carried weight and as the years went on, his fund of experience and the honorable success which he had achieved caused his advice to be frequently sought by young men entering upon the active work of life, and also by older men who found themselves in need of counsel in relation to some problem of unusual difficulty. A few years before his death he retired, being ably succeeded by his son.

As may be supposed, the strenuous life of a Wall street broker left Mr. Belden little leisure for orders or fraternities. His only association of that nature was with the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In his youth he was actively interested in athletics and as he grew older, hunting and fishing became his favorite recreations. Withal, he was a man of literary tastes, spending some of his happiest hours in his library.

Mr. Belden married Sarah R. Allen,

whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of three children: Edith, born April 26, 1872, wife of Charles W. Palmer, of New York City; Agnes, born February 10, 1873, married George D. Arthur, also of New York City, and has one child, George D. (3); and William Allen, born June 11, 1875, and now, for some years, the successor of his father in business.

About twenty years ago, it being the desire of Mrs. Belden to make her summer home in Connecticut, she was authorized by her husband to select a site and to make all the arrangements necessary for the erection of a residence. She finally purchased a plot on Wallack's Point, in the town of Stamford, one of the most beautiful spots on the Connecticut shore, and there built a spacious and attractive mansion, which reflects a strong individuality and a fine sense of proportion. One of the most important elements in her influence was her love for the natural beauties of the place and her care for their preservation. In order to save a fine tree she had a U-shaped niche built into the house, thus giving it room for growth. Mr. Belden was a man of exceptionally strong domestic attachments, appreciating nothing so highly as an atmosphere of family affection and fireside happiness.

It was not, however, in his beautiful Connecticut home, that Mr. Belden "ceased from earth," but in Montreal, Canada, where, on February 12, 1912, he passed quietly away. From the old city of the North, rich in historic associations, the sad tidings came to his beloved Stamford, bringing to many hearts profound sorrow for the loss of one whose daily life among them had given an example of every private virtue even as his course in the turmoil of the world of business had been one of undeviating rectitude and stainless integrity.

A career like that of Charles Denison Belden is independent of comment. Its unadorned record has a simple and convincing eloquence far transcending the language of eulogy.

(The Brush Line).

This name, which is another form of Broom or Broome, is, perhaps, derived from the German *brusch,* meaning a broom. Some claim that it is an anglicized form of Plantagenet *(planta genista),* but it is, more probably, a local designation derived from one of the parishes so-called in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Stafford, Bedford, and Durham. Robert de Brus went with William the Conqueror to England, where the name of his son Robert was changed to Bruce. This, some say, was the origin of the Brush, Bruse, Bruce and Bush families.

Branches of the Brush family were early transplanted to Massachusetts and Long Island, and also to Westchester county, New York. Everywhere have the members proved themselves worthy citizens, valuable, in the different walks of life, to their respective communities.

(I) Caleb Brush was born in Westchester county, and was engaged in business on Grove street, New York City. He married Eleanor Van Tassel (see Van Tassel family), the original of the fascinating Katrina Van Tassel, the celebrated heroine of the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," perhaps the best known of those charming tales from the pen of Washington Irving, whose genius has clothed with an atmosphere of romance, the banks of the Hudson from New York to Albany.

(II) Joshua, son of Caleb and Eleanor (Van Tassel) Brush, was engaged in the lumber business. He married Lucretia Keesler, of New York City.

(III) Catherine Louisa, daughter of Joshua and Lucretia (Keesler) Brush, be-

came the wife of David Belden, as stated above.

(The Van Tassel Family).

The original form of this name was Van Taxel, derived from the designation of the place in Holland, which was the native home of this heroic race. It is easily seen that the correct orthography has only one "l" and it is thus that the name is spelled by Irving, the historian and eulogist of this gallant family.

The Van Tassels came by marriage into possession of Wolfert's Roost, the house which was built by Wolfert Ecker, and which became, nearly two centuries later, the home of Washington Irving, by whom the estate was rechristened "Sunnyside."

At the time of the Revolutionary War Wolfert's Roost, or, as it was then called, the Van Tassel house, was owned by Jacob Van Tassel, a renowned patriot, who turned his house into a garrison and became the leader of a band of sturdy warriors, recruited from the neighboring farms, who scoured the countryside by day and night, defending it from the British and from the marauders who followed in the tracks of both armies.

Abraham Van Tassel was the father of the immortal Katrina, whose kinswoman, Eleanor Van Tassel, became the wife of Caleb Brush (see Brush family).

(The Allen Line).

This patronymic is derived from the personal name Alan, which was common in Norman times, and is thought by some to signify a hound, or wolf-dog. By others it is said to have been introduced into England in the Conqueror's time by Alan, Earl of Brittany, and to be equivalent to the Roman Ælianus, sun-bright.

(I) John Allen, who appears to have been the founder of the New York branch of the Allen family, is thought by some to have been born in Holland. If this be true, the family was probably Scottish and, like the Van Nesses, transplanted a branch to Holland in consequence of the persecutions of Charles the First. John Allen came to New York City and married Sabina Meyers who, as her name indicates, was of German parentage. Mr. Allen died when he was, comparatively, a young man.

(II) Stephen, son of John and Sabina (Meyers) Allen, was born July 2, 1767, in New York City, and was a young child at the time of the death of his father. Mrs. Allen, however, was a noble woman and an ideal mother. She caused the boy to be educated in private schools of his native city, and throughout his childhood and youth was his wise counsellor as well as his loving parent. And richly was she compensated for her devotion, for her son developed into a noble man, filling with honor the highest municipal office in the gift of his fellow-citizens and leading them in all that made for reform and for true progress. Mr. Allen was apprenticed to the trade of sail-making and at fifteen was thrown on his own resources. In 1787 he formed a partnership with Thomas Wilson, a sail-maker and a member of the Society of Friends, and in December, 1791, went into business for himself. So well established was his reputation for integrity and fairdealing that he was popularly known as "Honest Stephen Allen."

In 1812, Mr. Allen, who was then a wealthy merchant, joined a volunteer company and lent all the money he could spare from his business for the maintenance of war activities. On being consulted by a United States naval agent in regard to furnishing a supply of duck, he sold his whole stock to the government upon its own terms. The cessation of

hostilities caused the treasury notes with which the duck had been paid for to so increase in value that he realized a handsome profit.

In April, 1817, Mr. Allen was elected to the Common Council and in March, 1821, he became mayor of New York. He took a prominent part in the completion of the New York aqueduct. In April, 1824, he was appointed commissioner to visit the prisons in Auburn and in New York City and to report upon conditions and recommend changes. The result was the sale of the old prison in New York, and the erection of the State prison at Sing Sing.

On November 1, 1825, Mr. Allen retired from business, and in May, 1826, he was sent to the New York State Assembly. In 1829 he was elected Senator and, as such, served as a member of the court for the correction of errors. This was the first instance in which written opinions were given in the court of errors by a layman.

In 1833 Mr. Allen was appointed one of the water commission for supplying New York with pure and wholesome water, and served as chairman of the committee. In 1840 he was relieved of the office of water commissioner by Governor Seward, for reasons purely political. Charles King said, in the "Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct:" "The chairman of the board, in particular, Stephen Allen, has left upon the work, from its commencement to the advanced stage in which he relinquished it to his successor, the stamp of his energetic character and strong, inquiring mind." All the public positions filled by Mr. Allen were unsolicited. In early life he was a Moravian in religious belief, but later became a member of the Presbyterian church. He was officially connected with many public institutions of New York City, including the Tammany Society, the Mechanic and Scientific Institution, the New York Hospital and Lunatic Asylum and the New York Prison Discipline Society.

Mr. Allen married (first) in 1788, ——— Marschalk, and (second) in 1807, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Coleridge) Roake. Mr. Roake came from one of the Channel Islands and his wife was a kinswoman of the author of "The Ancient Mariner." The marriage was, as seemed fitting, a romantic one, the lovers leaving England without the knowledge of their respective families and finding a home on the other side of the sea in the little village of Shrub Oak Plains, near Peekskill, New York. On July 28, 1852, Mr. Allen passed away, "full of years and of honors." It should always be remembered that he was the first man to propose bringing Croton water into the city of New York. So sane was he in his judgment and so impartial, that many people brought their differences to him to arbitrate instead of taking them into the courts. He was a wealthy man for the time in which he lived, and drew his own will. It is on record as a test will that could never be broken.

(III) William M., son of Stephen and Sarah (Roake) Allen, was born in New York City, and graduated in the Law School of Columbia University, but never practised, his ample means enabling him to give his time and attention to more congenial pursuits. He was a man of broad culture, having literary tastes, and greatly interested in scientific subjects. In the maintenance and improvement of the public school system of his native city he rendered, for many years, valuable assistance. A subject in which he took the liveliest interest was the wonderful possibilities of the microscope. Mr. Allen

married Catherine Maria Leggett, whose ancestral record is herewith appended.

(IV) Sarah R., daughter of William M. and Catherine Maria (Leggett) Allen, was born October 7, 1848, and became the wife of Charles Denison Belden, as stated above.

(The Leggett Line).

This name, which is sometimes spelled with only one "t," is derived from the Latin *legatus,* meaning a legate or ambassador.

(I) Gabriel Leggett was born in 1635, probably in County Essex, England, and about 1670-76 came to Westchester county, New York. His home was at West Farms, and he was a landowner and merchant. He married, about 1676, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Martha Richardson, the former, one of the original patentees of the Manor of West Farms. Gabriel Leggett died at some time prior to July, 1700.

(II) John, eldest son of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Richardson) Leggett, married Cicily, daughter of Thomas Hunt, who was a son-in-law of Edward Jessup. The original grant of Hunt's Point was to Hunt and Jessup.

(II) Gabriel (2), youngest child of Gabriel (1) and Elizabeth (Richardson) Leggett, was born in 1697 or '98, at West Farms, and in his latter years moved to West Patent of North Castle, Westchester county. He was a landowner and held the office of alderman. He married (first) Bridget ———, and (second) in 1765, Mary Wiggins, who died before 1781. He married (third) in 1782, Sarah Brown, and his death occurred at West Farms, in April, 1786.

(III) Thomas, son of Gabriel (2) and Bridget (———) Leggett, was born June 3, 1721, at West Farms. Prior to the Revolutionary War he bought a farm at Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, where most of his children were born. At the time of the battle of Saratoga, the dwelling and outbuildings, which were of logs, were within the Hessian redoubt, and at the approach of Burgoyne the family crossed the river to Easton, Washington county. Mr. Leggett married Mary Embree, who was born in 1723, and he and his family were the first of the name to be enrolled in the Society of Friends. They were founders of a Friends' Society at Stillwater.

(IV) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Mary (Embree) Leggett, was born January 17, 1755, and, with his brother Isaac, was taken prisoner by the British and carried to the camp at Schuylerville, but escaped and returned home. Thomas Leggett lived in Westchester until 1836, when he removed to New York City. He married (first) in 1781, Mary, born in 1762, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Haight, of Flushing, Long Island. He married (second) in 1808, Mary Underhill, who died in 1849. Mr. Leggett died in New York, October 10, 1843.

(V) William Haight, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Haight) Leggett, was born April 15, 1789, and was a merchant in New York City, a man of wealth for his day and generation. His home was at Rosebank, West Farms. He married, in 1814, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, Margaret Wright, and his death occurred December 22, 1863.

(VI) Catherine Maria, daughter of William Haight and Margaret (Wright) Leggett, became the wife of William M. Allen (see Allen line).

WILCOX, Robert Mead,

Financier.

As vice-president and cashier of the Greenwich National Bank, no other introduction is necessary, nor would be,

even were Mr. Wilcox's official position a less conspicuous one, as in any case his standing as a citizen would render him a "man of mark" in the community.

(I) Josiah Wilcox, grandfather of Robert Mead Wilcox, was a native of Cromwell, Connecticut, and removed to Riversville, in the town of Greenwich, where he established himself as a manufacturer of carriages, hardware and tinsmith's tools, thus proving himself abundantly possessed of the initiative which he inherited, no doubt, from his New England ancestors.

(II) Willis H. Wilcox, son of Josiah Wilcox, was born June 15, 1841, in Riversville, Greenwich, Connecticut. He was educated in the Berlin, (Connecticut) Academy. After working for a time in a store in Berlin, he returned home where he was employed by his father. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company I, 10th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was three years with the army, receiving a wound while in the service. After the war he was associated in business with his father until the death of Mr. Wilcox, Sr., when Willis H. and his brother George succeeded to the ownership of the concern. Prior to the father's death the business was conducted under the firm name of J. Wilcox & Sons, the style being subsequently changed to J. Wilcox's Sons. Upon the death of George Wilcox, Willis H. Wilcox continued the business for a short time. Mr. Wilcox was a director in the Greenwich National Bank, and president of the Greenwich Savings Bank. He was an adherent of the Republican party, and though never a politician was active as a young man in public affairs, occupying a seat in the Legislature for two terms, his reëlection proving how ably and satisfactorily he defended and advanced the rights of his constituents. He was a member of Lombard Post, No. 24, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Wilcox married Susan C. Mead, daughter of Edward and Susan (Merritt) Mead, and they became the parents of one son: Robert Mead, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Wilcox occurred September 13, 1916. He was a useful and public-spirited citizen, domestic in his tastes and admirable in all the relations of life.

(III) Robert Mead Wilcox, only child of Willis H. and Susan C. (Mead) Wilcox, was born October 9, 1873, in Riversville, Connecticut. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Greenwich Academy. He then entered the service of the Fourth National Bank, of New York City, beginning as a messenger, but not remaining long in that humble position, as those who knew him were sure he would not. He was then seventeen years old, and as time went on he advanced steadily step by step, serving practically in every department of the bank until August 3, 1907, when he associated himself with the Greenwich National Bank in the capacity of assistant cashier. The following year he became cashier, and in January, 1917, was made vice-president of the institution, an office which he still retains in conjunction with his former position of cashier. At the time of his election as vice-president he became a member of the board of directors. In the political life of his community, Mr. Wilcox has never taken an active part, but has always manifested a helpful interest in whatever he deemed calculated to advance the general welfare. He belongs to Lombard Camp, Sons of Veterans, and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Second Congregational Church, in which he holds the office of treasurer.

Mr. Wilcox married, November 20,

1901, Tillie A. Mead, daughter of the late Alexander Mead, whose biography follows this.

The career of Robert Mead Wilcox has been that of an honorable financier and an upright citizen. Surely such a record as this is independent of comment.

MEAD, Alexander,

Leader in Floriculture.

No resident of Greenwich needs to be told that this was for many years the name of one of her most successful business men and respected citizens. Mr. Mead was a representative of an ancient and honorable family which traces its descent from John Mead, one of two brothers who came from England about 1642. The escutcheon of the family is as follows:

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three pelicans or, vulned gules.

Alexander Mead was born May 27, 1835, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He was educated in public schools and at the Greenwich Academy. All his life he lived on the farm on which he had been reared and which he inherited from his father. He early showed a strong interest in the cultivation of flowers, and established in a small way a florist's business, having one greenhouse. From its inception the venture was successful and the business steadily increased. As time went on Mr. Mead became one of the leading florists of the State, and for many years carried on a wholesale as well as a retail business. The growth of Greenwich, in more recent years, developed a demand which consumed his entire stock of plants and flowers. About ten years before his death he retired, bequeathing to his son a flourishing business, with fifteen greenhouses, one hundred by twenty-three feet in dimensions.

Mr. Mead married Matilda Grigg, daughter of John Grigg, of Greenwich, and they became the parents of a son and a daughter: Henry Sanford, who has succeeded his father in the business; and Tillie A., who became the wife of Robert Mead Wilcox (see Wilcox III).

The death of Mr. Mead occurred October 12, 1918. Thrifty, industrious and fair-minded in all his dealings, he was devoted to his family and to the many and exacting responsibilities of his calling. He has left a record worthy of the stock from which he sprang, and one in which his descendants may well take a worthy and justifiable pride.

BOGARDUS, Frank W.,

Lumber Dealer, Man of Public Spirit.

From the earliest records of the immigrant settlers who came to this country, leaving behind them all the traditions in which they had been nurtured, the aim and ambition of our forefathers has been to establish in the New World a complete nation in which each citizen should be a king in his own right. This propaganda of individual supremacy in private affairs has in turn become our tradition, and has made us what we are, a nation of men. The development of the typically American city of Stamford, Connecticut, has been along these lines, and she stands today among the most progressive communities of the State and Nation. This result, so far as Stamford is concerned, has been brought about from year to year, period to period, down to the present, by the diverse yet united efforts of its many sterling citizens. Among these is to be counted Frank W. Bogardus, who for a number of years has been prominently identified with the life of the city. Mr. Bogardus is a member of a family of Dutch origin, which came to America

early in the history of the Colony of New Amsterdam, the name being one of the most prominent in the affairs of the youthful settlement.

The surname Bogardus is derived from the Dutch "boomgard," an orchard, signifying one who possessed an orchard of particular account or who kept an orchard.

(I) The family of Bogardus was founded in the New World by Everardus Bogardus, universally known as Dominie Bogardus, a native of Holland, who sailed from that country on the Dutch frigate "Zoutberg" in the year 1633, in company with the newly appointed governor, major-general, director-general, provost marshal, and Burgomaster Wouter Van Twiller, for what was known as Fort Amsterdam, founded thirteen years before. For many years it was thought that he was the first minister in the Colony until the discovery of Michaelius's letter in 1858, when it was found that the dominie was preceded by the author of that document. His first church, on the present north side of Pearl street, between Whitehall and Broad, was not at all to his liking. He persuaded Governor Van Twiller to have a new church built within the walls of the fort. Later he obtained a parsonage, on the front door of which he placed a brass knocker he had brought from Holland. It has been said that "the outside of his house was the delight of the passer-by, while inside he dispensed a cordial hospitality." In 1633 he became the proprietor of a tobacco plantation on Manhattan Island. About a year after the arrival of Van Twiller and Bogardus a bitter dissension arose between them. In the early days of the settlement, when there were few educated men there, it was one of the "unwritten laws" that the clergyman should join with the council in conference. The leaders in the church were in accord with the dominie in this matter, but Van Twiller, who was of a disputatious mind, sought to curtail the privilege. Dominie Bogardus, seeing that unprofitable strife would surely develop, in 1647 sought and received permission to visit his native land. He sailed in the brig "Princess," which went down with eighty other passengers.

He married, as is found in an old volume dated 1638, the widow, Anneke Webber Jansen, or Anneke Jans, as she was familiarly known. She was the daughter of Tryntje Jans, or Tryn Jonas, a professional midwife in the employ of the West India Company, for their Colony of New Amsterdam. The trained nurse of that day was an important factor in the community. Her work corresponded to that of the trained nurse of the present day, only it must be remembered that the general level of education and intelligence was not nearly so high as it is now. Even in that early day the widwife had to be examined by a board of physicians before she could receive a license. Her pay was small and her labors arduous. She married Roeloff Jansen Van Masterlandt. With his wife and child he came in 1630 as farmer to the Patroon Kilaen Van Rensselaer at a salary equivalent to seventy-two dollars a year. Five or six years later he was settled among the dignitaries of the colony, having received from Governor Van Twiller a patent for sixty-two acres of land. It is this farm about which there has been an historic controversy. The farm "extended from a line a little south of the present Warren street, northwesterly about a mile and a half, to what is now Christopher street, forming an irregular triangle having its base on the river, running, however, on Broadway only from Warren to Duane street."

After the death of her second husband, Anneke Jans Bogardus had the grant

confirmed to herself. Her heirs, upon the subsequent capture of the province by the British, had the grant confirmed to themselves by the first British Governor, Hon. Richard Nicholes, and sold it in 1671 to Governor Lovelace. One of the heirs failed to sign the conveyance, and this fact caused the controversy, his descendants claiming an interest in the property, which finally passed into the possession of Trinity Church.

(II) Cornelis Bogardus, son of Everardus and Anneke (Jans) Bogardus, was born September 9, 1640. As a young man he moved to Albany, New York, and remained in that city until his death in 1666. His "boedel," a personal estate, amounted to 2,015 guilders, a large sum for the times. He married Helena Teller, daughter of William Teller, of Albany. Their descendants were those who first laid claim to the Trinity Church property.

(III) Cornelis (2) Bogardus, son of Cornelis (1) and Helena (Teller) Bogardus, was born in Beverwyck or Fort Orange (Albany), New York, October 13, 1665. Following his mother's second marriage to Jans Hendrickse Van Ball, Cornelis (2) Bogardus went to live with his uncles, Pieter and Jonas Bogardus, children of Dominie Everardus and Anneke (Jans) Bogardus. When, several years later, Pieter Bogardus moved to Kingston, New York, Cornelis (2) Bogardus accompanied him, and there married Rachel De Witt in 1691. She was a daughter of Tjerck Classen, son of Nicholas and Taatje De Witt, whose home in the Netherlands was in Grootholdt, district of Zunderland, in the southern part of East Friesland. Tjerck Classen De Witt came to America some time prior to the year 1656, and is the ancestor of the De Witt family in the United States. De Witt is one of the few Dutch-American names illustrious in the Fatherland. Grand Pensioner Johannes De Witt administered the government of Holland from 1652 to 1672. He and his brother, Cornelis De Witt, also prominent in civil and military life in the Netherlands, were killed by a mob at The Hague, following years of faithful service to their country. Tjerck Classen De Witt was their kinsman, and a descendant of his, Maria De Witt, married Captain James Clinton, who afterwards became a general in the American Revolution, and their son, De Witt Clinton, was one of the most prominent, energetic and beloved governors of New York State.

Cornelis (2) Bogardus was the owner of a vessel which he employed in the carrying trade along the Hudson river from New York to Albany, and possibly to more distant points along the coast. In 1700 he returned to Albany, his birthplace, remaining there for a few years. He was made a "freeman" of that city, and became prominent in its affairs. Later on he accompanied Captain Nicholas Evertsen on a raid in the Colonial service against a band of French privateers off the coast. This occurred in 1704. He died in the spring of 1718, in Kingston, New York. Cornelis (2) and Rachel (De Witt) Bogardus were the parents of eight children.

(IV) Cornelis (3) Bogardus, son of Cornelis (2) and Rachel (De Witt) Bogardus, was born in Kingston, New York, January 8, 1699, died February 12, 1758. He married Catharine Tudor (in Dutch, Toeter), daughter of Captain John Tudor. Shortly after his marriage he moved down the Hudson and settled in Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York, on land situated in the "Rombout Precinct," or Patent, the vast estate of 85,000 acres belonging to his aunt, "Madame Brett" (Catherine Rombout). He had received an unusually fine education for those

times, which permitted him to assume a position of prominence in the growing colony on the east shore of the Hudson, and also enabled him to be of great service to Madame Brett, who had become a widow and possessed of a family dependent upon her guidance. It is likely that Madame Brett may have urged him to settle in Fishkill, realizing that he was a man who would be influential in wisely conducting her large affairs in the Precinct, and upon whom she could safely depend. The records testify that he was a surveyor in Fishkill, and it is known that he became a man of property, building a house in the town, where his descendants have continued to possess the land. Cornelis (3) and Catharine (Tudor) Bogardus were the parents of twelve children.

(V) Matthew Bogardus, son of Cornelis (3) and Catharine (Tudor) Bogardus, was baptized September 10, 1740. He married Abigail Ferguson, and among their children was Abraham, of whom further.

(VI) Abraham Bogardus, son of Matthew and Abigail (Ferguson) Bogardus, was born January 28, 1771. He married, and one of his sons was Samuel, of whom further.

(VII) Samuel Bogardus, son of Abraham Bogardus, was born January 16, 1806, and made his home at what is now the town of Beacon, New York. He was a man of unusual ability and prospered greatly in his affairs, holding nearly all of the offices in the gift of the township. He engaged in business as a contractor and builder on a very large scale for the time, and in due course became a large and wealthy land owner. Nearly the whole of Spy Hill, famous in Revolutionary annals, was at one time in his possession. He was also one of the founders of the Reformed Dutch church at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, built the old church edifice, and held a life pew there. Among the various offices that he filled was that of deputy sheriff, and it was to him, during his long term of office, that the duty of protecting the New York Central railroad at the time of the draft riots in the Civil War fell. Among his children was John S., of whom further.

(VIII) John S. Bogardus, son of Samuel Bogardus, was born December 27, 1828, and died June 14, 1903. His childhood was passed at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, New York, and it was in the schools of the neighborhood that his education was obtained. Upon completing his studies he was taken by his father into the latter's establishment and there learned the building and contracting business. After serving for a time in various minor capacities, he was appointed superintendent and general manager, and for a number of years was in active charge of the large building operations carried on by the concern. He later repaired to New York City to take up the study of architecture, and in course of time became a member of the American Institute of Architects. He then established himself in the city of Newburgh, New York, and there for a number of years practiced his profession and won a wide reputation. From Newburgh he returned to New York City and built up an extensive practice in that place and Yonkers, from which place he went to Stamford, Connecticut, in the year 1881. From that time until his death, Mr. Bogardus continued his practice of architecture in this city, adding greatly to his reputation, and many of the finest buildings of Stamford were erected from his designs, namely, a number of schools, and many of the handsomest residences here and in the outlying districts, as well as several important business blocks.

John S. Bogardus married Kate Schutt, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, by whom he had a number of children. Three of these grew to maturity, as follows: Frank Walcott, of whom further; J. Howard, a sketch of whom follows; Clarence Elmer, a sketch of whom follows.

(IX) Frank Walcott Bogardus, son of John S. and Kate (Schutt) Bogardus, was born September 23, 1867, in Matteawan, Dutchess county, New York. He inherited the great practical ability of his father, and has gained a position of prominence in the business world of Stamford, Connecticut, to which place he removed with his parents at the age of fourteen. He began his education in the public schools of his native town, but when twelve years of age went to Yonkers and there attended the high school, graduating in 1881. He felt a strong attraction to a business career as a youth, and succeeded in persuading his parents to allow him to forego the higher education they had proposed for him. When his parents came to Stamford he eagerly commenced his business life by securing a position in the employ of St. John, Hoyt & Company, a well known firm of lumber dealers. His employers, recognizing the earnestness of the young man, his intelligence and industry, soon advanced him to the position of bookkeeper, and somewhat later he became cashier. Mr. Bogardus remained with the firm for fifteen years and there, by constant attention to the details of the enterprise, thoroughly learned general business methods and developed remarkable executive powers. Of good habits and unquenchable ambition for the future, Mr. Bogardus denied himself many of the luxuries and frivolities which make up so large a part of the life of most young men, and by dint of devoted and indefatigable industry gained a point where he could reach out and permanently better himself. In the year 1888 the interests of Mr. St. John in the business were purchased by Charles H. Getman, a prominent figure in the lumber trade in the region of Oswego, New York, from which city he came, at which time the name of the firm was changed to Hoyt, Getman & Judd, the death of Mr. Hoyt removing the last of the original members. The name of the firm was changed to Getman & Judd. Mr. Bogardus continued in the employ of the concern until April, 1897, when he purchased an interest in the business and became a junior partner, the firm name being changed to Getman, Judd & Company, and on September 15, 1900, the business was incorporated under the name of The Getman & Judd Company, of which company he was elected secretary and treasurer, holding those offices at the present time. From that time to the present he has taken an ever-increasing share in the management of the enterprise, and has been for a number of years a significant factor in the business life of the community. In addition to his business activities, Mr. Bogardus is prominent in club and social circles of Stamford; is a member of the Board of Governors; was at one time president of the Suburban Club, and is a member of the Stamford Yacht Club of the city. He is also a director of the First-Stamford National Bank, the Morris Plan Bank, the King School, Inc., and of the St. John Wood Working Company. In religious belief he and his family are Episcopalians and attend St. Andrew's Church of that denomination in Stamford. He has taken an active part in the affairs of the parish and holds the office of vestryman.

Frank W. Bogardus married, January 5, 1893, Eloise A. Waterbury, a daughter of Samuel C. Waterbury, and a descendant of one of the founders of the city.

They are the parents of two sons: Frank Walcott, Jr., born September 1, 1904, and John Cornelius, born July 28, 1908.

Mr. Bogardus is one of those genial, whole-souled men for whom everyone instinctively feels the warmest friendship, a friendship that is confirmed and made permanent by the sterling qualities of loyalty and sincerity which he consistently displays. He is a man of public spirit, and is always to be found in the forefront of all movements for public improvement which make for the true progress and betterment of the community. He has served the city as a member of the Board of Appropriation and Apportionment, in which capacity his knowledge of practical affairs has been of the greatest service. On September 15, 1900, the Connecticut Lumber Dealers' Association was incorporated, of which organization he was at one time president.

BOGARDUS, J. Howard,

Financier, Public-Spirited Citizen.

J. Howard Bogardus, banker, was born in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, April 8, 1874, son of John S. and Kate (Schutt) Bogardus (q. v.). The genealogy of the Bogardus family appears in the preceding sketch.

The early education of J. Howard Bogardus was obtained under his mother's tuition, and after attending the Stamford High School he completed a course in Merrill's Business College. His active business life began as a clerk in the Stamford Savings Bank. Ambitious to succeed, and conscientious in the performance of his duty, he made the most of every opportunity to broaden and strengthen his knowledge of banking, not only by close attention to the transactions that came daily within his vision, but by much reading and study. When the position of secretary and treasurer of the bank became vacant, Mr. Bogardus was found well equipped to meet the responsibilities of the position, to which he was elected in July, 1911, and which he has ever since filled. He is a member of the board of directors of the bank, a member of the Savings Bank Association of Connecticut, and his ambitions are so well esteemed by his business associates that for several years he has served as a member of the association's executive committee, and for one year as its chairman. Mr. Bogardus is a member of the Henry J. Evans Protective Committee of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Mr. Bogardus is a member of the Suburban Club, and was for years a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Stamford. For some years in its early days he was a member of the Stamford Yacht Club and one of its nominating committee. In more recent years he has found his greatest pleasure and relaxation within the family circle. It is seldom that bankers take an active part in politics, and Mr. Bogardus is not an exception to this rule, although he neglects no opportunity to fulfill every repsonsibility that devolves upon the patriotic and public-spirited citizen. During the World War he served as a member of the Liberty Loan Committee on every "drive" in Stamford. He was treasurer for two years of the Stamford Children's Home, and during that time was a member of its board of trustees. Mr. Bogardus is a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of which he has been a vestryman for many years, was treasurer of the church, and at the present time treasurer of the Sunday school. Mrs. Bogardus is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Bogardus married, February 15, 1908, Kate Noble, daughter of James and

J. H. Bogardus

Anna Elizabeth (Daniel) Noble. They are the parents of one child, Catherine, born December 14, 1911.

(The Noble Line).

The Noble family of which Mrs. Bogardus is a member is the largest of the name in the United States, and it was founded by Thomas Noble, who was born about 1632, probably in England, and died in Westfield, Massachusetts, January 20, 1704. His exact origin and early history are involved in obscurity, but he was in America, without doubt, in 1653. He was admitted an inhabitant of Boston, January 5, 1653 (Drake's "History of Boston," page 331), and in the same year moved to Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1664, in connection with several of his townsmen, he was granted liberty to erect a saw mill on the west side of the Connecticut. He was constable of Westfield in 1674, and county surveyor in 1696. The needs of a large family and financial difficulties troubled him in his earlier years, but in later life he became prosperous and a well regarded member of the community. He married, November 1, 1660, Hannah Warriner, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 17, 1643, only daughter of William and Joanna (Scant) Warriner. Their children were: John, Hannah, Thomas, Matthew, of whom further; Mark, Elizabeth, Luke, James, Mary, Rebecca.

(II) Matthew Noble, son of Thomas and Hannah (Warriner) Noble, was born about 1668, and died about 1744. He put himself under the watch of Westfield Church, August 19, 1694, and with his wife joined same, November 3, 1728, after their removal to Sheffield. He died intestate. He married, December 10, 1690, Hannah Dewey, born February 21, 1672, daughter of Thomas and Constant (Hawes) Dewey. Children: Joseph, of whom further; Hezekiah, Matthew, Solomon, Elisha, Obadiah, Hannah, Hester, Rhoda and Rhoda (2).

(III) Joseph Noble, son of Matthew and Hannah (Dewey) Noble, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, October 8, 1691, and died in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 12, 1758. He moved to that part of Sheffield that is now Great Barrington as early as 1727, and was one of the building committee appointed March 8, 1742, in charge of the construction of the first meeting house in Great Barrington. He joined the Great Barrington Congregational Church, March 3, 1745. He died intestate, and administration on his estate was granted to his eldest son, Joseph, the widow declining the trust, March 24, 1758. Joseph Noble married Abigail Dewey, born November 17, 1694. Children: Joseph (2), of whom further; Eli, Preserved, Mary, Margaret, Abigail, and Lydia.

(IV) Joseph (2) Noble, son of Joseph (1) and Abigail (Dewey) Noble, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, September 22, 1718, and died in Sheffield, Massachusetts, March 10, 1771. He resided in Sheffield, and died at the home of his son Roger. The monument erected over his remains in the Noble family graveyard in Sheffield bears this inscription: "In memory of the body of Mr. Joseph Noble who died March the 10, 1771, in the 53d year of his age." He married Thankful Dodd, and their children were: Rhoda, James, Roger, of whom further; Cornelius, Submit, Silence, Ann, Stephen, and Cornelius (2).

(V) Roger Noble, son of Joseph (2) and Thankful (Dodd) Noble, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, April 2, 1742, and died in Pownal, Vermont, September 15, 1810. During one of the French and Indian wars, his father having been drafted to march from Sheffield to the

Canadian line, Roger volunteered to go in his place. The march was attended by great suffering on the part of the troops, and Roger Noble was accustomed to mend the shoes of the soldiers, many of whom walked with bare feet exposed to the frozen ground. Given leave from this expedition to visit friends, he started for home in the company of six white men and two friendly Indians. Early in the journey the Indians stole all of the provisions and fled, and Roger Noble and his associates endured great hardship before they reached a habitation. In the Revolution he was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards used to say that as he heard the bullets whistling over his head he felt some fear, which soon vanished. He served during most of the war, and was known as a man of courage. He marched in Lieutenant J. Hickock's company and Colonel John Ashley's regiment to Kingsbury, and was out twenty-two days. His trade was that of shoemaker, but he left that calling for mercantile dealings, in which he engaged first in Sheffield, Massachusetts, and afterwards in Hudson, New York. He also owned at Great Barrington a store in partnership with Captain Bacon. This was supposed to have been burned by Shay's men, and Rose and Bly, just before their execution, confessed that they had plundered and burned it. Roger Noble moved, about 1791, to Hudson, New York, and thence, 1794, to Pownal, Vermont. He married, about 1772, Olive Hunt, born June 4, 1753, daughter of Daniel Hunt; she died September 9, 1815. Children: Ormon, James, Olive, Erastus, of whom further; Esther, William, Cynthia, Cynthia (2), Julia, Robert, Polly, and Betsey.

(VI) Erastus Noble, son of Roger and Olive (Hunt) Noble, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, October 6, 1778, and died in Williamstown, Massachusetts, August 6, 1823. He was a blacksmith by trade, and resided in Pownal, Vermont, until about 1807, when he moved to Williamstown, Massachusetts. He married Ruth Kinney, born in Williamstown, July 14, 1782, daughter of Jethro Kinney. She died in Williamstown, September 11, 1870. Children: James, Sarah K., Charles W., Robert, of whom further; Adaline, Harriet, Marietta, Ruth Ann, Elizabeth Jane.

(VII) Robert Noble, son of Erastus and Ruth (Kinney) Noble, was born in Pownal, Vermont, January 28, 1806. He was a blacksmith of Williamstown, Massachusetts. He married, July 28, 1836, Elizabeth Brownell Chamberlain, born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, January 28, 1816, daughter of Emery and Mary (Brownell) Chamberlain. Children: Charles S., Robert R., James, of whom further; Mary Ellsworth, and Sarah Gray.

(VIII) James Noble, son of Robert and Elizabeth B. (Chamberlain) Noble, was born December 8, 1842. He enlisted, in June, 1864, in the Twenty-third New York Independent Battery, afterwards transferred to the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, and was present at the taking of Richmond. He married, October 30, 1873, Anna Elizabeth Daniel, born in New York, March 4, 1850, daughter of James and Kate (Drumgold) Daniel. Their daughter Kate became the wife of J. Howard Bogardus.

BOGARDUS, Clarence Elmer,

Business Man.

Clarence E. Borgardus was born in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, New York, December 27, 1875, son of John S. and Kate (Schutt) Bogardus (q. v.). He was a

boy of six years of age when his parents moved to Stamford, Connecticut, and there he was reared, obtaining his education in the grammar and high schools, and completed a course in Merrill's Business College. His business experience began in a local bank, and after a short period in this employ he became associated with the Getman & Judd Company, this relation continuing to the present time. For a number of years Mr. Bogardus has been in charge of the accounting department of this firm, and fills an important, responsible place in their personnel and business. He is a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, where he was for several years a choir boy. He is a man of domestic tastes, entirely absorbed in his home and his business, and bears his full share of civic responsibility, his influence and support extended to every movement of progress and improvement in his community.

Mr. Bogardus married, June 6, 1908, Ada Irene Scofield, daughter of Samuel Ferris and Frances Elizabeth (Hoyt) Scofield (q. v.). Mrs. Bogardus is a communicant of the Congregational church.

HARSTRÖM, Carl Axel,

Head of Important School.

On the shores of Long Island Sound, in the city of Norwalk, Connecticut, yet with country surroundings, is situated the Harström School. There, in addition to the general curriculum of preparatory schools, the youth is taught the lesson and importance of life. Dr. Carl A. Harström, the founder and principal of this school, is not satisfied to merely increase the young man's store of information, but also seeks to develop his character. He teaches the gospel of action, the significance of existence, and aids those in his charge to appreciate the duty and glory of doing their part to help and benefit the generation in which they live.

Dr. Harström was born December 20, 1863, in Westeras, Sweden, son of Carl Gustaf and Emelia (Fosberg) Harström, and grandson of Eric Emanuel Harström. The latter was superintendent of a steel mill, and lived to an advanced age in Gefle, Sweden.

Carl Gustaf Harström, father of Dr. Harström, was born in Gefle, Sweden, and died February 13, 1905. He received the equivalent of our high school education, and learned the trade of watchmaker. In 1874 he came to America and located in Brooklyn, New York, and thence removed to Peekskill. He was a skilled inventor and patented many inventions, among other things a watch case spring and a drilling machine, and altogether had something like fifteen or twenty patents. In 1890 he established himself in business and had a manufactory in Peekskill, where he remained during his lifetime. All of his patents were taken out in America. Fraternally, Mr. Harström was a member of Dunderberg Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was master of this lodge. He married Emelia Fosberg, born in Westeras, the daughter of a sea captain who was lost at sea, and Dr. Harström was their only child. After coming to America the family were members of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Harström attended the public schools of Sweden until he was about ten years of age, and in this country attended the Peekskill Military Academy and Hobart College. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1886 with the degree of B. A., and in 1889 received his M. A. degree from this same college. In 1899 Dr. Harström received the degree of

Ph. D. from Yale University for post-graduate work in Latin and Greek. The same year the Harström School was established in Norwalk; prior to this time Dr. Harström had conducted a private day school in Norwalk.

The Harström School offers an exceptional opportunity to those whose college preparations have been delayed, and nearly a thousand boys have received their training here. These boys are from many of the leading families throughout the country. Competent and experienced men compose the faculty, men who are specialists in their departments, and it is a noteworthy fact that four of the six instructors have been associated with the school for seventeen or more years. Experience has shown the faculty of Dr. Harström's school that Arithmetic and English are the two studies which require special attention and emphasis is laid on these two courses of study. There are two prizes offered annually, one for scholarship and the other for general excellence, the former being awarded to the boy having the highest scholarship standing, and the latter to the boy who has made the best general impression as a boy of sterling worth.

The school has received many tributes, but one which conveys the real sentiment of the school was from one of the prominent patrons, as follows:

> You got my boy into Yale without a condition, but the best thing you taught him was self-reliance, and we shall never cease to be grateful.

The present school averages about thirty pupils, and special attention is given to individual instruction.

It would seem that the management of the details connected with his school would leave Dr. Harström no leisure for outside interests, yet he is one of the most public-spirited citizens of his city. In politics he is a Republican, and has several times been honored with public office. Under the old city charter he served as a member of the Board of Estimate. In 1915, Dr. Harström was elected mayor of Norwalk and served two years. During his term of office he reconstructed the financial system, putting it on such a basis that every citizen could know where the taxpayers' money went to. Many miles of hard pavement were laid during Dr. Harström's term of office. Credit is also due to him for the introduction of voting machines in Norwalk. During the World War he was chairman of the local draft board. He is a corporator of the Norwalk Savings Bank and of the Fairfield County Savings Bank.

Fraternally, Dr. Harström is a member of many organizations: St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is senior warden; Phi Beta Kappa; and Theta Delta Chi. For five consecutive years Dr. Harström was president of the Grand Lodge of T. D. C., two years longer than any other man ever held the office. His clubs are the Norwalk Club; Norwalk Country Club; Craftsmen's Club; and Yale Club of New York. Dr. Harström and his family are members of Grace Episcopal Church, of which he is senior warden. He has been a delegate to many conventions, and active in church work; he is a member of the American Philological Association.

There is perhaps no other man in Norwalk who has been in such demand for public and after dinner speaking as Dr. Harström. With an easy flow of beautiful English, interspersed with shafts of wit, sharp but never poisonous, Dr. Harström is apropos always, a genial, wholesouled man-loving personality.

Dr. Harström married Lee Selden Partridge, daughter of Samuel Selden and Frances Augusta (Bellamy) Partridge.

Dr. and Mrs. Harström are the parents of two children: 1. Frances, who was educated in Europe. 2. Carl Eric, who graduated from Yale in 1915 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he is now engaged in the advertising business in New York City, and resides in Norwalk; he married Emily Ives, of Danbury, Connecticut.

(The Partridge Line).

Samuel Selden Partridge, father of Lee Selden (Partridge) Harström, was born at Brockport, New York, January 9, 1839, and died at Phelps, New York, December 22, 1913. He was a graduate of the College of the City of New York, in the class of 1857, taking up the study of law. He engaged in the practice of his profession with his great-uncle, Judge Samuel Lee Selden, in Rochester, New York, and later was in Phelps, New York. In politics he was a Republican, and was several times honored with public office. Mr. Partridge was a soldier in the Civil War, taking part in many battles, among them that of Bull Run. He held the rank of brevet major, and was a member of the Thirteenth New York State Volunteers. During one of the engagements Mr. Partridge was wounded in the leg, which caused him to drag one foot for many years; he was also confined in Libby Prison for some time. A Freemason, Mr. Partridge was master of his lodge; he was also an Odd Fellow, and commander of the local Grand Army of the Republic Post at Phelps.

Samuel S. Partridge was married, October 19, 1864, at Rochester, New York, to Frances Augusta Bellamy, born at Rochester, April 27, 1847, died at Phelps, March 19, 1914, daughter of Thomas and Maria Mahala (Bayley) Bellamy. Their daughter, Lee Selden Partridge, born February 15, 1870, married Dr. Harström, as above noted.

Thomas Murdoch Partridge, father of Samuel S. Partridge, was born at Norwich, Vermont, May 25, 1811, and died in New York City, May 2, 1880. He married Elizabeth Selden Jack, born on the Island of St. Thomas, in 1814, and died January 9, 1839, in Brockport, New York; she was a daughter of Morison and Rozana (Selden) Jack, the former of Balmerino, Fifeshire, Scotland, and the latter of Lyme, Connecticut.

Elisha Partridge, father of Thomas Murdoch Partridge, was born August 2, 1778, and died March 2, 1845, in Norwich, Vermont. He was a son of Elisha and Margaret (Murdoch) Partridge, who were married November 14, 1765. He died April 1, 1823, and his wife March 15, 1815. Through the collateral lines the ancestry of Mrs. Lee Selden (Partridge) Harström traces to several of the early immigrants in New England, among them being Richard Ely and Thomas Selden.

HARRIS, Channing Page,

Enterprising Citizen.

The Harrises are among New England's most distinguished families and have furnished many excellent citizens to Connecticut. It is rather difficult to trace this family to a common ancestor, as many distinct emigrations of persons bearing the name took place at a very early period in the history of New England. Channing Page Harris, a leading banker of Westport, Connecticut, is a worthy scion of this family; he was born at Westport, November 25, 1873, son of Charles and Chloe Esther (Goodsell) Harris. His great-grandparents were Stephen and Charity Harris, and they were the parents of Sylvester Harris, who married Mary Ann Johnson.

Charles Harris, son of Sylvester and Mary Ann (Johnson) Harris, was born in Southbury, Connecticut, November 23, 1849. He grew to manhood in East Village, Monroe, and went to school there. He also attended Hinman's private school. His first employment was in the yarn mill at Newtown, and later he clerked in various retail stores until he came to Westport, when he was about twenty years of age. There he entered the employ of D. A. Salmon & Company, dry-goods merchants. Soon after the Civil War he went into business for himself in partnership with Dwight Fenton, under the firm name of Fenton & Harris. This arrangement lasted for about two years, until the stringent times of 1873 forced them to discontinue business. From that time until his appointment as postmaster of Westport, in 1900, Mr. Harris traveled on the road as a salesman. He held the office of postmaster for sixteen years, resigning to go into the retail shoe business. He started the Westport Shoe Shop, and still retains a financial interest in the business.

Mr. Harris is a Republican, and one of the most public-spirited citizens of Westport. He is a member of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, and a member of Aspetuck Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Harris married, May 6, 1871, Chloe Esther Goodsell, daughter of John and Betsey Ann (Taylor) Goodsell, born March 11, 1846. John Goodsell was the sixth John Goodsell in direct descent. He was a son of John and Rachel (Meeker) Goodsell, and a grandson of John Goodsell, who was killed by the Hessians at the burning of Fairfield, July 8, 1779. He married, January 28, 1834, Betsey Ann Taylor, daughter of Alfred and Chloe (Gregory) Taylor, born December 9, 1812. Captain Alfred Taylor was born November 24, 1791, son of Jonathan, Jr., and Nancy (Taylor) Taylor. He was selectman in Westport in 1839 and 1849, and first voted for James Monroe, in 1816, and last for Grover Cleveland. His name appears among the incorporators of Westport, and he received his title of captain from commanding a company of State Militia for three years. For fifty-five years he served as vestryman at Christ Church. He married, April 23, 1812, Chloe Gregory, born February 3, 1796, daughter of Moses and Polly (Fillow) Gregory. Moses Gregory was born February 22, 1771, and died May 5, 1881, son of Stephen and Molly (Benedict) Gregory. About 1795 he married Polly Fillow, born February 14, 1779, died June 14, 1859.

Charles Harris and his wife, Chloe Esther Goodsell, were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Harris was a trustee for many years. Their only child was Channing Page Harris, of further mention.

Channing Page Harris was educated in the Westport public schools, and was one of the pupils of the first class graduated from the Staples High School. Then he took a course in Martin's Business College at Bridgeport, and was in the office of the Bryant Electric Company for almost seven years. He then became identified with the banking firm of Marsh, Merwin & Lemmon of Bridgeport, where he spent about the same number of years. In May, 1904, he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Westport. His years of experience were of untold value to him in this work, and in due course of time he was promoted to the office of cashier. In 1913, when the bank was reorganized as the Westport Bank and Trust Company, Mr. Harris became secretary and treasurer, and also a director of the new corporation. Other

Stephen L. Radford

business interests include a directorship with the Colyars Shoe Stores, Inc., and a similar office with the Toquet Carburetor Company. He also is a trustee of the Staples High School. In politics, Mr. Harris is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all public matters. He has been a member of the Board of Finance since the latter was organized about four years ago.

Mr. Harris married Esther Alsop, daughter of Samuel Alsop, Jr., a resident of near Philadelphia. His father, Samuel Alsop, Sr., had a boarding school where the Hotel Glenwood now stands at the Delaware Water Gap. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are the parents of three children: Rachel Griscom, Esther Kite, and Margaret Alsop. The family are members of the Society of Friends in New York City.

RADFORD, Stephen Lockwood,

Judge of Probate.

To introduce Judge Radford to his fellow-citizens of Greenwich, or to the members of the Fairfield county bar and bench, would be an act of presumption on the part of the biographer. Having loyally made his native city the scene of his professional career, Judge Radford has identified himself quietly but influentially with the chief interests of his community.

The name of Radford seems to be of ancient English origin, being found as the designation of various villages and hamlets in the counties of Nottingham, Oxford and Warwick.

(I) Stephen L. Radford, grandfather of Stephen Lockwood Radford, was descended from John Radford, of Portland, Maine, the family having been long represented in the "beautiful town that is seated by the sea." Stephen L. Radford was a sea captain, and in common with so many of his calling found an ocean grave. Captain Radford married Harriet Lockwood, a member of an old English family, represented in this volume. The following children were born to Captain and Mrs. Radford: Mary, Frances, Clarissa, and Stephen L., of whom further.

(II) Stephen L. (2) Radford, son of Stephen L. (1) and Harriet (Lockwood) Radford, was born November 17, 1828, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He was reared on a farm to which his parents moved when he was but five years old, and to the close of his life he remained upon the homestead. His education was received in local public schools. Mr. Radford married Julia S. Ritch, daughter of Ralph and Clemence (Mead) Ritch, and granddaughter of James Ritch and Matthew Mead. Matthew Mead was a son of Captain Matthew Mead, a Revolutionary officer, and a great-grandson of John Mead, who came from England in 1642. The Ritches and Meads were both old families of Greenwich. Mr. and Mrs. Radford were the parents of four children, two of whom reached maturity: Jesse F., now deceased; and Stephen Lockwood, of whom further. Mr. Radford was a member of Christ Episcopal Church of Greenwich, while Mrs. Radford was a member of the Second Congregational Church of that place; the former held the office of vestryman and took an active part in church work. It is worthy of note that both Mr. and Mrs. Radford were the children of seafaring men, Ralph Ritch, who was a native of Greenwich, having "followed the water" nearly all his life.

(III) Stephen Lockwood Radford, son of Stephen L. (2) and Julia S. (Ritch) Radford, was born May 16, 1877, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He received

his early education in public schools of his native town, passing thence to the Greenwich Academy. He was entered as a law student in the office of the late Michael Kenealy, of Stamford, and attended lectures at the Law School of the University of New York. In 1899 he was admitted to the bar. After practising for nearly a year in the office of Mr. Kenealy, Mr. Radford (as he then was) opened an office of his own in Greenwich. The most conclusive evidence of his success in achieving a deservedly high reputation both for legal learning and skill in the application of its principles is furnished by the fact that on January 1, 1915, he was elected judge of probate. His record as a member of the judiciary has more than justified the choice of those whose votes placed him upon the bench. Politically Judge Radford is a Republican, and for eight years filled the office of clerk of the Court of the Borough of Greenwich, serving for three years as assistant town clerk, and member of the Republican town committee. He affiliates with Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Stamford; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Greenwich. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

Judge Radford married, June 11, 1892, Bessie H. Russell, daughter of Charles E. and Lillian (Green) Russell, of Greenwich, and they are the parents of one son: Jesse Russell, born October 24, 1903. The Russells are an old English family, tracing descent from Hugh de Rosel, who came over with William the Conqueror and was rewarded with possessions in Dorsetshire. The escutcheon of the Russells is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable three escallops of the first.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules.

The Green familiy is of Anglo-Saxon origin, the name being derived from the word "gréne," a common prefix to local surnames.

Judge Radford is now in the prime of life and his record, both at the bar and on the bench, indicates that, rich as the past has been in results, the future in all probability holds for him greater honors and more signal achievements.

CRANE, Albert,

Lawyer, Philanthropist.

There is no department of activity in human life more worthy of record than that which aids and assists those worthy objects which tend to upbuild and develop mankind. The life of the late Albert Crane, A. B., LL. B., of Stamford, Connecticut, was marked by many splendid qualities, but above all by his great generosity and broad charity. Many public institutions and individuals have been the recipients of his generosity. Each has been enabled through this good man's deeds to broaden the extent of its helpfulness. The Stamford Hospital, the Stamford Children's Home, the Stamford Day Nursery, and the free library at Quincy, Massachusetts, are a few of the institutions which will long revere the memory of Albert Crane.

The use of signs to designate the occupation or trade was of ancient origin. Even today we often see a boot hanging in front of a shoemaker's store. Inns especially made use of different species of birds, fowls, and animals, on their signs, thus giving the hostelry a name. After the general adoption of surnames, many of these were retained as a patronymic, one of these being Crane, taken from the sign-name of the bird. The first mention of it is found in 1272, when it was written de Crance.

(I) Henry Crane, the ancestor of the

family herein recorded, was born about 1621 in England, and died March 21, 1709. He was among the early Dorchester settlers, where he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and a house, September 1, 1654. He served as selectman of the town of Milton, 1679-80-81; was one of the first trustees. Henry Crane became a large landowner and was a man of considerable education. He married (first) Tabitha Kinsley, daughter of Elder Stephen Kinsley, who died in 1681.

(II) Ebenezer Crane, son of Henry and Tabitha (Kinsley) Crane, was born in England, August 6, 1665. He enlisted in the company which went with Sir William Phipps' expedition to Quebec, in August, 1690, under command of Colonel John Withington. He was one of the twenty-nine men to return out of seventy-five sent. He married, November 13, 1689, Mary Tolman, born November 26, 1671, daughter of Thomas, Jr., and Elizabeth (Johnson) Tolman, granddaughter of Thomas Tolman, Sr., who came from England in 1635, a first settler of Dorchester.

(III) Thomas Crane, tenth child of Ebenezer and Mary (Tolman) Crane, was born May 12, 1710, in Braintree; married, January 13, 1732, Deborah Owen, daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah (Parmenter) Owen. They were admitted to the Braintree church in 1732.

(IV) Joseph Crane, son of Thomas and Deborah (Owen) Crane, was born September 11, 1737, and died in 1810. He was a cordwainer by trade, and lived at Braintree. He served in the Revolutionary War, in Captain Silas Weld's company, Colonel William Heath's regiment. He married, December 20, 1757, Mary Savil, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Blanchard) Savil, born November 24, 1739, died August 1, 1809.

(V) Thomas (2) Crane, sixth son of Joseph and Mary (Savil) Crane, was born in May, 1770, in Braintree, and died September 25, 1818. He removed to George's Island, Boston harbor, where he lived until 1810. In the latter year he purchased a house on Quincy Point, near his boyhood home, and where there is a stream which is still known as Crane's Brook. He was a successful and well-to-do man. He married, November 6, 1796, Sarah Baxter, daughter of Daniel and Prudence (Spear) Baxter, born in 1771, at Braintree, died August 19, 1824.

(VI) Thomas (3) Crane, son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Baxter) Crane, was born on George's Island, October 18, 1803, and died in New York City, April 1, 1875. He grew to manhood in the clear, invigorating air of his native home. He was only fifteen years of age when his father died, and he early went to work. Desiring to be occupied out-of-doors, he learned the trade of stonecutter, and in 1829 removed to New York City. There, in association with others, he purchased a stone yard. Mr. Crane furnished the granite for the New York Customs House; St. John's freight depot; and the Forty-second street district reservoir. He was a member of the Universalist church, and when he was a young man in Quincy, was accustomed to walk nine miles to and from church. He was an intimate friend of Horace Greeley, and was one of the founders of Tufts College at Medford, Massachusetts, of which he was a trustee. After his death his widow and sons presented "The Crane Memorial Hall," one of Richardson's fine designs, to the town of Quincy, beloved by Mr. Crane for his childhood associations there.

Mr. Crane married (second) in Boston, November 23, 1836, Clarissa Lawrence Starkey, born in Troy, New Hampshire, March 3, 1813, a descendant of John

Starkey, who was early in Boston. They were the parents of four sons.

(VII) Albert Crane, third son of Thomas (3) and Clarissa L. (Starkey) Crane, was born December 30, 1842, in New York City, and died at his beautiful home in Stamford, Connecticut, September 21, 1918.

The early education of Mr. Crane was obtained in the schools of his native city and he prepared for entrance to Tufts College, Medford, from which he was graduated in the class of 1863. Mr. Crane had previously decided to take up the profession of law for his career and with that aim in view entered Columbia Law School, graduating three years later, and was admitted to practice at the New York bar the same year, 1866. The love of fine arts and literature was inborn in Mr. Crane, and in a few years the sordidness of the city conceived in him a desire to live in the atmosphere of country life. Accordingly, he gave up his practice and retired to the peacefulness of his country home, "Rock Acre." He was fortunately blessed in that he was able to gratify his tastes and desires. He had traveled extensively, and at least two score times Mr. Crane had voyaged across the Atlantic; his journeyings were over the entire European continent, as well as into other countries. Mr. Crane seemed to have an especial fondness for England, as one writer has said, "an ancestral inheritance perhaps." He spent one entire season in London, maintaining a home there, and was presented at Court. While there he also became a member of the Thatched House Club, on St. James street. Many of his English and American friends were entertained at his English home.

Mr. Crane's love of music was equally as great as his love of travel and the arts. He was a life member of the New York Oratorio Society, and was a director of the New York Symphony Society. Among his warm, personal friends in the world of music was Theodore Thomas. In 1876, when the first performance of Wagner's music-drama, "The Niebelungenlied," took place at Bayreuth, Mr. Crane made a special trip there, and also, in 1882, was at the first hearing of "Parsifal."

Many institutions were recipients of Mr. Crane's benefactions. The Crane Theological School of Tufts College was endowed by him with a gift of one hundred thousand dollars. This was to commemorate his father's adherence to the Universalist faith. The Stamford Hospital stands on a site which was purchased by a fund donated by Mr. Crane.

By virtue of his descent from Major Simon Willard, of Concord, Massachusetts, and John Starkey, of Boston, Mr. Crane was a life member of the Society of Colonial Wars. As a great-grandson of Sergeant Joseph Crane, he was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; was a member of the New York Historic Genealogical Society; the Stamford Historical Society; Stamford Hospital Corporation; New York Historical Society; the Blue Anchor Society; American Geographical Society; and the Union Club of New York. For seven years, from 1863 to 1870, Mr. Crane was a member of the New York National Guard.

On January 24, 1884, Mr. Crane married (first) Ellen Mansfield Davies, daughter of Colonel J. Mansfield and Martha M. (Brooks) Davies, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, and she died January 5, 1893. He married (second) February 10, 1902, Fanny Starkey, daughter of George Lyman and Elizabeth Neal (Ames) Starkey, of Boston. George Lyman Starkey was a descendant of John Starkey, the immigrant. He married, July 9, 1843, Eliza-

beth Neal Ames, who was born August 3, 1815, in South Tamworth, New Hampshire, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, September 4, 1891, a daughter of John and Sarah (Glidden) Ames. The former was a native of Dublin, New Hampshire, and the latter of Parsonfield, Maine. Mrs. Fanny (Starkey) Crane, their daughter, survives her husband, and now resides at the Crane home, "Rock Acre," in Stamford. She is a member of Mt. Vernon Church, Boston, Massachusetts, and is one of the executors of Mr. Crane's will.

POST, Robert Woodbridge,

Head of Great Paper Business.

The manufacturing world has claimed many men of broad business calibre and efficiency. One who has achieved well deserved success in this line is Robert Woodbridge Post, paper manufacturer of Westport, Connecticut. Mr. Post is a true son of Connecticut, and his family has been prominent in that State for many generations.

(I) The immigrant ancestor, Stephen Post, was a first settler of the beautiful Capital city. He was born in Chelmsford, England, and crossed the Atlantic in 1663, accompanied by his wife and four children, in the ship "Griffin," landing in Boston, Massachusetts. Stephen Post became associated with a band of Puritans and settled with them in Hartford, Connecticut, as above stated, under the Rev. Thomas Hooker. His name appears on the Founder's Monument in the burial ground of Hooker's church. Soon after coming to Hartford, Mr. Post removed to Saybrook, and settled in a section called Oyster River, some two miles from the fort where he died, August 16, 1659. His wife, Eleanor, survived him more than eleven years, and died November 13, 1670.

(II) Abraham Post, son of Stephen and Eleanor Post, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, 1640-41. He was made a freeman, May 11, 1665. He died in Saybrook, about 1713-15. He was appointed to the office of ensign of the Saybrook Train Band, in 1667, and appointed lieutenant in 1680. Lieutenant Post married, in 1663, Mary Chulker, and she died March 21, 1683.

(III) Gurdon Post, son of Abraham and Mary (Chulker) Post, was born May 29, 1676. He married and had a son, Jedediah, of whom further.

(IV) Jedediah Post, son of Gurdon Post, lived all his life in Hebron, Connecticut. He married and had a son, David, of whom further.

(V) David Post, son of Jedediah Post, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, November 25, 1752, and died October 5, 1840. He removed to Gilead; he was a farmer and shipped beef and pork South. On May 20, 1784, he married Martha Warner, daughter of Dr. A. I. Warner, of Bolton, Connecticut, and she died August 14, 1846.

(VI) Elijah Post, son of David and Martha (Warner) Post, was born July 31, 1792, and died April 20, 1869, in Gilead, Connecticut. The whole of what is now Gilead street was once owned by the Post family. Elijah Post married Anna Bissell, born April 30, 1795, in Hebron, Connecticut.

(VII) Bissell Elijah Post, son of Elijah and Anna (Bissell) Post, was born November 13, 1817, and died in Andover, about 1909. He grew to manhood in Gilead, and learned the tanner's trade, which he followed many years. About 1855 he removed to Andover and bought a farm and mill there. In this mill he did sawing and wood-turning; he sawed oak timber, which was used largely by the New Bedford whalers. Until the late

seventies he continued in this business and by that time the timber in his immediate section had been nearly all logged off. After this time Mr. Post gave his entire attention to the cultivation of his farm. He was an active and interested citizen in his community, and in politics was a War Democrat. Several times Mr. Post was honored with public office; he served as selectman and also was representative to the Legislature in 1876. Mr. Post married, April 28, 1841, Eliza Kellogg, born December 1, 1819, daughter of Elisha and Emily (Stratton) Kellogg (see Kellogg V). Mr. and Mrs. Post were the parents of six children: 1. Thaddeus Welles, served in the Civil War, and was eleven months in Andersonville Prison; he was exchanged and wrote home from Annapolis, dying the same day. 2. John Henry, enlisted at the age of fourteen in the Civil War, and served throughout the war. 3. Edward K., resides in Andover, Connecticut. 4. George D., now living in New Haven, Connecticut (1921). 5. Robert Woodbridge, of whom further. 6. Anna E., married James H. Marsh, of Andover; she was a school teacher there for fifty years.

(VIII) Robert Woodbridge Post, son of Bissell Elijah and Eliza (Kellogg) Post, was born in Andover, November 19, 1861. He was educated in the public schools there and the high school in Willimantic. Subsequently he served with Case Brothers, of Manchester, paper manufacturers, an eight-year apprenticeship, and thoroughly learned the business. During the latter years he was superintendent of several of their mills. Mr. Post resigned from their employ to go with the Brookside Paper Company, of Manchester, of which he became a stockholder. In 1890 he was one of the four incorporators of his present business, the Westport Paper Company, of which he is now president and treasurer. They built a mill which was burned August 11, 1900, and immediately another mill was erected. The business of manufacturing binder's board and other specialties has grown rapidly, and the plant from a small beginning has grown until today it represents eight acres of ground on which are located a large brick and cement factory, housing the general office and pulp machinery rooms and the manufacturing department. They have a dock with 600 feet of water front. When the new building was erected it was equipped with the most up-to-date and modern machinery, and it is one of the largest factories of its kind in the country. One of their big specialties has been gun wads and heavy box board. The products are largely used in Connecticut, and goes to large manufacturing consumers.

Mr. Post is well known among the manufacturers of Connecticut; he makes his home in Westport and takes much interest in local affairs. For the past ten years he has been a director of the Wethersfield State's Prison. A few years ago Mr. Post built a beautiful residence on the Post Road, on an eminence fifty feet above the road, which makes it a prominent landmark, the site commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. The architecture is of the school of the Spanish renaissance. The walls are of solid concrete, while the roof is of red Spanish tile. Fraternally Mr. Post is a member of Temple Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Norwalk; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Lafayette Consistory; and Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport.

Mr. Post married, August 20, 1884, Lisetta Hale, daughter of Dwight Hale, of Manchester. They attend the Congre-

John D. Skene

gational church, of Westport, and aid in its good works.

(The Kellogg Line).

(I) Samuel Kellogg, the ancestor of the Kellogg family, was born in Braintree, England, after 1630. The first record found of him in New England is that of his marriage, November 24, 1664, to Mrs. Sarah (Day) Gunn, daughter of Robert and Editha (Stebbins) Day.

(II) Samuel (2) Kellogg, son of Samuel (1) and Sarah (Day-Gunn) Kellogg, was born April 11, 1669, in Hadley, Massachusetts, and died August 24, 1708, in Colchester, Connecticut. He married Hannah Dickinson, born January 18, 1666, daughter of Nathaniel Dickinson, of Hadley. Samuel Kellogg was taken prisoner by the Indians in Hadley when a lad of eight years and was taken by them to Canada, later being found and taken home by his relatives. In 1701 he removed to Colchester, Connecticut.

(III) Deacon Joseph Kellogg, son of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Dickinson) Kellogg, was born June 18, 1696, in Hatfield, and died about 1765 in Hebron, Connecticut. He went to Colchester with his father's family, and on February 28, 1722, sold his rights in the homestead to his brother for a few pounds and removed to Hebron. He lived in that part now called Marlboro until his death. He was a deacon in the church for many years. He married, October 23, 1717, Abigail Miller, of Colchester.

(IV) Samuel (3) Kellogg, son of Deacon Joseph and Abigail (Miller) Kellogg, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, about 1740, and died about 1780. He married, May 31,1759, Hannah Strong, daughter of Ezro and Abigail Strong, of Colchester.

(V) Elisha Kellogg, son of Samuel (3) and Hannah (Strong) Kellogg, was born November 9, 1763, and died April 16, 1846. He married, February 7, 1781, Emily Stratton, born April 24, 1761, died April 17, 1854, daughter of William and Ruth (Goodrich) Stratton, of Chatham. They lived on a farm near South Glastonbury, Connecticut.

(VI) Eliza Kellogg, daughter of Elisha and Emily (Stratton) Kellogg, became the wife of Bissell Elijah Post (see Post VII).

SKENE, Rev. John Dolby,

Clergyman.

The church as a field of labor offers opportunities for the gratifying of intellectual honors and the most sincere spiritual activities, but among the men who truly adorn the cloth, an occasional clergyman stands out eminent among his fellow laborers for the deep strength and dynamic force of a well-rounded, highly developed character. In the veins of the Rev. John Dolby Skene, of Stamford, Connecticut, flows the blood of Scotch ancestors who for centuries followed their King or their leader to the death, if need be, and even turned from the men for whom they would have given their lives to follow an ideal. When such spirit and devotion, together with brilliant mentality and broad culture, are consecrated to the Church of Christ, the meaning and dignity of the Christian religion is made clear and significant to the world.

The surname of Skene, according to one authority, is derived from Loch Skene, being a combination of the Gaelic, *sgean*, meaning cleanliness, brightness, and the old Norse, *skina*, to shine. Because of the clear, shimmering surface of its waters this beautiful Loch was named Skene, which name was adopted by the first family which bore it because of their residence in its vicinity. Another historian says: "In Aberdeenshire the ancient family of Skene always held the

rank of free barons and took their name from the Castle of Skene, in the Earldom of Mar, which was in their possession from the thirteenth century until 1827, when by the death of the last Skene of that ilk the estates passed to his nephew, the Earl of Fife." Tradition asserts that the Skenes descended from the Robertsons, of Struan, and that the first of them was so called from having killed an enormous wolf that endangered the life of Malcolm III. in the royal forest of Stocket with his skene (or dagger) only. Hence the family and clan arms are:

Arms—Gules, three sgians, or daggers, palewise, in fess, argent, hilted and pommelled, or, on the points of which as many wolves' heads of the third.

Crest—A dexter arm from the shoulder, issuing out of a cloud, and holding forth a triumphal crown or garland of leaves proper.

Supporters—On the dexter a Highlander in his proper garb, holding in his right hand a sgian, and on the sinister a Highlander in a more simple habit, his target on the left arm, and his dorlach, by his side, all proper.

Motto—Virtutis regia merces.

The history of the ancient Scottish family of Skene is most interesting. In the "View of the 'Diocese of Aberdeen,' it is stated that there had then been twenty-eight Lairds of Skene in direct succession." The name appears in court records in 1488 and 1494. In the thirteenth century, John de Skene joined the following of Donald Bain, the Usurper, but later proved his loyalty to King Alexander when he was restored to royal favor. John de Skene, his great-grandson, during the reign of Alexander III., was chosen one of the arbiters between Bruce and Beloil, both contestants for the crown. A grandson, Robert de Skene, was a close friend of Bruce, fought at Bannockburn, and was given a charter by his leader in 1318. Later on in history we find Alexander Skene, fighting for King James during the celebrated battles of Flodden; still later James Skene, his direct descendant, leading the charges at the battle of Pinkie, where he fell in 1757. Under the Duke of Marlborough, Major George Skene distinguished himself in the wars of Queen Anne, and in 1720 purchased the estate in Forfarshire. Two other members of this family were soldiers and died in battle, one in Spain, and one in the battle of Preston, in 1745.

This warlike history by no means stamps the family as a war-making race. The times were troublous and they found their duty leading them forth to battle, and the world well knows that a Scot will do his duty without counting the cost. When conditions became more settled and there was opportunity for more peaceful pursuits, the family which had given such magnificent warriors to the service of their leaders also gave to the world brilliant lights in the various professions. A branch of the old family of Skene designated as of Curriehill, in the Parish of Colinton, were said by the "Old Statistical account" to be in some way connected with the royal family. John Skene, of Curriehill, came prominently forward as an advocate in the reign of James VI. In 1575, with Sir James Balfour, John Skene was appointed by Regent Morton a committee to study and make a comprehensive digest of the laws of Scotland. It was a Skene who did the actual work of the commission, and he was publicly commended for the thoroughness and excellence of his work and also pensioned. In 1588 he accompanied Sir James Melville of Malhill, on a mission to the Court of Denmark to conclude a marriage with the Princess Anne. In 1594 he was appointed lord clerk register. Three years before that he was one of the eight lords commissioners appointed to look after the King's Ex-

chequer, "properties and casualties." He is reputed to have been a very scholarly man. According to a short biography by Sir James Melville, he was able to make addresses in Latin. John Skene is best known for his compilation of the old laws and constitutions of Scotland, printed in Edinburgh in 1609, and covering the period from Malcolm II. to King James I. The title of the work is "Regiam Majestatem."

In 1590 Gilbert Skene was a professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen, and was later physician to the King, which honored position he resigned in 1594. He was afterwards knighted. James Skene was a long and faithful friend of Sir Walter Scott, co-worker and co-partner with him, and responsible for many of the most interesting scenes in the works of Scott. Andrew Skene succeeded Lord Cockburn as solicitor-general of Scotland. Alex Skene, of that ilk, appears in 1633 in the "Book of the Annualrentaris" for Aberdeenshire together with Alex Skene, of Drumbreck, Gilbert Skene, of Dyce, and James Skene, of Ramoir.

William Skene, in the early part of the nineteenth century, resided in Aberdeen, Scotland, and enjoyed with the sincere satisfaction of a man of peace the less turbulent times. With his wife, Elizabeth, he was highly respected and much beloved in the community.

John Skene was born in the old home in Scotland, and made a lifelong study of horticulture. He became an authority on the subject and was consulted by owners of large estates regarding the laying out of their gardens and the propagation and culture of fine and curious plant life. He married Anna Dolby, of Lincolnshire, England, and their children were: William, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, who died in 1871; Mary, wife of George W. Wilbur, president of the Wilbur Shirt and Collar Company of Troy, New York; George, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; Anna, who died in Troy, in 1883; John Dolby, of further mention; Charles, an inventor and expert mechanic, long manager of an iron foundry in Chicago.

Rev. John Dolby Skene was born October 16, 1849, in Lincolnshire, England. His parents came to this country when he was a small child and he received his education here, beginning in the public schools of Troy, New York. His preparation for college was made under private tutors, and his theological studies were directed by Rev. Dr. J. I. Tucker, then rector of the Church of Holy Cross, Troy, and Rev. Dr. Nichols, of St. Mark's Church, Hoosic Falls, New York. His whole course of preparation was marked by brilliant scholarship and the most devout sense of religious responsibility.

Mr. Skene was ordained deacon in St. Mark's Church in Hoosic Falls, at the Feast of the Epiphany in 1877, and on St. Peter's day, 1878, was advanced to the priesthood. He acted as assistant to Dr. Nichols until May, 1881, and was then sent to Gouverneur, New York, by the Bishop of Albany. He had charge of that parish for a year and a half. The Bishop then sent him to Ilion, New York where he remained three years, going on at the end of that period to Asbury Park, New Jersey, where he remained until 1889. Next he went to St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, New York, and this pastorate he held until December 1, 1894. He then went to Danbury, Connecticut, where he remained until 1902. From 1903 to 1904, Rev. Mr. Skene was without a parish, and spent the year in California. In May, 1904, he was transferred to St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Connecticut. During his pastorate there the parish has grown to such an extent that it has been neces-

sary to engage a priest to assist Mr. Skene in the manifold duties that devolve upon a rector.

Mr. Skene has never narrowed the scope of his work to the strictly religious duties of his office. He believes that it is the duty of every man of wholesome ideas and upright convictions to enter into the public life of the community and spend his strength and wield his influence toward upbuilding of civic righteousness. While never a partisan, he has for the greater part of his long career supported the Republican party.

His life has been far too crowded with labor for the moral and spiritual welfare of his parish to admit of his taking such recreation as is afforded by the purely social organization which would find him so congenial a member, but he has always held membership in the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the lodge at Gouverneur, New York, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; also the chapter, Royal Arch Masons, there.

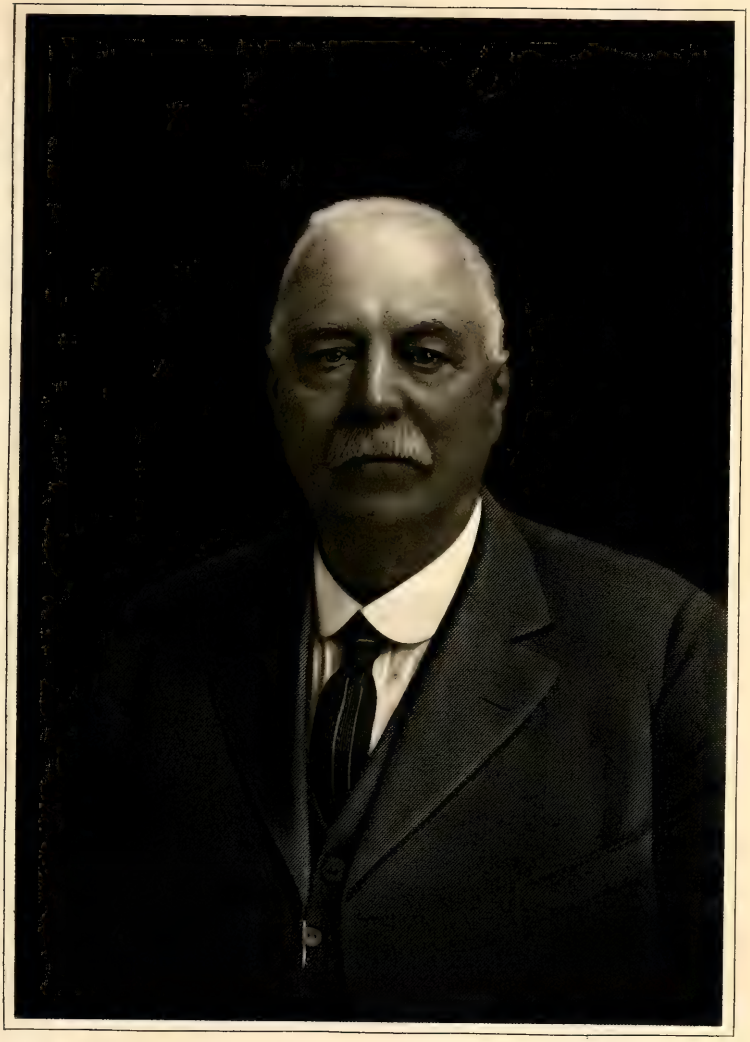
In 1879 Rev. Mr. Skene married, in Hoosic Falls, New York, Ellen A. Calhoun, daughter of John C. and Harriet (Breeze) Calhoun, Mrs. Calhoun being a member of an old Holland family which has been established in Bennington, Vermont, for many generations. Rev. and Mrs. Skene are the parents of three children: 1. John Calhoun, who resides in Banning, California, and is engaged in the automobile business; he married ———, and they have two children. 2. George Matthew, born September 21, 1886, in Vineland, New Jersey; graduated from Norwalk High School, 1904, attended Hopkins Grammar School and University of Michigan; in 1908 he graduated from Yale University Law School, and was admitted to the bar the same year; he married Dorothy Wilson, daughter of John T. Wilson, of Mount Vernon, New York, and they have one daughter, Dorothy. 3. Malcolm Stanley, born March 25, 1890, in Brooklyn, New York; he is a graduate of the Norwalk High School, the Hopkins Grammar School and of the Sheffield Scientific School; on December 20, 1911, he was commissioned second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States army, and has done service in various parts of the United States and Washington; he spent three and a half years in Panama; in the summer of 1918 he was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and was commissioned captain in 1917 and major in 1918.

LEE, Mortimer Montgomery,

Ex-Mayor, Former Legislator.

When the titles we have just written are appended to the name of a citizen, a formal introduction by the biographer is more than superfluous. It is certainly so in the case of Mr. Lee, whose record of long and distinguished service has given him a State-wide reputation. Over and above his political eminence the name of Mr. Lee is notable as that of a member of the firm of Haughton & Lee, well known importers of New York City. Mr. Lee has been for many years a resident of South Norwalk, Connecticut, the city which has been the scene of his political career.

The name of Lee is spelled also Lea, Leigh, and in various other ways, and signifies a dweller at a meadow or pasture. It is likewise an old word for a shelter or a sheltered place. The Lee family is one of the most ancient in English history. Its early seat appears to have been in Cheshire, but branches are found in a number of other counties. Members of the family emigrated, at early periods in Colonial history, to Mas-



Mortimer M. Lee

sachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia and New York.

John Lee, founder of the Massachusetts branch of the family, was born about 1600, in England, and appears to have been the son of a Londoner, probably a merchant. Records show that in 1634 John Lee was living in Agawam (Ipswich), Massachusetts. He was a farmer and a soldier, perhaps with some military rank, as the inventory of his estate includes a buff coat, fire-arms, such as pistols and holsters, a musket and a sword and belt. That he was not illiterate is shown by the fact that his "bookes" were of sufficient importance to be named and valued in the inventory, and that he was a man of means is evident from the same inventory of his estate amounting to £928 12s. 2d., a handsome sum for the times. The seal he used on his will bore the device of a bird (not a martlet) somewhat similar to the one used on the will of Thomas Leigh, of Ipswich, 1661, and similar to that used by his son, John Lee, with the omission, on the son's seal, of the motto, "Sola."

(I) Daniel Lee, Jr., probably a descendant of John Lee, the immigrant, and great-grandfather of Mortimer Montgomery Lee, enlisted in the Revolutionary army from the neighborhood of Worcester, Massachusetts. He afterward lived for many years as a farmer in Oneonta, New York, and for a time served as tax collector for the town.

(II) Barnes Lee, son of Daniel Lee, Jr., was born in Milford, New York, where he engaged in mercantile business. He married Azubah Sargent. Mr. Lee was a handsome man, and of such great strength that he never found his equal in a wrestling match, being able to throw any man in the vicinity. His mental abilities were not inferior to his physical prowess. His death took place in Milford.

(III) Alonzo Lee, son of Barnes and Azubah (Sargent) Lee, was born in Milford, New York, which was the original part of Oneonta. He was educated in the district school, and even as a boy helped to take care of his widowed mother and three sisters. While still a young man he removed to Farmington, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a store and also dealt in wool. He married Almira A. Wright, born in Greene county, New York, daughter of Ashel Wright, of Farmington, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Minnie, married Daniel Lee; Mortimer Montgomery, mentioned below; and Charles H., of Detroit. Minnie Lee, after her marriage, lived in Knoxville, Pennsylvania, and both she and her husband are now deceased. For some years before his death, Alonzo Lee, the father of the family, lived in Elmira, New York. His wife was a member of the Christian church.

(IV) Mortimer Montgomery Lee, son of Alonzo and Almira A. (Wright) Lee, was born May 28, 1846, in Farmington, Pennsylvania, where he attended school for a time, afterward passing successively to Troopsburg Academy and Union Academy, Knoxville, Pennsylvania. He was then for some years associated with his father in the latter's business in Farmington and also in Elmira. In 1880 Mr. Lee went to New York City, where he formed a partnership with William Atwood Haughton under the firm name of Haughton & Lee. He has since engaged very successfully in the business of importing and handling fine lace and silk goods at wholesale, keeping many salesmen on the road and covering every State in the Union.

Since becoming a resident of South Norwalk, Mr. Lee has identified himself actively with the leading interests of his home community. He is vice-president

of the People's Trust Company, of South Norwalk, and affiliated with Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the same place. While a resident of Elmira he took the Royal Arch and Commandery degrees in that city.

Always a staunch Republican, Mr. Lee has for many years played a prominent part in the political life of South Norwalk. In 1892-93-94, he was mayor of the city, retaining the office until 1895, and in 1901-02 was again summoned by his fellow-citizens to serve them in the highest municipal position of trust and responsibility. During both his administrations he introduced several innovations which were accepted by the city not merely as changes, but as real and valuable improvements and have been retained ever since. They included a book of police rules which all officers are required to carry in their pockets, and he also introduced the taxing of property at its full value. This met with much opposition, but his wisdom has since been shown in the result. His action was afterward followed in other cities all over the State of Connecticut. In 1905 Mr. Lee represented his fellow-citizens in the Legislature, serving on various important committees and accomplishing results of practical use and genuine value to his community and his constituents.

Mr. Lee married, June 24, 1885, Julia Clarissa Adams (see Adams IX) and they are the parents of two sons and a daughter: Guy E., of Norwalk; Marion Montgomery, wife of Le Roy Montgomery, of South Norwalk, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work; and Robert M., of South Norwalk.

Truly, a well-rounded career has been that of Mortimer Montgomery Lee. As business man, political leader, mayor and legislator, he has done work that will endure and has writ his name large in the history of Connecticut.

(The Adams Line).

The home of the Adams family, three centuries ago, was Devonshire, England, but it is thought that they went thither from Wales, and that the patronymic, which signifies "Adam's son," was originally Ap Adam.

(I) Henry Adams, called Henry Adams of Braintree, came in 1632 or 1633 from Devonshire, England, to Boston, Massachusetts. He was granted land in Mount Wollaston, an area which now includes Braintree, Quincy and Randolph, his own land being the present site of Braintree.

(II) Lieutenant Thomas Adams, son of Henry Adams, was born in 1612, in England, and was a young man when he came with his father to Massachusetts. He removed from Braintree to Concord, where he was active in military affairs and held civil offices. He married Mary Blackmore. His death occurred in 1688, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

(III) Jonathan Adams, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Mary (Blackmore) Adams, was born in 1646, in Concord, and became a farmer in or near Littleton, Massachusetts. He married, in 1681, Leah Gould (Goole?). He died in 1712, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

(IV) David Adams, son of Jonathan and Leah (Gould) Adams, was born in 1699, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. He married, in 1723, in Canterbury, Connecticut, Dorcas Paine. David Adams died in Canterbury, in 1759.

(V) Levi Adams, son of David and Dorcas (Paine) Adams, was born in 1728, in Canterbury, Connecticut. He followed the trade of a carpenter. He served, with three of his sons, in the Revolutionary army, afterward removing to Vermont, and thence to Hartwick, Otsego county,

New York. He married, in 1751, Margaret Perkins. The death of Levi Adams occurred in Hartwick, in 1816.

(VI) Sergeant Levi (2) Adams, son of Levi (1) and Margaret (Perkins) Adams, was born in 1754, in Oswego, Oswego county, New York, and was a carpenter by trade. He removed to Otsego county, New York, and Chautauqua county, New York. As a young man he served in the Revolutionary army with his father and two brothers. He married, in 1772, in Canterbury, Hannah Pettingall. Sergeant Adams was enrolled as a pensioner in May, 1833, and died in December of the same year.

(VII) Oren Adams, son of Sergeant Levi (2) and Hannah (Pettingall) Adams, was born in 1785, in Pawlet, Vermont. Like his father and grandfather, he followed the carpenter's trade, removing to Milford, New York. He married (first) Fanny Lee, and (second) Mrs. Susan Cunningham.

(VIII) Oren Lee Adams, son of Oren and Fanny (Lee) Adams, was born in 1819, in Milford, New York, and settled in Redding, Connecticut, where he engaged in business as a hatter, afterward removing to South Norwalk. He married, in 1844, Clarissa Smith, of Wilton, Connecticut. Oren Lee Adams died in South Norwalk, in 1894.

(IX) Julia Clarissa Adams, daughter of Oren Lee and Clarissa (Smith) Adams, was born January 31, 1856, in Redding, Connecticut. On June 24, 1885, she became the wife of Mortimer Montgomery Lee (see Lee IV).

CHAPMAN, Edwin N.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

The surname of Chapman, which signifies merchant, occurs among the earliest of surnames, and the family in many of its branches was somewhat distinguished at an early period. There were several families of Chapmans among the early New England immigrants, many of whom achieved distinction in their locality. The patriotism of the family is shown in the fact that twenty-seven are found on the Connecticut Roll of Honor, who had served in the War of the Revolution.

(I) The ancestor of the family herein under consideration was Robert Chapman, who is believed to have been born in 1616. He came from Hull, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in August, 1635, and the following November was in Saybrook, Connecticut. He married Ann Blith or Bliss, April 29, 1642, and she died November 20, 1685. Robert Chapman died October 13, 1687.

(II) Deacon Nathaniel Chapman, son of Robert and Ann (Blith or Bliss) Chapman, was born February 16, 1653. He was deacon of the Saybrook church for many years. He served as representative to the General Court for twenty-four sessions, and was a large landholder, owning fifteen hundred acres in Hebron. Deacon Chapman married (first) June 29, 1681, Mary Collins, of Guilford, Connecticut.

(III) Rev. Daniel Chapman, son of Deacon Nathaniel and Mary (Collins Chapman, was born March 14, 1689, and died at Greens Farms, Connecticut, November 23, 1741. He was graduated from Yale College in 1706, being the first of the name to receive a liberal education in America. He then studied theology and was ordained; shortly after this time he was installed as pastor of the Congregational church and society of Greens Farms. He married Grissel Dennie, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and she died January 10, 1754, at the age of fifty-seven years.

(IV) Captain Phineas Chapman, son of Rev. Daniel Chapman and his wife, Gris-

sel (Dennie) Chapman, was born in 1716, and died November 20, 1782, in Greens Farms, Connecticut. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and was taken prisoner in his own house while loading up his possessions to flee with his family. The hardships while he was imprisoned impaired his health and he never fully recovered. He married, September 22, 1742, Sarah Ketchum, and she died November 21, 1811, at the age of eighty-eight years.

(V) Joshua Chapman, son of Captain Phineas and Sarah (Ketchum) Chapman, was born March 4, 1765, and died February 25, 1831. He was a farmer and lived in Redding, Connecticut. He married, in 1788, Lucy Adams.

(VI) Colonel Phineas (2) Chapman, son of Joshua and Lucy (Adams) Chapman, was born May 10, 1790. He was a man of considerable means; was a progressive farmer, and a leading citizen. He married, January 23, 1817, Betsy Abbott.

(VII) Dr. Edwin Nesbit Chapman, son of Colonel Phineas (2) and Betsy (Abbott) Chapman, was born February 26, 1819. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1842 with the degree of B. A. He then entered Jefferson Medical College and received his M. D. degree there, March 20, 1845. During his lifetime he practiced in Brooklyn, New York, and was a member of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital, where he was Professor of Gynæcology. Dr. Chapman married, in Brooklyn, November 16, 1865, Maria Barton Davol, born in Warren, Rhode Island, April 7, 1842, died in Rogers Rock, New York, July 20, 1908, daughter of John and Laura (Barton) Davol. Dr. Chapman and his wife were the parents of four children: 1. Edwin Nesbit, of further mention. 2. John D., a sketch of whom follows. 3. Harold W. 4. Marvin Abbott. Dr. Chapman died in Brooklyn, March 2, 1888.

(The Davol Line).

John Davol, father of Mrs. Chapman, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, April 8, 1811, and died in Brooklyn, New York, June 28, 1878. He married, in Warren, August 31, 1834, Laura Barton, born there May 22, 1812, died in Brooklyn, June 3, 1884.

Deacon Stephen Davol, father of John Davol, was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, January 29, 1782, and died in Warren, Rhode Island, October 16, 1848. He married, in Warren, October 20, 1803, Mary Bowen, born in Warren, April 3, 1784, died there July 3, 1823.

Pardon Davol, father of Deacon Stephen Davol, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, March 16, 1743, and died in Freetown, Massachusetts, November 22, 1808. He married, April 12, 1768, Priscilla Read, born in Freetown, November 21, 1746, died in Freetown, January 13, 1830.

William Davol, grandfather of Pardon Davol, married, May 30, 1708, Sarah Sisson, and he died in Dartmouth in 1772. Through the Sisson family, "Mayflower" descent is traced.

CHAPMAN, Edwin Nesbit,

Broker, Public Official.

Edwin Nesbit (2) Chapman, son of Dr. Edwin Nesbit (1) and Maria Barton (Davol) Chapman (q. v.), was born April 19, 1872, in Brooklyn, New York. He prepared for college at Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Williams College, B. A., in 1894. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa. His first experience in business was with the Butler Hard Rubber Company, and he remained with them for several years in the capacity of assistant to the secretary and treasurer of the company. Subsequently, after some minor ventures, Mr.

Chapman became associated with Patterson, Teele & Dennis as a certified public accountant, and later was with Haskins & Sells, of New York City, in a similar capacity. Later he left the accounting profession to become auditor of the Westcott Express Company. After the Westcott Express Company was absorbed by the American Express Company, he resigned his position to become auditor for the David Williams Company, publishers of "Iron Age." In 1906 he resigned to become a partner in the firm of Chisholm & Pouch, brokers. The following year Mr. Pouch withdrew to start his own firm, and at that time the firm name was changed to Chisholm & Chapman, which has been its style since that time. The firm are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Chapman is very active in several other directions as well; he makes his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, and takes an active interest in the public matters of that town, being a member of its Board of Estimate and Taxation. He is a member of the directorate of the Putnam Trust Company; also a director of the Continental Bank of New York City; a director and treasurer of the Exchange Court Corporation; and a trustee and treasurer of the D. K. E. Society of Williams College. His clubs include in New York City, the University, Racquet and Tennis, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Down Town Association, Williams, D. K. E., Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and the Long Island Historical Society; and in Greenwich the Greenwich Country Club, Field Club, and Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

Mr. Chapman married, in Brooklyn, May 25, 1897, Charlotte Frost Knowlton, daughter of Daniel W. Knowlton. She was born in West Upton, Massachusetts, July 11, 1874, and died in Greenwich, Connecticut, November 28, 1916, leaving the following children: 1. Edwin Nesbit, Jr., born November 24, 1901. 2. Daniel Knowlton, born July 31, 1904. 3. Nancy Davol, born August 18, 1912.

CHAPMAN, John Davol,

Banker, Served in Spanish-American War.

John Davol Chapman, son of Dr. Edwin Nesbit (1) and Maria Barton (Davol) Chapman (q. v.), was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 6, 1874. He attended private schools, the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and the Brown & Nichols School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1892 he entered Williams College, and while there became a member of the D. K. E. fraternity. He left college in 1895 to enter business, embarking in various enterprises until 1901, in which year he became a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York City, and four years later purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Chapman always acted independently in his stock transactions, and has been very successful as a banker and business man. When the firm of which his brother was a partner was organized in 1907, Mr. chapman became a special partner. In 1914 he retired from active business to the beautiful residence which he had built in 1909 in Greenwich, Connecticut, where he has since resided. His home is on Round Island.

Mr. Chapman was one of the organizers and is now vice-president of the Putnam Trust Company, of Greenwich. The first business relations the residents of the town had with the outside world no doubt were consummated over the land now the property of Mr. Chapman. That land was the point from which the inhabitants shipped their produce, largely potatoes, to New York City. Before the famous

Boss Tweed became a resident of Greenwich, some of his lieutenants camped over night on the land on which Mr. Chapman's house now stands. They made such glowing reports of the attractiveness of the spot that Boss Tweed spent his next summer on Round Island which marked the beginning of his residence in Greenwich.

Mr. Chapman was a member of Troop A, United States Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War, and served in Porto Rico. During the World War he was manager of the Bureau of Passports, Department of Personnel of the American Red Cross of New York City. He is a member of the following New York clubs: The Stock Exchange Luncheon Club, the Williams Club of New York City, the D. K. E. Club of New York, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. His clubs in Greenwich are: The Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the Field Club, the Greenwich Country Club, the Woodway Country Club, and the Blind Brook Club. Mr. Chapman's principal recreation is golf.

Mr. Chapman married, in 1906, Mary Adelaide Foltz, daughter of William Stewart and May (Scofield) Foltz. John Scofield, father of May (Scofield) Foltz, came from England to America in 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, and later became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church in California. He was a presiding elder in later years, and resided in Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of two sons: John Stewart, born October 19, 1907; and Richard Davol, born March 23, 1911.

CARMICHAEL, George Edgar,

Educator.

The subject of this sketch is a native of New England, and a graduate of a New England college. For twenty-five years he has been a worker in the field of education. Brunswick School, in Greenwich, established by him in 1902, ranks high among the nation's good schools. As founder of the school and headmaster from its beginning, Mr. Carmichael has been its guiding spirit through the two decades of its existence.

As a citizen of Greenwich our subject has had an interested part in civic affairs. He was a member of the first town school committee of Greenwich, and in this capacity served the public school system of the town for two years. For five years he was secretary and for two years president of the Boys' Club of Greenwich. At the present time he is a member of the executive committee of the Boys' Club, a director of the Greenwich Young Men's Christian Association, president of the Greenwich Library, and president of the Greenwich Rotary Club.

Mr. Carmichael, in the line of his family name, is a descendant of a Scottish family of Highland origin, though for some generations resident near Edinboro. His ancestry includes also English, French and Dutch strains. His paternal great-grandfather, Frank Carmichael, came from Scotland in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled in Nova Scotia. Among Frank's six sons was Thompson Carmichael, born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1802. Thompson Carmichael, after being educated in Halifax, went to St. Margaret's Bay to engage in business. Finding a business life not to his taste, he took up the profession of teaching, and continued in it to the end of his life. When he first went to St. Margaret's Bay, he met and married Barbara Hubley, daughter of a Dutchman who had settled there about the time of the American Revolution. He became the father of a large family of sons and

George E. Carmichael

daughters. The six sons who lived formed a unique group. Together they were able to design, build, rig and sail a ship of any ordinary size.

The draftsman and carpenter of this unusual combination was James Thompson Carmichael, father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 3, 1832, the fourth child of his parents. On December 25, 1861, he married Susan Roberts, of Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, the second child of Thomas and Elizabeth Emma (Beck) Roberts. In 1873 James T. Carmichael removed with his family to Medway, Massachusetts, where he worked as carpenter and builder. In 1876 he contracted pneumonia and was left an invalid until his death, October 18, 1881. His widow and six children survived him.

The sixth child of James T. and Susan (Roberts) Carmichael was George Edgar Carmichael. He was born in Medway, Massachusetts, August 22, 1875. In 1892 he was graduated from Medway High School. A year later, he entered Bowdoin College, whence he was graduated A. B., in 1897. After graduation Mr. Carmichael taught for two years in the Hamilton School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; a year in the Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut, and two years in the Greenwich Academy, Greenwich, Connecticut. In 1902, at the advice and request of friends who had boys to be educated, he started Brunswick School. From the beginning the school has grown and prospered, and for twenty years Mr. Carmichael has found it a satisfying field for labor.

In college Mr. Carmichael joined the Kappa Sigma fraternity, and at graduation was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York (vice-president, 1920), and of the Headmasters' Association. In 1910 he compiled and edited "The Songs of Kappa Sigma."

December 25, 1912, Mr. Carmichael married Helen Gertrude Fox, only child of Everett Fremont and Carrie Belle (Ricker) Fox, of Milton Mills, New Hampshire. They have one child, Margaret, born February 25, 1914. Mrs. Carmichael is a descendant of many generations of New England pioneer stock. She is a graduate of Nute High School, Milton, New Hampshire, and of Wellesley College.

COE, Walter Ellsworth,

Lawyer, Aided in World War.

Few of the Colonial families can be traced in England to such an ancient date as the Coe family. It appears about 1300 with the spelling le Koo, which later became le Coo, and before 1400 A. D. is found Coo. The form of Coe does not appear until about 1575. The English ancestor, John Coo, was born in the reign of King Edward III., and died about 1415. He was a prominent man in his day, and was the father of John (2) Coo, born about 1375, and died about 1425. The latter married Eleanor, and their son, John (3) Coo, was born about 1400, and died after 1448. His son, Thomas Coe, was born about 1430, and died about 1507. His son, John Coe, was born about 1460, and his will was proved in 1520. He was of Gestingthorpe, and married Joane, daughter of Thomas Golding. Their son, John Coe, married Margaret, and was the father of John Coe, born in 1623, died in 1558. He lived in Maplestead and Wiston, and married Dorothy. They were the parents of Henry Coe, born about 1565 died in 1631. He lived in Thorpe-Morieux, and married Mary. They were the parents of three sons, of whom Robert Coe, the eldest, was the ancestor of the family in America.

(I) Robert Coe was born at Thorpe-Morieux, Suffolk county, and baptized there, October 26, 1596, as recorded in the parish register. In 1625 he was living in Boxford, Suffolk county, and on April 30, 1634, he sailed for New England on the ship "Francis," accompanied by his wife and children. He arrived at Boston during the following summer and went first to Watertown, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, September 3, 1634. In June, 1635, Robert Coe was among those who settled Wethersfield, Connecticut, and in 1641, he was among the first settlers of Stamford, Connecticut, where he was granted fourteen acres of land. Robert Coe held many important offices, and was frequently called upon to represent his fellow-citizens at the General Court. He was evidently of a progressive nature, as he was ever foremost in making new settlements. In 1644 he was one of the number who founded Hempstead, Long Island; in 1656, was a founder of the town of Jamaica, Long Island; and in 1664, settled Middleburg, now Hastings, Long Island. He died about 1689. Robert Coe married (first) in England, about 1623, Mary, and she died October 27, 1628.

(II) Robert (2) Coe, son of Robert (1) and Mary Coe, was born in 1626, and baptized on September 19th of the same year. He was a boy of seven years when brought by his parents to New England. He removed with them to Wethersfield and Stamford, and there remained until his marriage, when he became a resident of Stratford, Connecticut. About 1650 he married Hannah Mitchell, baptized in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, June 26, 1631, daughter of Matthew and Susan (Butterfield) Mitchell, who died in New Haven, April 2, 1702. Robert (2) Coe did not have a very long life, but it was a useful one; he died in Stratford, in the fall of 1659.

(III) Captain John Coe, son of Robert (2) and Hannah (Mitchell) Coe, was born May 10, 1658, and died April 19, 1741. He was a farmer, land speculator, merchant, miller and innkeeper. He lived in New Haven, and in spite of his many duties he often held public office. In 1709 he received his commission of captain, having long been active in military matters, and served in the French and Indian War. Captain Coe married, December 20, 1682, Mary Hawley, born in Stratford, July 16, 1663, died there, September 9, 1731, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Catherine (Birdsey) Hawley.

(IV) Captain Joseph Coe, son of Captain John and Mary (Hawley) Coe, was born February 2, 1686-87, in Stratford, and died July 15, 1754, in Durham, Connecticut. He was a pioneer settler of Durham, and cultivated a large farm. In 1728 he was representative, and married, at Durham, November 21, 1708, Abigail Robinson, born in Guilford, Connecticut, April 3, 1690, died in Durham, July 6, 1775, daughter of David and Abigail (Kirby) Robinson.

(V) Captain David Coe, son of Captain Joseph and Abigail (Robinson) Coe, was born February 18, 1717, in Durham, and died January 14, 1807. About 1740 he settled in that part of Middletown which is now Middlefield, where he became a successful farmer. He was an influential man, and prominent in public affairs. He was commissioned captain in May, 1764, of the 16th company, 6th regiment, Connecticut Militia. Captain Coe married, in 1740, Hannah Camp, born November 15, 1720, died October 16, 1808, daughter of Nathan and Rhoda (Parsons) Camp.

(VI) Seth Coe, son of Captain David and Hannah (Camp) Coe, was born February 20, 1756, at Middlefield, and died there, September 26, 1829. He was a farmer, and married, June 12, 1776, Mary

Miller, daughter of Deacon Ichabod and Elizabeth (Cornwell) Miller, and she died January 1, 1832.

(VII) Elias C. Coe, son of Seth and Mary (Miller) Coe, was born August 25, 1787, in Middlefield, and died there, May 4, 1878. He was a farmer, and married, April 11, 1811, Hannah Tryon.

(VIII) Ebenezer Jackson Coe, son of Elias C. and Hannah (Tryon) Coe, was born May 3, 1817. He settled at Stony Creek, Branford, where he was for many years the proprietor of the "Three Elms" House, a summer hotel, and there he died, May 11, 1889. Mr. Coe married, April 3, 1839, Phebe Birdsey, daughter of John Birdsey.

(IX) John Walter Birdsey Coe, son of Ebenezer J. and Phebe (Birdsey) Coe, was born November 8, 1841. He was for many years one of the leading citizens of Meriden, Connecticut, and was head of the Merwin Provision Company of that city. Mr. Coe served as trustee of the State School for Boys, and was a bank director and vestryman of the church. He married, December 4, 1865, Sarah A. Williams, a native of Wallingford, daughter of Elijah Williams. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Walter Ellsworth, of further mention. 2. John Williams, deceased, formerly a physician of New York City. 3. Mabel Estelle, wife of Howard Hammitt, residing in Plainfield, New Jersey. 4. Ada Louise, born May 2, 1879, wife of Charles F. Rockwell, of Meriden.

(X) Walter Ellsworth Coe, son of John W. B. and Sarah A. (Williams) Coe, was born August 18, 1870, at Meriden, and was educated in the Meriden schools. He was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School in the class of 1892, with the degree of Ph. B., and from Yale Law School in 1902, with the degree of LL. B. The same year Mr. Coe was admitted to the New York bar, also the Connecticut bar. Mr. Coe has always practiced in New York City, and is a member of the law firms of McLaughlin, Russell, Coe & Sprague, and Sharretts, Coe & Hillis. He specializes in United Customs practice. Since 1906 he has served as commissioner for Connecticut on Uniform State Laws, and from 1902 to 1904 was a member of the staff of Governor George P. McLean, with the rank of colonel. During the World War Mr. Coe was assistant in charge of retail prices and distribution in the Food Administration in Washington. His hobby is farming, and for about fifteen years he has owned a truck farm of about twenty-two acres, employing from eight to ten men to assist in the care of same.

Mr. Coe married, October 3, 1904, Carlotta Toothe, born June 22, 1874, in East Orange, New Jersey, daughter of William and Emma (Schlager) Toothe, of Madison, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Coe are members of St. John's Episcopal Church of Stamford, and aid in the support of its good works.

DASKAM, Walter Duryee,

Banker, Man of Affairs.

In Stamford the name of Daskam means more than merely a name. Not only the family but the city look backward with pride to the early records in which this name became distinguished. The origin of the name is Scotch and literally means lowland valley.

(I) The first of the family in this country was John Daskam, who came from near Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1750, and settled in Connecticut. He owned quite a library for that time; it was composed mostly of books on Scottish history. The children of John Daskam were: John,

William, of whom further; James, and Susan.

(II) Captain William Daskam, the son of John Daskam, was but seventeen years of age when he enlisted in the Revolutionary War. His slogan was: "I will give Johnny Bull a pull." His service was under General Lafayette, and in the War of 1812 he answered his country's call and commanded a company, later receiving a pension in return for his services. He married Huldah James, undoubtedly a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Whitney) James.

(III) Benjamin James Daskam, son of Captain William Daskam and his wife, Huldah (James) Daskam, was born January 20, 1809, in what is now Darien, Connecticut, and died September 3, 1885. He learned the trade of carpenter, but its appeal was not strong enough to interest him and he went to New York, where he entered mercantile pursuits. In 1836 Mr. Daskam established himself in business in Stamford, Connecticut, his store being located on Main street, east of the Quintard block. He filled many public offices; was representative to the Legislature and discharged his official duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to his constituents. Mr. Daskam was a very ardent Abolutionist. He also served as justice of the peace. He married Mary Ingraham.

(IV) Theodore J. Daskam, son of Benjamin J. and Mary (Ingraham) Daskam, was born March 3, 1833, in Stamford, Connecticut, and died there February 15, 1883. In his youth he assisted his father in business, and in time was placed in charge of the business. From his first association with men and affairs he was interested in public life. The problems of city and State government were of keenest interest to him, and it soon became apparent in political circles that here was a young man whom they needed. He was at once a young man of practical ideas and incorruptible ideals; and he had both the personal force to win his way through and the personal magnetism to carry others along with him. From the first he was affiliated with the Republican party. One of the first appointments made by President Lincoln was that of Theodore J. Daskam as postmaster of Stamford, April 14, 1861. His first office in the gift of the local party was that of first assistant engineer of the borough Volunteer Fire Department, being elected May 7, 1859. The following year he was elected chief of the Fire Department, which office he held continuously until 1874. Mr. Daskam was unable to go to the Civil War, owing to a physical disability, and he could hardly resign himself to staying at home. Meanwhile he was reappointed postmaster by each succeeding president down to the time of President Arthur, holding this office until the day of his death. There have been only three postmasters whose terms of service have exceeded that of Mr. Daskam. He was also for many years United States deputy collector and was assistant assessor of internal revenue, holding three Federal offices at the same time. His official record is of the highest, an honor to his constituency as well as to his own name.

In 1864 Mr. Daskam embarked in the insurance business, meeting with marked success. He was a corporator of the Gulf Stream Fire Engine Company, No. 2, of Stamford, and was foreman of the company for years. Mr. Daskam's health became permanently broken while yet in the height of his career. Notwithstanding this handicap, he continued his interest in public affairs and relinquished his activities only after such a conspicuous struggle with the encroaching disease as made his memory an inspiration to those

who followed him. Mr. Daskam was a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Rippowam Lodge, No. 24, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Daskam married, December 6, 1864, Sarah Remer Stanley, daughter of Edward T. and Sarah (Remer) Stanley, of New Haven, Connecticut, old residents of that city.

The tribute paid to Mr. Daskam's memory on the event of his death, February 15, 1883, by the "Stamford Advocate" should stand in more enduring form.

The news of Theodore J. Daskam's death will fall upon the ears of the great majority of Stamford people with common sorrow. Especially will it awake the readiest sympathy and touch the tenderest memories of those whose acquaintance with the man is largest, and who knew him best, of those who shared the struggles of his active young manhood, before disease and physical suffering had forced him to become a sort of recluse, but little known to the later accessions of Stamford citizenship. These last may inquire the secret of Theodore J. Daskam's unbounded popularity, but his host of old friends need not be told why they loved him. He had in a remarkable degree the power of winning friendships, and not by any means through an effusive disposition to placate those who chose to assume an unfriendly attitude either in the field of politics or business. But his friends, those who possessed his confidence, ever found him a man to tie up to. His word was as good as his bond. What he said he would do, he would do. For over twenty years he was the most active organizer and manager of political campaigns on the Republican side. In politics, he was a fighter, and went in to win, and generally did win. To say that a man could occupy a position like that without making some enemies would be to state something incredible. Yet all through his career he numbered many of the warmest personal friends among the staunchest of his political opponents, and to-day as his fellow-citizens contemplate the lifeless form once so full of manhood's proudest energies, every feeling of party strife, every recollection of party enmity, will fade into thin air, and not the party chief but the genial, whole-souled kindly friend and fellow-citizen will be longest and best remembered.

In 1919 the Park Board of Stamford gave the name of Daskam to the park on Glenbrook avenue, in honor of this family which from the time it first became connected with the town to the present day has been notable for its public spirit and patriotism.

(V) Walter Duryee Daskam, son of Theodore J. and Sarah Remer (Stanley) Daskam, was born September 18, 1865. He was educated in the King School of Stamford, of which he is at the present time president. On May 16, 1882, he entered the Stamford National Bank as messenger. His dependability, accuracy, and unremitting attention to his duties won for him promotion to the position of teller, which he held for some years. During this time he lost no opportunity to make himself acquainted with the theory and practice of banking. At that time there was no trust company in Stamford, and recognizing the need for such an institution, Mr. Daskam organized The Stamford Trust Company, of which he became treasurer. The growth and financial strength of the company as indicated by its present capital and surplus of $450,000, with total resources of $5,094,965. The safe deposit vaults are of the most modern construction. Mr. Daskam was elected vice-president of the company in 1918. He is also a director and secretary of the Stamford Water Company; a director and treasurer of the Stamford Gas and Electric Company; vice-president and director of the St. John Woodworking Company; treasurer and director of the Stamford Hospital; trustee of the Stamford Children's Home. Mr. Daskam succeeded Edward W. Kneen, of Shelton, as treasurer of Fairfield county.

In politics, Mr. Daskam is a Republican and served as town treasurer from 1894 to 1903; was chairman of the Republican Town Committee from 1903 to 1906, and

is now a member of the City Board of Finance. Fraternally, he is a member of Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In December, 1884, he enlisted in Company C, 4th Connecticut Infantry, and was discharged January, 1890, as sergeant. In March, 1917, he enlisted in the Connecticut State Guard and holds the rank of captain. Mr. Daskam was in charge of the last four Liberty Loan drives and was untiring in his efforts to make them successful; he was also treasurer of the first drive of the Red Cross. His clubs are the Suburban and the Stamford Yacht. Mr. Daskam was one of the four founders of the former club and its first president.

Mr. Daskam married Harriet Tilley, daughter of George H. and Harriet T. (Brown) Tilley, of Darien, Connecticut, and they are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Stanley Daskam. Mr. Daskam and his family are members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman.

The greatest benefaction which a man can bestow upon the city of his residence is himself. He may devote the wealth of his mental endowment to the service of his fellowman; he may spread broadcast the material good he has won from life; but the greatest gift within his power is human sympathy, the spirit which is attuned to the loyal friendship of the people and responds in kind. Of these gifts, ability, means, time and labor unstinted, Walter Duryee Daskam gives right royally. He is a man among men, the warmth of his genial personality winning the loyalty and esteem of every one of his associates and acquaintances.

COWLES, Russel Abernethy,

Man of Great Enterprise.

From a twenty-two years' association with the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, subsequently the American Brass Company, a concern with which two generations of his line before him had been identified, Mr. Cowles entered fields of endeavor intimately connected with the community life and prosperity of Greenwich, his home. A number of enterprises fostered by him and operated under his direction have filled needs long felt in his town, projects that lacked the influence of a man of vision and courage, undertakings fraught with commercial danger to the man of little faith and ordinary enterprise. Mr. Cowles has earned, with a position of business prominence, the lasting regard and gratitude of his townsmen, whom he has served largely and well.

Russel Abernethy Cowles is a son of Albert Abernethy and Frances (Bailey) Cowles, and grandson of George Preston Cowles, member of a family dating to early Colonial days in New England. George Preston Cowles was a native of Connecticut, and spent the greater part of his life in Ansonia, Connecticut, where he was successively, secretary, treasurer, vice-president, and manager of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company. His death occurred in October, 1887. He married Charlotte Leaming, daughter of General Russell C. and Orrell (Smith) Abernethy, of Torrington, Connecticut.

Alfred Abernethy Cowles, father of Russel Abernethy Cowles, was born at Torrington (then Wolcottville), Connecticut, September 28, 1845. He attended the public schools of Ansonia, subsequently becoming a student in Chase's Military Academy, at Middletown, Connecticut, and completing his studies at the Sorbonne, in Paris, France, and College de France. For two years he was employed in the Ansonia National Bank, and after traveling abroad for a time he entered the counting room of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company. In 1870 he was placed in charge of the New York

Russell H. Conwell

offices of the company, and soon thereafter became an official, proceeding through the posts of treasurer and vice-president to the presidency of the corporation, which he held from 1901 until his death. He was a man of wide business capabilities, a leader in several lines of industry; he was president of the Ansonia Clock Company, which he organized in 1879; president of the Coronet Phosphate Company, which he organized in 1908; president of the Terra Ceia Estates, Inc.; vice-president of the American Brass Company; and president of the Birmingham Water Company. In advisory capacity he was associated with a number of other corporations in widely separated fields. Mr. Cowles was a member of the Union League, Larchmont Yacht, Greenwich Country, and Railroad clubs. His residence was at "The Apthorp," New York City, and he maintained his summer home at Belle Haven. Mr. Cowles bore an honorable reputation through a long and active business career, and in the course of his industrial and commercial capacity bound to him a large number of his associates with the ties of firm friendship.

Mr. Cowles married, in 1871, Frances Bailey, daughter of Edward Bailey, of Devonshire, England, and Fanny (Kenyon) Bailey, of Syracuse, New York. They were the parents of: Russel Abernethy, of whom further; and Frederick Houghton, who married Maud Sherman.

Russel Abernethy Cowles was born in Syracuse, New York, October 10, 1873. He attended private school in New York City, Stevens Preparatory School, and Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken. At the age of nineteen he became associated with his father in the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, and remained in that service for twenty-two years, until September 1, 1915. In 1900 the American Brass Company succeeded the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, and at the time of his resignation Mr. Cowles was a vice-president of the American Brass Company. He then became vice-president of the Buffalo Copper and Brass Rolling Mills, and organized the Metals Trading Corporation, of which he is president at this time (1920). Among the more important of Mr. Cowles' business interests are the presidency of the Ansonia Clock Company, the vice-presidency of the Coronet Phosphate Company, and the presidency of the New England Motor Sales Company of Greenwich. This last is one of several enterprises Mr. Cowles has founded in Greenwich, which have become institutions known far beyond the limits of the town. The New England Motor Sales Company operates a thoroughly modern garage on the Boston Post Road, the main artery of traffic between New York and Boston, and a machine shop that is probably the finest in the district. The company has the agency for the Buick, Franklin, and Owen Magnetic automobiles, and the White automobile truck. This business, first planned on a scale that to the average mind seemed to spell failure, has developed steadily from the time of its establishment, and residents and tourists have found there the automobile service and satisfaction that every motorist craves.

In 1917 Mr. Cowles gave to Greenwich another institution of which the town had long been in need—The Pickwick Inn —recognized as one of the best inns in the New York suburbs. Philip Gibbs, the noted English war correspondent, was so impressed by its attractive furnishings and beautiful atmosphere, as well as the superior quality of the food served, that he devoted several pages in an issue of "Harper's Magazine" to a description of the inn, couched in the most complimentary terms. Within a few months

after its opening an addition was found necessary, and since then the inn has been enlarged several times to accommodate the increased numbers of enthusiastic patrons.

In 1919 Mr. Cowles organized The Pickwick Arms, Inc., purchased the Lenox House property at the corner of the Boston Post Road and Greenwich avenue, and constructed The Pickwick Arms, a million dollar hotel, which has given to Greenwich one of the finest hotels in the State. The building, modeled after the old English inns, is of fireproof construction, equipped with every convenience and comfort. Mr. Cowles has also entered the business of candy manufacturing and, securing the services of an experienced Parisian candy-maker, placed upon the market "Pickwick Chocolates," which have come into extensive demand in New York and suburbs.

It has been the good fortune of Mr. Cowles to have his earnest efforts for his town's betterment appreciated and supported in unusual degree. He has been able to lend practical aid to many friends and acquaintances, and in direct personal manner has been instrumental in the promotion of the success and welfare of no small number of those with whom he comes into contact. He is a member of the Union League, the Down Town Club, the India House, the Greenwich Country Club, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and the Blind Brook Club.

Mr. Cowles married Louise Marcia Pfarrius, daughter of Ernst and Emma (Tannatt) Pfarrius, and they are the parents of Ernest Francis, and Francis Russel.

McHARG, Henry King,

Man of Affairs.

Mr. McHarg's long record as a successful man of affairs renders the inscription of his name at the head of this article an amply sufficient introduction not only to his fellow-citizens of Stamford, but also to the general public. Mr. McHarg is now president of the Detroit & Mackinac Railroad Company, and director of the Manhattan Bank of New York City.

The name of the family of which Mr. McHarg is a representative is Graham, McHarg being its backward spelling with changing of "a" to "c." Tradition says that one of the family fled from Scotland, probably to Ireland, and that when he returned to his native land, in order to escape persecution, he changed the patronymic to its present form. The earliest ancestor on record was William de Graham, who settled in Scotland not long after the beginning of the twelfth century. The name is a local one, its Scottish form being Graeme, but its termination proves it beyond doubt to have been originally English.

(I) John McHarg was born in 1733, in Wigtownshire, Scotland, and in 1774 emigrated to the American colonies, settling in Galway, Saratoga county, New York. He was one of the twelve heads of families who founded that settlement. The year after his arrival witnessed the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and he gave proof of loyalty to his adopted country by serving as a soldier in Colonel John Beekman's regiment, being also a member of Jacob Schermerhorn's class. After the war he conducted a retail dry goods store in Albany, New York. Mr. McHarg married, in Scotland, Griselda Kelly, who was born in 1748, in the town of Ayr, and their children were: Margaret, Anne, Alexander, William, mentioned below; a daughter, name unknown; Jane, or Janet; Mary, died in infancy; Mary (2), and Sarah. All these, with the exception of the two eldest, were born after their parents came to America. John

McHarg died in Albany, December 23, 1803, and his widow passed away in that city, September 20, 1843, at the venerable age of ninety-five.

(II) William McHarg, son of John and Griselda (Kelly) McHarg, was born in March, 1778, in Galway, Saratoga county, New York, and succeeded his father in the latter's business in Albany. That was years before the building of the Erie canal, and people came in sleighs to purchase goods which they exchanged for such commodities as the Indians could furnish. After the building of the canal it was used by Mr. McHarg as a means of transportation for his merchandise. When the Hudson River railroad was built he foresaw, with the acuteness of the true business man, that the majority of those who had heretofore supplied their wants in Albany would not hesitate to proceed directly to New York. Mr. McHarg married, April 16, 1810, Sophia King, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of the following children: Sophia Anne, John, mentioned below; Margaret, William Neill, Rufus King, and Charles King. The death of William McHarg occurred January 27, 1865, in Albion, Orleans county, New York.

(III) John McHarg, son of William and Sophia (King) McHarg, was born June 3, 1813, and as a young man was advised by his father to open a store in New York City, which, even then, had been for some years recognized as one of the future world centers of trade. Mr. McHarg followed the advice, with results which fully justified it, but in the panic of 1857 his establishment proved to be one of those which failed to weather that fearful storm. His Southern trade had been particularly large. Mr. McHarg married, March 6, 1838, in Hamilton, Massachusetts, Martha W. Patch, daughter of Tracey Patch, a sea captain of Cape Cod. Mr. McHarg enlisted in the Civil War with the rank of captain, and served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Martindale. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McHarg: 1. Sophia King, born March 4, 1840, in Albany; married, December 23, 1863, General Horace Porter, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States army, who died May 29, 1921; Mrs. Porter died April 6, 1903, in Paris, France. 2. John William, born April 3, 1843; married, November 6, 1873, Harriet Schuyler Delavan, of Albany, who died July 4, 1906, leaving no children. 3. Theodore, born February 19, 1845, died in New York City, November 26, 1867. 4. Henry King, mentioned below. Mr. McHarg died January 4, 1884, in New York, and his widow passed away September 8, 1885.

(IV) Henry King McHarg, son of John and Martha W. (Patch) McHarg, was born February 6, 1851, and received his education in Dr. Reed's Walnut Hill boarding school, at Geneva, New York. On completing his course of study he went to New York City and entered the office of the late Le Grande Lockwood. That was in 1866, and he remained with Mr. Lockwood until 1869, when failure caused the dissolution of the business. Mr. McHarg then became assistant corresponding clerk in the Third National Bank, but at the expiration of a year failing health obliged him to withdraw for a time from the activities of business. The day following his twenty-first birthday he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange and is now one of the oldest on its roll. Until about nine years ago he was actively engaged in the bond business.

The railroad interests of Mr. McHarg have for a long period been numerous and important. When the Texas Central

Railroad Company was overtaken by disaster he purchased the road, reorganized and rebuilt it, and for about twenty years served as its president. Later he bought the old Marietta & Northern Georgia railroad, which he reorganized and developed as the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern. For seven or eight years he was connected with the road, developing it into a fine piece of property. He was one of the original men interested in developing the West Shore railroad, and later was president of the Virginia & Southwestern Railroad Company. In 1903 he bought the control of the Detroit & Mackinac railroad, and has ever since been president of the company.

The above record makes it clear that Mr. McHarg's railroad work has invariably been constructive. While the element of speculation which is never wholly absent from any business undertaking had its part in his ventures, more especially as they were all the rehabilitation of unsuccessful enterprises, he has contributed substantially to the advancement of the railroad interests of the last third of a century, having imparted to everything he undertook some portion of his vitalizing energy.

The business career of Mr. McHarg began in 1873, when he went into the bond and investment business in partnership with William Adams, under the firm name of Adams & McHarg. At the end of twelve years the connection was severed and Mr. McHarg continued the business alone. For some years he was a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and since 1883 he has held a directorship in the Manhattan National Bank, in which for over twenty years he held the office of vice-president. His clubs are the Union and Down Town, of New York City. Yachting was always his favorite recreation, and for a number of years he owned a very pretty schooner. He attends and supports St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Stamford.

Mr. McHarg married, July 21, 1875, Frederica Bremer Britton, and they have been the parents of the following children: 1. Edith May, born May 4, 1876; did not live. 2. John, born December 22, 1877; did not live. 3. Madeline B., born November 26, 1878; died December 10, 1881. 4. Henry King, Jr., born October 30, 1883; married Jane, daughter of Thomas J. Craven, of Salem, New Jersey, and has three children; Jane Craven, Henry King (3), and Esther Belle. 5. Marion Adelaide, born January 28, 1886; married (first) George Venable, and has one daughter, Frederica; married (second) Ernest Roentgen, nephew of the discoverer of the X-ray; they have one daughter.

For thirty years Mr. McHarg has been a resident of Stamford, and during that time he has been a leader in everything that has been done for the welfare of the town. The time will come when the extent of his benefactions will be known, but Mr. McHarg has shown an inflexible determination that in his benevolences his left hand should not know what his right hand doeth. All that may be said now is that the Stamford Hospital, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Ferguson Library, the Associated Charities, and the Presbyterian and St. John's Episcopal churches are indebted beyond anyone's surmise to his generosity and public spirit.

(The King Line).

Joshua King was born November 24, 1758, at Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts. His father was one of three brothers who came from England. When the American army surrounded Boston,

Joshua, then a lad of sixteen, left home, at his own independent option, to join it. By reason of his youth and his capacity he was appointed fifer, but in due time he was admitted to the ranks for more direct soldierly service, being placed in the cavalry, and gradually promoted. He became Lieutenant King, and had the special distinction of acting as escort to the unfortunate André, from his capture to his execution. General King, as he was popularly called, married, April 18, 1784, Anne Ingersoll (see Ingersoll line), and their children were: Catherine, Fanny, Sophia, mentioned below; John Francis, Rufus Howard, Anne Maria, Charles, Joshua Ingersoll, Mary Anne, and Grace Ingersoll. General King died August 13, 1839, his wife having passed away December 30, 1838.

Sophia King, daughter of Joshua and Anne (Ingersoll) King, was born March 11, 1790, and became the wife of William McHarg, as stated above. Mrs. McHarg died March 24, 1838.

(The Ingersoll Line).

(I) John Ingersoll, of Hartford, married, about 1667, Mary Hunt, daughter of ——— and Mary (Webster) Hunt, and granddaughter of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, and fifth governor of that Commonwealth. John Webster, who was a native of Warwickshire, England, and a lineal ancestor of the eminent lexicographer, Noah Webster, died April 5, 1661. About 1665 John Ingersoll removed to Northampton, Massachusetts.

(II) Jonathan Ingersoll, son of John and Mary (Hunt) Ingersoll, was born May 10, 1681, in Westfield, Massachusetts, and during the greater part of his life lived in Milford, where he died, November 28, 1760, his wife, Sarah, having passed away February 14, 1748.

(III) Jonathan (2) Ingersoll, son of Jonathan (1) and Sarah Ingersoll, was born in 1713, at Milford (or Stratford), and 1736 graduated from Yale College. On November 8, 1738, he was installed as pastor of the Congregational church of Ridgefield, and served it for the remainder of his life, a period of nearly forty years. In 1759, during the French War, he served as chaplain of a Connecticut regiment. Mr. Ingersoll married, November 10, 1740, Dorcas Moss (see Moss line), and his death occurred October 2, 1778. His widow passed away September 29, 1811.

(IV) Anne Ingersoll, daughter of Jonathan (2) and Dorcas (Moss) Ingersoll, was born April 5, 1765, and became the wife of Joshua King (see King line).

(The Moss Line).

(I) John Moss was born in England, in 1619, and in 1639 settled in New Haven, Connecticut, removing, in 1670, to Wallingford. His death occurred in 1708.

(II) Joseph Moss, son of John Moss, was born in 1651, in New Haven, where he passed his entire life, holding various offices in that city. He married, April 11, 1667, Mary ———.

(III) Joseph (2) Moss, son of Joseph (1) and Mary Moss, was born April 7, 1679, and received from Yale College the honorary degree of Master of Arts with the first class which graduated from that institution, which was in 1702. After teaching a classical school at Derby, he became pastor of the Congregational church in that town, and served it for twenty years. He died January 23, 1732. Mr. Moss was the author of several books, and no clergyman of his time enjoyed a higher reputation.

(IV) Dorcas Moss, daughter of Joseph (2) Moss, was born in 1726, in Derby, and became the wife of the Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll (see Ingersoll line).

BENNETT, Edwin B.,

Manufacturer, Public-Spirited Citizen.

The name we have just written is familiar as that of president of the Bennett Wire Company, not only to Mr. Bennett's fellow-citizens of Norwalk, but also to the manufacturing world of the United States and Canada. As a citizen who ever studies the best interests of his community, Mr. Bennett is numbered among the most highly respected residents of Norwalk.

The name of Bennett is of Latin origin, signifying blessed, and is derived from the personal name Benedict. In the reigns of Edwards Second and Third, of England, it is found under the forms of Fitz-Benedict, Benediscite, Bendiste, Benedick and Bennett. It is also said to mean a place overgrown with bennet or bent grass, and hence, a dweller at such a place.

(I) James Bennett, founder of the Fairfield and Compo branch of the family, was born in England, in 1616. He emigrated to the Massachusetts Colony, settled in Concord, and in 1637 was made a freeman. In 1639 he married Hannah Wheeler, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Wheeler, of Concord, and in 1644, in company with his father-in-law and many other residents of that place, he removed to the Connecticut Colony. This migration was called the Concord Exodus. The settlers found homes in what is now Fairfield, and James Bennett, with nine others, founded what is now the city of Bridgeport, but which then received the name of Stratfield. He became a man of prominence in the colony, and for many years was deputy to the Colonial Assembly. He was lieutenant of the Train Band, and one of the founders of what later became the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport. He was buried in the old Stratfield burying-ground.

(II) Thomas Bennett, son of James and Hannah (Wheeler) Bennett, was born in 1642, and lived with his father until 1664, when he was made a freeman. He purchased land in Sasco (Southport), and in 1668 married Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, of Stratfield. Later he bought the rights of Emma, widow of the Rev. John Jones, in her husband's parsonage, which faced the common, southeast of the town hall, Fairfield. In his latter years he removed to Compo, where he died in 1704.

(III) Thomas (2) Bennett, son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth (Thompson) Bennett, married Sarah Hubbell.

(IV) Thomas (3) Bennett, son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Hubbell) Bennett, was born in 1694. He married (first) Mary Rowland, and (second) Mercy Schofield.

(V) Nathan Bennett, son of Thomas (3) and Mary (Rowland) Bennett, was born March 4, 1725, in Compo, now Westport, and married Hannah Sturges, daughter of John Sturges, of Fairfield. Nathan Bennett died October 5, 1792.

(VI) Elias Bennett, son of Nathan and Hannah (Sturges) Bennett, was born May 10, 1752, in Compo, and in 1773 was made a freeman. During the War of the Revolution he served first as a member of the Coast Guard, and participated in the battle of Ridgefield in which General Wooster was killed. Later he was a musician in Captain Lemuel Clift's company, 1st Regiment, Connecticut Line, and in 1840 was a war pensioner. He married (first) Anna Crossman, born November 25, 1756, daughter of John and Annie (Allen) Crossman, and (second) Elizabeth Squires. About the time of his first marriage he removed to Weston, where he died in 1842, and was buried in the Kettle Creek burying-ground.

(VII) Elias (2) Bennett, son of Elias (1) and Anna (Crossman) Bennett, was born December 25, 1778, in Westport, and early in life began the manufacture of flour sieves, making his netting from horsehair, and these he peddled about the country himself. For a long period he was engaged in teaching, having charge of one district school for twelve years. In politics he was an old-time Whig. While engaged in teaching his health failed and he became a post rider on the road from Bridgeport to Weston, Redding and Georgetown. By many he was called "Post Bennett." He and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married, about 1804, in Redding or Weston, Mary Perry, some account of whose family is appended to this biography. Mrs. Bennett died in 1853. She and her husband were the parents of the following children: Sturges, mentioned below; Mary, born in 1807, died in 1822; Aaron, born in 1810, died in 1890; Burr, born in 1813, died in 1887; William, born in 1818, died in 1899; and Samuel, born in 1822, died in 1889. Elias (2) Bennett died April 10, 1863, in Georgetown, Connecticut. It is evident that he was a man of fine mental endowments, for although he received only a common school education at a time when common schools were not what they are now, he was a remarkably successful teacher. He and his wife are buried in the Umpawaug Cemetery, in Redding. The death of Mr. Bennett occurred at the home of his son, Sturges, the eldest of the family, and in some respects its most noteworthy member.

(VIII) Sturges Bennett, son of Elias (2) and Mary (Perry) Bennett, was born in 1805, and it is not improbable that as a youth he sometimes assisted his father, "Post Bennett," in distributing through various towns the Bridgeport "Standard" and "Farmer," and the Norwalk "Gazette."

Events proved, however, that he was destined for a wider field of action than any in which his ancestors had moved. In 1830 he married (first) Charlotte Gilbert, daughter of Benjamin Gilbert, having been admitted in 1828 to partnership in Mr. Gilbert's business. This event it was which broadened his sphere and marked the beginning, from a temporal point of view, of the great success of his entire life.

After the death of Mr. Bennett's first wife, who was the mother of all his children, he married (second) Betsey A. Burchard. On May 30, 1880, Mr. Bennett passed away, having completed fifty-two years in the service of the enterprise in the upbuilding of which he had been so largely instrumental.

(IX) Eli G. Bennett, son of Sturges and Charlotte (Gilbert) Bennett, was born February 2, 1831, in Georgetown, and there grew to manhood. In 1855 he graduated from Amherst College, afterward associating himself with his father's business in the capacity of bookkeeper.

After the Civil War, Mr. Bennett severed his connection with the firm of Gilbert, Bennett & Company, establishing himself independently as a general merchant in Georgetown. About 1880 he disposed of the business and removed to Brooklyn, New York, in order to assume the position of bookkeeper in the New York office of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company.

In politics, Mr. Bennett was a Republican, but never in the least a politician, the only office which he ever held being that of justice of the peace. He and his family were members of the Congregational church, in which for some years he served as deacon.

Mr. Bennett married Mary Esther

Birchard, daughter of Edwin Birchard, of Cannon Station, in the town of Wilton, and their children were: Eli Sturges, of Brooklyn, New York; Mary Esther, also of that city; Jennie, wife of I. D. Hurlbutt, of Brooklyn; Edwin B., mentioned below; and Charles, of Brooklyn. About twenty years before his death, which occurred July 10, 1920, Mr. Bennett retired from active business. He was a man of more than ordinary executive talent, and was highly esteemed as a useful and public-spirited citizen.

(X) Edwin B. Bennett, son of Eli G. and Mary Esther (Birchard) Bennett, was born April 23, 1869, in Georgetown, Connecticut, and received his education in the public schools of his native place.

After completing his course of study Mr. Bennett, true to the traditions of his family, entered the service of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, receiving his initiation in the business in which his father and grandfather had rendered such notable assistance. It soon became evident that he had inherited a full measure of their ability and also of their energy and aggressiveness, and during the twenty-two years of his connection with the firm he did much for the strengthening and expansion of the business, serving for the greater part of the time as salesman.

A spirit of enterprise, however, has always been one of Mr. Bennett's dominant characteristics, and in 1907 he established his present business. From a small beginning the concern has grown to noteworthy proportions, and is now numbered among Norwalk's most substantial industries. The product is wire cloth, sold directly to stores and manufacturers of wire cloth goods, and finds a market in every part of the United States and also in Canada, having a growing export trade. In 1912 the business was incorporated as the Bennett Wire Company, with Mr. Bennett as president, an office which he has since continuously retained.

While predominantly a business man, Mr. Bennett never forgets that he is a citizen, and any cause or movement having for its object the improvement of community conditions invariably enlists the support of his influence and means. He and his family are members of Grace Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Bennett married Isabelle W. Gibson, daughter of James D. Gibson, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who emigrated to the United States. Since the age of nine years Mr. Gibson has been a resident of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are the parents of one child: Birchard Gibson, born January 17, 1902.

Edwin B. Bennett is the son and grandson of men who gave the best years of their lives to the upbuilding of a great industry, and he himself, as a representative of the third generation, has ably and worthily carried on the work. As head of a large and constantly growing enterprise in the same line of endeavor, he has added to the long-established prestige of the family name.

(The Gilbert Line).

The name Gilbert, which has been associated for more than a century with a manufacturing enterprise of National reputation, is of French origin, and is a personal name which was largely introduced into England at the time of the Norman Conquest in the form of Gislebertus. The meaning is pledge, or hostage-bright. Not only is it a very common surname, but it is the source from which are derived Gibb, Gibbs, Gybbes, Gibbard, Gibbings, Gibbonson, Gibson, Gill, Gilks, Gilpin and many others.

Benjamin Gilbert, founder of the busi-

ness which to this day bears his name, was born in 1788, in Connecticut, and followed the shoemaker's trade in the town of Weston, in that State. This was after the War of 1812. He also was master of the trades of tanning and currying, but in none of the three branches of industry in which he was proficient was he to find the key to his future prosperity. Those were the days when families made their own meal, sifting it from the bran through sieves made of horsehair. Benjamin Gilbert was a man alert to opportunity, and his far-seeing mind quickly discerned the latent possibilities of the manufacture of these articles. Abandoning his shoemaker's last, he embarked in the manufacture of horsehair sieves. His place of business was the basement of his house, and his entire factory force consisted of his wife and daughters, who wove the hair while he shaved wooden hoops to form the rims of his sieves. The year of the humble beginning of this great business was 1818.

The horsehair sieve market not proving as large as he had anticipated, Mr. Gilbert increased his business by adding the manufacture of curled hair, used for cushions, mattresses and furniture. He moved from Weston to Georgetown, Connecticut, fifty miles from New York City, where the business continues to this day. In 1826 he installed and put into operation the first machinery ever used in picking hair, and about the same time he leased a small part of an old sawmill, thus obtaining a separate factory at last. It was at this early period of the progress which subsequently increased so amazingly that Sturges Bennett was admitted to partnership, the style of the firm becoming Gilbert & Bennett. In 1832 William J. Gilbert, a son of the founder, was also admitted, the firm name being changed to Gilbert, Bennett & Company. In 1834 fine wire was substituted for horsehair in the manufacture of their product, and the old Red Mill was purchased. Thenceforth the history of the enterprise is that of a rapid and continuous march of progress.

Edwin Gilbert, son of Benjamin Gilbert, became a member of the firm in 1844, and with his brother, William J., and E. O. Hurlbutt, comprised the selling force. Even under the difficult selling conditions of those days, the sale of their goods spread as far as the Western Reserve of Ohio, but very few, indeed, foresaw the time when the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company would run their rails alongside factories of the Gilbert, Bennett & Company and on them take out shipments for all parts of the United States. In 1852 a store was opened in New York City, and in 1885 the firm was established in Chicago. Benjamin Gilbert, the founder, conducted the business to the last day of his life, passing away in 1847. On May 30, 1874, the company was incorporated under the name of The Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, with Sturges Bennett as president. In the simple statement of this fact may be read the whole narrative of the important part Mr. Bennett had played in the progress of the business almost from the first day of his connection with it. His cool, calm judgment, his unceasing vigilance, and his indefatigable industry, had been of inestimable value during the struggling years of the enterprise, and continued to be so when he became its leader. In 1876 he resigned the presidency, but remained to the close of his life a director of the company.

(The Perry Line).

This ancient name signifies dweller by a pear tree, and is also said to be derived from the personal name Pierre, and thence to mean a stony place.

(I) Richard Perry, founder of the family in America, came from England, in 1637, and settled in New Haven. In 1649 he received a grant of land in Fairfield county, where many of his descendants have remained. He was a member of the legal profession, and is mentioned in records of New Haven as "Secretarie of the Court of New Haven."

(II) Thaddeus Perry, a descendant of Richard Perry, was born in Fairfield, and all his life followed the calling of a weaver. He is said to have woven the first piece of cotton cloth made in Connecticut. He married Grace Buckley, daughter of Nathan Buckley.

(III) Mary Perry, daughter of Thaddeus and Grace (Buckley) Perry, became the wife of Elias (2) Bennett, as stated above. (See Bennett VII).

MILLER, David H.,

Business Man, Public Official, Soldier.

President and treasurer of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, and representative of his home town, Redding, in the General Assembly. In these two spheres of action Mr. Miller achieved merited distinction, and to them he added a record of honorable military service during the Civil War. Despite the fact that some years have elapsed since his decease, his memory is still vividly fresh in the minds of his fellow-citizens of Fairfield county and the State of Connecticut.

The name of Miller is a very old one of English origin, its meaning, corn-grinder, indicating its derivation from mill and placing it among the very numerous patronymics whose origins are traced to various occupations and callings.

John H. Miller, father of David H. Miller, was born in London, England, and was always connected with the English army, being at one time captain of a company stationed in the West Indies. He married Sarah Nevill, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Pulbrook) Nevill, and they were the parents of two sons: John H.; and David H., mentioned below.

John H. Miller, Jr., was born in London, and early in life came to the United States, where he engaged in the manufacture of showcases in New York City. Later he was among those who went to California in quest of gold, and was a delegate from that State to the national convention at which John C. Fremont was nominated for the presidency. Mr. Miller spoke many languages, and at one time was editor of one of the Sacramento papers. He visited various countries and died in Buenos Ayres, South America.

David H. Miller, son of John H. and Sarah (Nevill) Miller, was born August 12, 1831, in London, England, where he attended private schools until his twelfth year. His father died while he was still a child, and on leaving school he found employment in his stepfather's office. By attending night school he learned banking, and at the age of fourteen years came to the United States with D. M. Peyser, becoming cashier in Peyser's store, and afterward engaging in the manufacture of showcases. In 1851 Mr. Miller returned to England and was employed by his stepfather in the curled hair business. In 1852 he came once more to the United States and established in New York City a factory for carrying on the business. In 1853 he entered the service of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company in the capacity of bookkeeper, and in the course of time transferred his New York business to Georgetown, Connecticut, which thenceforth became his home.

Before many years had elapsed Mr. Miller's business career which had opened so auspiciously suffered an interruption. In 1861 the Civil War broke out and he was among those of the Gilbert & Bennett men who answered the call to the colors. Prior to this he had belonged to the Eighth Regiment, New York Washington Grays. In the Union army he served over a year, winning honors, and the rank of major in the Twenty-third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.

On returning to his place in the Gilbert & Bennett force, Mr. Miller resumed that course of steady advancement which was destined to lead to the highest office in the gift of the company. From bookkeeper he was advanced to a directorship, being then made secretary and later vice-president. In 1906 he succeeded to the presidency, an office which he retained to the close of his life.

In politics Mr. Miller was a staunch Republican, helping to organize, during the Fremont campaign, the first Republican club of Georgetown. He was a staff officer of the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, which was organized in 1858. For many years he was active in the political life of his community, holding the offices of justice of the peace and notary public, and serving as secretary and treasurer of his school district. He was vice-president of the Fairfield County National Bank. In 1881 Mr. Miller was elected to represent Fairfield county in the General Assembly, and served one term with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. His scrupulous fidelity to every duty and his unceasing vigilance in protecting and maintaining the rights of his fellow-citizens entitled him to the respect and gratitude of those whom he represented. As a veteran of the Civil War, Mr. Miller held membership in James E. Moore Post, No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, of Danbury, and he also belonged to the Army and Navy Club. He affiliated with Ark Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which for many years he served as secretary. He also affiliated with Crusader Commandery, Knights Templar; and Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Miller married Catherine Welling, who was born in 1833, in Dublin, Ireland, and their children were: 1. Samuel J., a sketch of whom follows. 2. Mary C., married Joseph A. Gray, a prominent lawyer of Norwalk, and has eight children. 3. David Henry, a vice-president of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company. (See sketch on following pages.) 4. Catherine W. 5. Louis P., a biography of whom follows. 6. Charles J., first vice-president of the company; entered the offices of the concern in 1882 and now has direct charge of the Wireton Mills, the Chicago office and the Kansas City branch—thirty-eight years with the company. 7. Julius W., machinery manufacturer in South Norwalk. 8. Sarah F., graduate of South Norwalk High School (valedictorian of her class), also of the State Normal School. 9. Bessie E., graduate of South Norwalk High School (valedictorian of her class) and the State Normal School.

On April 5, 1915, David H. Miller died "full of years and of honors." His career was varied and eventful, the career of a man able, energetic, abounding in initiative, and not without a dash of the spirit of adventure which animated his brilliant but somewhat erratic brother. Both as soldier and citizen, David H. Miller was true to high ideals, and the record of his sixty-two years with the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company is from first to last a story of honor.

MILLER, Samuel J.,

Manufacturer.

When a man's name is familiar not only to his home community, but also to numbers of his fellow-citizens in different parts of the United States, he stands in no need of an introduction from his biographer. This is true of Mr. Miller as the present president of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, and among his friends and neighbors of Georgetown he holds the place of a highly esteemed citizen.

Samuel J. Miller was born November 18, 1856, a son of David H. and Catherine (Welling) Miller (q. v.). He received a common school education, and in 1869 entered the service of the firm of Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company in the capacity of office boy. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, Mr. Miller learned the wire business, as the saying is, "from the ground up." Surely and steadily he advanced, filling successively the offices of assistant superintendent, director, general superintendent, secretary, vice-president and general manager. In 1915 he succeeded his father in the presidency of the company, retaining the position of general manager. The subsequent history of the organization has proved that, with the executive abilities of which he has so long shown himself possessed, he combines unusual talents for leadership. He is a director of the Fairfield County National Bank, of Norwalk.

Mr. Miller married, January 15, 1879, Esther A. Cannon, daughter of Charles Cannon, of Cannondale, in the town of Wilton, and they are the parents of two children: Mary Catherine, born August 15, 1880, wife of Louis R. Ambler, of Cannondale; and D. Henry, whose biography follows in the work. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, of Wilton.

The almost lifelong connection of Samuel J. Miller with the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, a period of fifty-one years, furnishes strong evidence of the value of concentration of energy and persistent, high-minded adherence to one line of endeavor. Moreover, he has always been public-spirited, as he showed by serving five years as regimental clerk to the Connecticut National Guard. He is an all-round man.

MILLER, David Henry,

Manufacturer.

More than a third of Mr. Miller's life has been spent in the service of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, of which he is now sales manager and third vice-president. During all this time he has been active as a citizen, taking a leading part in all that concerned the welfare of Georgetown and its vicinity.

David Henry Miller was born March 10, 1861, a son of the late David H. and Catherine (Welling) Miller (q. v.). David Henry Miller was educated in public schools, and then, moved no doubt by the adventurous spirit of his race, sought the freer life of the Western country, sojourning in Kansas, Oklahoma and Arizona, spending six years on cattle ranches, and during a portion of that time being engaged in the cattle business for himself. In 1882 Mr. Miller turned his face homeward and became a resident of South Norwalk, Connecticut, where he has since lived. For many years he was engaged in the oyster business. About 1897 Mr. Miller became identified with the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, becoming a member of the selling force, and later holding a special commission in the sales department. He

also became a member of the board of directors. He has now for some years filled his present dual office of manager of the sales department and third vice-president. He is a director of the South Norwalk Trust Company.

The responsibilities of Mr. Miller as a business man are not allowed to interfere with his activities as a citizen. He belongs to the Old Well Hook and Ladder Fire Company, and during the recent World War served as a member of the executive committee in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives in South Norwalk, also acting as chairman of the Red Cross chapter in that city, and a member of the fuel committee, Norwalk, Connecticut. He is president of the Norwalk Country Club, and vice-president of the South Norwalk Club. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church, of South Norwalk.

Mr. Miller married, January 15, 1896, Josephine L. Getler, whose family was originally of Yonkers, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of two daughters: Pauline L., born July 16, 1897, now the wife of John H. Mullekin; and Josephine G. Mrs. Miller takes an active part in church work.

The early portion of Mr. Miller's career was spent in stock-raising in the Far West, and he has now for many years been numbered among the successful business men of his native State.

MILLER, Louis P.,

Manufacturer.

Superintendent of the plant of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, and during the long space of forty-one years identified with that nationally know corporation. This, in brief, is the story of Mr. Miller's business career and is known to many, while his record as a good and useful citizen is equally familiar to his friends and neighbors of Georgetown.

Louis P. Miller was born April 10, 1865, in Georgetown, Connecticut, and is a son of the late David H. and Catherine (Welling) Miller. His education was received in the village school, and in 1879 he entered the service of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company. From the outset he gave evidence of being endowed with a full measure of the business ability characteristic of his family, and by his own efforts worked his way up, steadily advancing from one position of responsibility to another until reaching his present office of superintendent, which he has now held for a number of years. In Masonic and fraternal circles Mr. Miller is well known and influential. He affiliates with Ark Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Georgetown; Crusader Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport; the Lafayette Consistory of Bridgeport, thirty-second degree Mason; and Pilgrim Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ridgefield.

Mr. Miller married Carrie Kennel, daughter of Jacob Kennel, of New York City.

For more than four decades Louis P. Miller has given the best that was in him to the promotion of the interests of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, and by his able, energetic and unwearied efforts he has been largely and potentially instrumental in its development and upbuilding.

MILLER, D. Henry,

Manufacturer.

Among the most aggressive of Georgetown's business men of the younger gen-

eration is the citizen whose name stands at the head of this article. Mr. Miller is known in business circles as the assistant superintendent and secretary of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, and is active in the club life and fraternal affairs of his community.

D. Henry Miller was born April 5, 1884, in Georgetown, a son of Samuel J. and Esther A. (Cannon) Miller (q. v.). His early education was received in local public schools, and he was prepared for college in King's School, Stamford, and in 1904 graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. His specialty was electrical engineering. After graduating, Mr. Miller began his business life by associating himself with the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, of which his grandfather was then vice-president and treasurer, and with which his father had long been officially connected. It soon appeared that he had inherited no small measure of their ability, and he is now assistant superintendent and secretary of the company.

The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Miller include membership in Ark Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; and Pyramid Temple, Mystic shrine, of Bridgeport, also the Sigma Psi fraternity of the Sheffield Scientific School. His clubs are the Yale, of New York, the Norwalk, South Norwalk, and the Westport Country. He and his wife are members of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Miller served for about ten years as treasurer and in which he is now junior warden.

Mr. Miller married, September 23, 1911, Mary Frances Raymond, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of four children: Samuel J. (2), born November 5, 1913; Esther Denman, born August 26, 1915; Mary Louise, born June 23, 1917; and Raymond Cannon, born October 23, 1919.

For many years the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company has been represented by members of the Miller family, and D. Henry Miller, as a representative of the third generation, worthily holds his place in the line.

(The Raymond Line).

The name of Raymond is an ancient one of French origin, and is derived from the Christian name Raimundus, signifying light of the world. A branch of the family was transplanted to England at or soon after the Norman Conquest.

(I) Richard Raymond, one of the founders of the race in America, was a mariner, and in 1634 was made a freeman of Salem, Massachusetts. The town granted him land in 1636, and in 1662 he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he purchased a house and land. He was at one time engaged in the coastwise trade with the Dutch and English on Manhattan Island. In 1664 he went to Saybrook, Connecticut. Prior to 1636 he and his wife Judith were members of the First Church in Salem. Richard Raymond died in Saybrook in 1692, aged about ninety years.

(II) John Raymond, son of Richard and Judith Raymond, was of Norwalk, Connecticut. His taxable property was valued at two hundred pounds. He married, in 1664, Mary Betts, daughter of Thomas Betts, of Norwalk.

(III) Samuel Raymond, son of John and Mary (Betts) Raymond, was of Norwalk, Connecticut. He married, in 1696, Judith Palmer, daughter of Ephriam Palmer, of Greenwich, Connecticut.

(IV) Samuel (2) Raymond, son of Samuel (1) and Judith (Palmer) Ray-

Sincerely Yours
D. W. McFarland

mond, was born May 7, 1697. He married (first) about 1719, Elizabeth Hoyt, daughter of Thomas Hoyt, of Norwalk, Connecticut. He married (second) Mary Kitto, an Englishwoman.

(V) Sands Raymond, son of Samuel (2) and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Raymond, was born about 1730. He removed from Norwalk to Salem, Westchester county, New York, where in 1775 he was second lieutenant of militia. During the Revolutionary War he was twice taken prisoner. The Christian name of his wife was Sarah. The will of Sands Raymond is dated 1791.

(VI) Asa Raymond, son of Sands and Sarah Raymond, was born February 20, 1770. He was of Lewisboro, New York. He married Sally Northrup.

(VII) Amos N. Raymond, son of Asa and Sally (Northrup) Raymond, was born May 31, 1801, in Salem, New York, and was of Lewisboro, in the same State. He married, in 1826, Lucy Ann Abbott. Amos N. Raymond died March 2, 1860.

(VIII) Charles Asa Raymond, son of Amos N. and Lucy Ann (Abbott) Raymond, was born September 29, 1841. He is a farmer and provision dealer, of Lewisboro. He married, in 1880, Nancy Denman, and their children were: Inda Louise, born April 15, 1881; Mary Frances, mentioned below; Charles Denman, born January 19, 1885; Lucile, born April 18, 1891.

(IX) Mary Frances Raymond, daughter of Charles Asa and Nancy (Denman) Raymond, was born September 17, 1883. She became the wife of D. Henry Miller, as stated above.

McFARLAND, David W.,

Alienist, Head of Great Sanitarium.

Hall-Brooke, as the Sanitarium of Dr. McFarland is known, is ideally situated on an elevation commanding a view of the Sound and surrounding country. There, under the careful ministrations of Dr. McFarland and his assistants, shattered health is regained and hope is born anew. Dr. McFarland has devoted many years to the study and care of the afflicted. His experience has been a wide one, and combined with his ability he has inherited many of the fine characteristics of his Scotch ancestors. Dr. McFarland was born in Portland, Connecticut, the son of David and Katherine (Abercrombie, McFarland.

David McFarland, his father, was born in Sterling, Scotland, where several generations of the family has lived. He was a stone-cutter, and soon after his marriage settled in Portland, Connecticut, where he followed his trade. A Republican in politics, Mr. McFarland took more than a passive interest in public matters, but was too domestic in his tastes to seek public office. He married Katherine Abercrombie, a native of Sterling, and they were the parents of four children: Margaret, resides in Portland, Connecticut; Mary, wife of Samuel Richardson, now lives in Canton, Ohio; Jeanette, wife of Henry Fowler, of Summit, New Jersey; David W., of further mention.

Dr. David W. McFarland attended the public schools in Portland, and soon after went West and learned telegraphy. This occupation he followed only a short time, as soon, returning to the East, he entered the University of Vermont Medical School. He remained there a year, and then went to the University of New York. After two years study he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of M. D. The ensuing year Dr. McFarland spent in the New York City Lunatic Asylum as a member of the staff, resigning to become associated with the New Jersey State

Asylum. For the succeeding seven years he was engaged in private practice in Waterbury, Connecticut, leaving there in 1897 to form a partnership with Dr. Frank Haslehurst Barnes, with whom he conducted a sanitarium in Stamford, Connecticut, for a year. This partnership was then dissolved, and Dr. McFarland opened his present Sanitarium which accommodates one hundred patients. He has a farm also and all the vegetables consumed are raised on this farm. A force of thirty people is required.

Dr. McFarland is a member of the Norwalk Medical Association, the Fairfield County Medical Society, the Connecticut Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and for some years he has been doing work as an alienist; he is a member of the Connecticut Society of Alienists and served as president of this organization for three years. His fraternal connections are: Member of Temple Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Nosohogan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Comstock Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Westport Club; the National Democratic Club of New York City, a social organization. Dr. McFarland is a Republican, and although his time is valuable he is very willing to aid in whatever way possible any movement for the general welfare.

Dr. McFarland married Marie Berg, a native of Hadersleben, Denmark, and they are the parents of a daughter, Ruth, who is the wife of George W. Dilworth, connected with the Sanitarium.

MONTGOMERY, Le Roy,

Financier, Manufacturer.

As secretary and treasurer of the People's Trust Company, Mr. Montgomery requires no introduction to his neighbors of South Norwalk, or his fellow-citizens of Fairfield county. He is known not only as an experienced financier, but also as a man who takes a quietly public-spirited interest in the affairs of his community.

The name Montgomery signifies "Hill of Gomerico," and the family is an extremely ancient one. Roger de Montgomerie (de Monte Gomerico), so called on account of his Norman estate, was a native of Neustria, and was seated there before the coming of Rollo in 912.

William Montgomery came to East Jersey in 1702, thus founding the American portion of the family, branches of which are scattered through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. The race is numerous in Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

James W. Montgomery, grandfather of Le Roy Montgomery, was born in Portland, Maine, and at an early age began to follow the sea. He became a sea captain while still a young man, owning the bark "Statira," and making deep-sea as well as coast-wise voyages. In the gold rush of '49 he went to California. He had brothers, Rev. George W., John A., and Thomas J., a general in the Mexican War, who married a Virginian. Captain James W. Montgomery married Deborah Ann Hicks, of Long Island, the seat of a numerous branch of this old English family, which may also be found well represented in New England. Captain Montgomery never returned from California, his death occurring in the town of Murphy, Calaveras county, in 1859.

William E. Montgomery, son of James W. and Deborah Ann (Hicks) Montgomery, was born in New York City and educated in local public schools. From the time he was eighteen he made Norwalk his home, where, at an early age, he engaged in the retail coal business on his own account, his place of business being

in South Norwalk. After a few years he abandoned the coal business in order to become teller in the Norwalk Savings Society, a position which he had held over forty years. Though never a politician, he served as a member of the Board of Burgesses, and filled the office of treasurer of the old city of Norwalk. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted, August 30, 1862, at the age of twenty, as a sergeant in Company L, Eleventh New York Cavalry, known as the famous "Scott's 900;" he served the entire four years, being wounded and captured at Doyal's Plantation, August 5, 1864.

Mr. Montgomery affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons. He married Maria A. Brady, daughter of Thomas A. Brady, of Norwalk, and their children were: William L., of Seattle; George B., of Norwalk; Charles E., of Norwalk; Emily Louise, who married Waldo A. Raymond, of Newark, New Jersey; Le Roy, of whom further; and Howard A. The family were members of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, of Norwalk, in which Mr. Montgomery, whose death occurred July 28, 1911, served as vestryman.

The "History of Harlem" states that Jean Le Roy owned in Harlem the tract of land that was purchased by William Brady. The name of the family was originally used as Brody, later changed to Brady, and the great-great-grandfather (Christian name unknown) of our subject, was a Revolutionary ancestor of this line, and had his estate in Harlem confiscated by the Crown. His son, James Brady, was an architect of New York City, and married Grace Jennings. Thomas Brady, grandfather of our subject, also married a Jennings.

Le Roy Montgomery, son of William E. and Maria A. (Brady) Montgomery, was born February 16, 1881, in Norwalk, and received his education in the public schools of his native city. In 1899 he became a messenger in the old Central National Bank, but did not long serve in that humble capacity, his ability attracting notice and causing him to be promoted rapidly. During the three years that he remained in the bank he held, for the greater part of the time, the position of bookkeeper. When he left it was to become a teller in the Fairfield County Savings Bank. This position he retained until 1914, when the People's Trust Company of South Norwalk was organized, and he became its secretary and treasurer. This dual position he retained until August, 1920, and by his manner of discharging its duties, as well as by his wise counsel and broad outlook upon affairs, did much toward establishing it upon a firm and permanent basis. He is a corporator of the Fairfield County Savings Bank, and is the secretary of the Bridge Commission of the town of Norwalk.

In August, 1920, Mr. Montgomery became a partner with Isaac Church in the manufacture of expansion bolts and hardware specialties. In January, 1921, he purchased Mr. Church's interest, and has since conducted the business as sole owner. This business was founded in Toledo, Ohio, by Isaac Church, in 1879, and in 1907 was moved to Norwalk. The expansion bolts are amply protected by patents and have long been a standard product.

Mr. Montgomery married, June 28, 1911, Marion Montgomery Lee, daughter of Mortimer Montgomery and Julia C. (Adams) Lee, of Norwalk. A biography of Mr. Lee appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are the parents of one child: Mortimer Lee, born May 27, 1917. They are members of Grace Episcopal Church.

From his early youth Mr. Montgom-

ery has been closely identified with Norwalk interests, finding full scope for his energy and talents, first in the field of finance, and then in industry. His career is a notable example of the beneficial results of concentration of effort, supported by far-sighted judgment.

(The Jennings Line).

(I) This line of Jennings was founded by Joshua Jennings, who was born in England, in 1620, and died in 1675, in Fairfield, Connecticut. He married, in 1647, Mary Williams. Among their children was Isaac, of whom further.

(II) Isaac Jennings, son of Joshua and Mary (Williams) Jennings, was born in 1673, and died in 1746. He married a daughter of Joseph Beers, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and among their children was Isaac (2), of whom further.

(III) Isaac (2) Jennings, son of Isaac (1) Jennings, was baptized in 1702, and died March 6, 1760. The Christian name of his wife was Phebe. Among their children was Jacob, of whom further.

(IV) Jacob Jennings, son of Isaac (2) and Phebe Jennings, was baptized December 9, 1739. He married and had a daughter Grace, who married James Brady; and a son, Isaac.

OSBORN, Gregory T.,

Member of Old Family.

The Osborn family is a very old one and dates back to the first part of the seventeenth century. The coat-of-arms of this family, granted February 11, 1662, is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a bend, between two lions rampant.

Crest—A lion's head erased, argent, ducally crowned, or.

Motto—Quantum in rebus inane. (How much frivolity in human affairs).

(I) The ancestor of the family in America was Captain Richard Osborn. He was born in 1612 in London, and died in 1686 in Westchester, New York. Captain Osborn was in America as early as 1634; he sailed in the ship "Hopewell" with Captain Thomas Wood. Before 1640, Captain Osborn went to New Haven, Connecticut, and in 1653 was living in Fairfield. He served in the Pequot War, and received a grant of eighty acres of land. In 1666 he had an interest in lands in Newton, Long Island, later removing to Westchester, New York.

(II) Captain John Osborn, son of Captain Richard Osborn, was born undoubtedly in New Haven, Connecticut, between 1640 and 1650. He was deputy to the General Court, and a very useful citizen. He married, before 1673, Sarah Bennett, daughter of James Bennett.

(III) Sergeant David Osborn, son of Captain John and Sarah (Bennett) Osborn, was a member of Dr. Thomas Pell's company in the settlement of Eastchester, New York, in 1666. He married, in 1679, Abigail Pinckney, daughter of Philip Pinckney, of Eastchester.

(IV) William Osborn, son of Sergeant David and Abigail (Pinckney) Osborn, married Elizabeth Turney, and they were the parents of Isaac, of whom further.

(V) Isaac Osborn, son of William and Elizabeth (Turney) Osborn, was born September 6, 1740, died in 1816. He married, September 22, 1763, Martha Higgins, born October 10, 1745, died March 17, 1789.

(VI) Turney Osborn, son of Isaac and Martha (Higgins) Osborn, was born May 19, 1782, and died September 12, 1855. He was a farmer on the old homestead in Georgetown, Connecticut, originally a part of the town of Fairfield, but now included in the town of Weston, Con-

necticut. This is the farm which was deeded to the immigrant, Captain Richard Osborn, for his services in the Pequot War. Turney Osborn married, January 9, 1812, Sarah, born August 28, 1783, died June 16, 1859, a descendant of Stephen Pierson.

(VII) Gregory Thomas Osborn, son of Turney and Sarah Osborn, was born February 14, 1820, in Georgetown, Connecticut, and was educated in the district schools. In early life he was a farmer and later engaged in business as a cattle dealer. He went West and to Canada, buying cattle and then driving them to the home market. It is said he bought the first western steers ever brought to this part of Connecticut. At first a Whig, Mr. Osborn later joined the ranks of the Republican party, and was one of the original John C. Fremont men in this section. When Horace Greeley was defeated, Mr. Osborn became a Cleveland Democrat. Mr. Osborn was elected to the Legislature for a term and served in the first session held in the new Capitol. He also served as selectman; was a member of the Train Band, and an orderly sergeant. His sword is now in the possession of his son. Mr. Osborn married Mary Elizabeth Platt, daughter of David Platt, a descendant of Richard Platt. They were the parents of William Edgar Osborn, of extended mention below.

Richard Platt and his wife Mary landed in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638. Their son, John Platt, moved to Milford, Connecticut, where he married Hannah Clark, daughter of "Farmer" George Clark, of that town. On June 6, 1660, he came to Norwalk and built his home on the old Fairfield path. He was one of the most noted men in Norwalk history, and was appointed in October, 1665, as commissioner to view grounds with reference to new plantations, and was one of the party who laid out Danbury, Connecticut. His son, John (2) Platt, was born in 1664, and married, in May, 1695, Sarah Wood, daughter of Ephraim Wood. Their son, John (3) Platt, married Sarah Hickox, and they were the parents of Samuel Platt, who married, March 2, 1757, Ann Raymond, daughter of Jabez Raymond. Justus Platt, their son, was born September 10, 1768, and died March 17, 1849; he married (first) Hannah Smith, born March 18, 1773, died January 15, 1830. They were the parents of David Platt, born May 24, 1797; he married, October 7, 1822, Mary Hanford, daughter of Isaac and Albacinda (Chapman) Hanford. She died February 5, 1892. David Platt was engaged in the edge-tool business on the Newton turnpike in the town of Weston, Connecticut, and lived the latter part of his life across the river in the town of Wilton. He was one of the charter members of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport. He died April 30, 1871, and his daughter, Mary Elizabeth, became the wife of Gregory Thomas Osborn, as above noted.

OSBORN, William Edgar,

Business Man, Public Official.

Very often we find the representative of one of the early Colonial families taking an active part in the administration of public affairs, and it seems particularly fitting that this should be so. A worthy scion of the Osborn family, and treasurer of the town of Westport, Connecticut, William Edgar Osborn holds a respected place among his fellow-citizens. He is a son of Gregory T. and Mary E. (Platt) Osborn (q. v.), and was born in Georgetown, Connecticut, where he received his education.

For a time after completing his schooling, he worked on the farm with his father

and then went into the grocery business in Georgetown for two years. After disposing of this, he came to Westport, in 1890, and bought the grocery business of Bradley & Wheeler. This engaged his attention until 1917, in which year he disposed of it and retired from mercantile business.

For sixteen years, he has been a director of the Westport Bank and Trust Company, and for a similar length of time has served Westport as town treasurer. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as a delegate to many conventions. Several times he has been the candidate of both parties for town treasurer, and a number of times has been the only one on the Republican ticket. An upright citizen, public-spirited, he ranks among the leading men of Westport.

Mr. Osborn married Ida Frances Jelliff, daughter of James F. Jelliff, of Georgetown, and their only child, William Francis Osborn, receives extended mention below.

OSBORN, William Francis,

Manufacturer.

It is always profitable to study the records of such men as William Francis Osborn, representative as he is of one who has raised himself by means of his own efforts. Beginning as an assistant to his father in the work about his store, he persevered and applied himself diligently to each task as it came to hand until he now occupies a position as a man-of-affairs and an upright citizen in his community.

Mr. Osborn was born in Georgetown, Connecticut, the only child of William E. and Ida F. (Jelliff) Osborn (q. v.). He was educated in the grammar schools and in the Staples High School, and then became associated with his father in the grocery business. He later became identified with the firm of Osborn, Kimber & Kemper, leather manufacturers of Westport, Connecticut. This firm is one of the oldest manufacturers of leather in the United States, the firm being founded by Daniel Kemper in the early part of the nineteenth century. They make a specialty of fine Morocco leather and their product is marketed all over the country. Mr. Osborn was admitted to partnership in the firm.

For a term he served as town auditor, and has in many other ways shown himself to be a public-spirited citizen and a worthy scion of the family he represents. He is a member of the Westport Club and served as its treasurer.

Mr. Osborn married Carrie Louise Kemper, daughter of C. H. Kemper, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Osborn and his wife attend the Congregational church of Westport, as do their paternal families.

BRATHWAITE, Dr. Frederick G.,

Surgeon, Participant in World War.

The origin of the name Brathwaite is particularly interesting. It is common knowledge that previous to the thirteenth century there were no surnames. It was the custom to designate a person by reference to his occupation, his place of abode, or some personal mannerism or characteristic. Brathwaite is of the second class. Literally, it means broad-clearing, and was first assumed by one who lived near such an open space. The spelling is found Braith and Braithe, also Brath, being old English for broad, as waite is for clearing.

A distinguished scion of this family is Dr. Frederick G. Brathwaite, son of the Rev. F. Windsor and Mary Elizabeth (Woolsey) Brathwaite. The Rev. F.

Windsor Brathwaite was born in Barbadoes, and was educated in the West Indies. As a young man, he came to Connecticut and attended the Berkley Divinity School, where he was ordained to the ministry. Subsequently he was assigned to St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Stamford, being the first rector of the church, and he continued his labors there throughout his lifetime. During his rectorship the present church and rectory were erected and they are among the most beautiful edifices in the State. Rev. Mr. Brathwaite represented a type of churchmanship which is peculiar to Connecticut; he was a very high churchman and exalted the authority and jurisdiction of his church. To all his ecclesiastical dignities and ceremonies he attached great importance, and was beloved by his congregation. A great student of literature and the arts, Rev. Brathwaite collected a very fine library.

Rev. Mr. Brathwaite married, in 1865, Mary Elizabeth Woolsey, daughter of Commodore Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey. The latter was born June 5, 1780, and died in Utica, New York, May 19, 1838. At the age of twenty years he entered the United States navy and fought under Commodore Decatur in the Tripolitan War. In the War of 1812 he was an active officer under command of Commodore Chauncey. Commodore Woolsey was in command in Oswego when the British were repulsed there. Subsequently he was transferred to the ocean service and was successively in command of the West Indies Station, Pensacola, Florida, and the Brazilian Squadron. Commodore Woolsey was a descendant of Rev. Benjamin Woolsey, born November 19, 1687, in Jamaica, Long Island. Commodore Woolsey married, November 3, 1817, Susan C. Treadwell, born December 8, 1796, died March 13, 1863, daughter of James Treadwell, of New York. Their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born April 16, 1831, married, in 1865, Rev. F. Windsor Brathwaite, as above mentioned.

Frederick G. Brathwaite, son of Rev. F. Windsor and Mary Elizabeth (Woolsey) Brathwaite, was born March 9, 1868, in Stamford, Connecticut. He was educated in St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and in 1890 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York. Thence Dr. Brathwaite went into the United States navy as assistant surgeon. He remained there for nine years, and then became medical officer for the New York Life Insurance Company. Subsequently he was appointed general manager in the department of Australia with headquarters in Sidney, New South Wales. Later, Dr. Brathwaite became assistant medical director for Europe, with headquarters in Paris. His next office was as medical director for Europe for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with headquarters in Paris.

Dr. Brathwaite was occupied with these duties at the time of the World War, and was then transferred to the United States as associate medical director for this country. When the United States entered the conflict, Dr. Brathwaite gave valuable service as an ambulance surgeon in the American Hospital in Paris and served in that capacity during the first battle of the Marne. Thence Dr. Brathwaite was sent to Russia, where he spent the winter of 1914-15, and in the spring of the latter year returned to France. He was all over Germany and was arrested at Sasnitz. Since the close of the war, Dr. Brathwaite has been located in New York City, as associate medical director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He has made some remarkable and unique as well as valuable studies along the line of selec-

tion in life insurance by means of the system of "numerical notation."

Dr. Brathwaite married Marguerite Force, daughter of Silas Force, of New York City. They are the parents of a son, Melancthon Woolsey, born in 1898. He is now a member of the class of 1922 in the United States Naval Academy, his early education having been obtained in France. The family attend St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Stamford.

SALMON, Frederick Morehouse,

Judge of Probate.

The introductory phrases ordinarily used in a work of this character in presenting to the public an eminent and honored name would be wholly superfluous if used in connection with the one inscribed at the head of this article. As a member of the judiciary of Fairfield county, Judge Salmon requires no introduction, and as ex-State Senator he is equally independent of any form of presentation. He is simply and most respectfully announced to his friends and neighbors of Westport and to his fellow-citizens of Fairfield county and the State of Connecticut.

The manor of Salmans, in Caterham, Surrey, England, is known to have belonged, in the reign of Edward the Third, to Roger Saleman. The name, in this orthography, is common in the Hundred Rolls.

Three families of the name of Salmon came in 1640 to the American colonies, one settling in Massachusetts, another in New Jersey, and the third in Southold, Long Island. The race appears to have been originally Scottish, but during the Highland wars some of its members migrated to Southwold, England, and from the name of that place it seems not improbable that the designation of Southold, Long Island, may have been derived.

(I) Daniel C. Salmon, grandfather of Frederick Morehouse Salmon, was born in the town of Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut, educated in the district school, and followed the carpenter's trade in conjunction with the business of undertaking. He married Mary Catherine Bradley, some account of whose family is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of two sons: Morris, and David A., mentioned below. Daniel C. Salmon, who was a very successful man and a good citizen, died October 14, 1851.

(II) David A. Salmon, son of Daniel C. and Mary Catherine (Bradley) Salmon, was born September 26, 1836, in Weston, Connecticut, and attended the local public schools. As a boy he was employed in the dry goods store of Sullivan Moulton, in Westport, and later, in partnership with his father-in-law, he purchased the business and carried it on under the name of D. A. Salmon & Company. While never an office seeker, he took an active interest in public affairs and for many years served as chairman of the Republican town committee. He married Frances Augusta Morehouse, born September 3, 1839, daughter of Frederick Morehouse, of Westport. The English origin of the family is indicated by the patronymic which is the designation of several places in England. Thomas Morehouse, the first American ancestor of record, was in Wethersfield in 1640, and was among the first to receive a grant of seven acres in Stamford. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Salmon, the following reached maturity: Catherine, died unmarried; Anna Frances, married William L. Taylor, and is now deceased; Frederick Morehouse, mentioned below; Edith, became the wife of Austin Wakeman; and David A., of Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Salmon were members of the Methodist Episcopal

Frederick M. Salmon

church, in which Mr. Salmon at different times held most of the offices. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, and for a long period served as chairman of the board of trustees. Mr. Salmon died March 11, 1894, but the name of D. A. Salmon & Company stood over the door of his store until August 18, 1918, when his son, Frederick Morehouse Salmon, sold the business. To the close of his life David A. Salmon was the active head of the firm. Mrs. Salmon passed away February 11, 1913.

(III) Frederick Morehouse Salmon, son of David A. and Frances Augusta (Morehouse) Salmon, was born February 27, 1870, in Westport, Connecticut. He received his preliminary education in public schools of his native town, afterward attending Packard's Business College, New York City. His business life began as the associate of his father whom he succeeded as owner of the concern. In early manhood Mr. Salmon began to take an active interest in the political life of his community, allying himself with the Republican party. His aptitude for public affairs met with speedy recognition and he was made chairman of the Republican town committee, an office which he has retained to the present time, a period of twenty-seven years. He served as county treasurer for six years. For twenty-two years he has been a member of the Connecticut State Prison Commission, and for ten years served as its secretary. In 1915 and 1917 he represented his party in the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District in the Senate at Hartford, serving as chairman of the roads, bridges and rivers committee, and in 1916, during this period, the concrete bridge was erected over the Saugatuck river at Westport. During his second term he served as a member of the appropriations committee. His fulfillment of the important duties devolving upon him as a representative of his fellow-citizens elicited the vigorous support and hearty approval of his constituents. He was alternate delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated Warren G. Harding for President of the United States. In October, 1919, Mr. Salmon was elected judge of probate, and on April 11, 1920, was inducted into office, succeeding Judge D. B. Bradley, who was retired by the statute limiting the age beyond which a judge may not continue in office. Judge Salmon was reëlected November 2, 1920.

In everything pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of his home community Judge Salmon has ever manifested the most helpful interest, and every movement which in his judgment is calculated to further the attainment of those ends receives the aid of his influence and means. He is vice-president of the Westport Bank and Trust Company, and a trustee of the Staples High School. To him was entrusted the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association to which E. T. Bedford, of Greens Farms, intends to give $200,000 for the building, $50,000 for furnishing, and $200,000 for an endowment.

During the late World War, Judge Salmon was a leader in various patriotic activities, serving as chairman of the last three Liberty Loan campaigns in Westport, and acting in the same capacity in behalf of the great drives conducted for the assistance of different charities.

Judge Salmon married, October 12, 1892, Martha Grace King, daughter of Theodore E. and Abigail W. (Carpenter) King, of Westport, Connecticut. Judge and Mrs. Salmon are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which for twenty-five years Judge Salmon has held the office of treasurer, also serving as

chairman of the committee appointed to supervise the building of the present edifice.

Judge Salmon's career which, in trend and purpose, has been steadily upward, has not yet reached its zenith. He is in the prime of life, and his record of public service justifies the belief that his fellow-citizens will again and perhaps yet again summon him to fill higher places and to work in more extended fields.

(The Bradley Line).

Bradley is one of the oldest English surnames. It is pure Anglo-Saxon, being a compound of brad, broad, wide, and ley, field or pasture. It is used to designate many parishes in various counties of England.

Francis Bradley is thought to have come from England in 1637 with Governor Theophilus Eaton. He could then have been only a lad, and there is reason to believe that he was a son of Francis Bradley, Jr., of Coventry, who was born in 1595, and was son and heir to Francis Bradley, Sr. Theophilus Eaton was born in Coventry, as was the Rev. John Davenport, co-leader with Eaton of the New Haven colony. It is thought that Eaton and Francis Bradley, Jr., were schoolmates, and it was therefore natural that Bradley should confide his son to Eaton's care. In 1657 Francis Bradley resided in Branford, Connecticut, and in 1660 he went to Fairfield. He married Ruth Barlow, daughter of John Barlow, and his descendants are numerous in many of the Northern States. The first three or four generations remained in Fairfield and its vicinity, particularly in and about Greenfield Hill.

Wakeman Bradley, father of Mrs. Mary Catherine (Bradley) Salmon, was born in Fairfield, educated in the common schools, and learned the manufacture of axes and edge-tools. In 1812 he settled in Weston, where he built an edge-tool factory which he operated during the remainder of his life. He married Catherine Andrews, of Weston, and they became the parents of a numerous family.

Mary Catherine Bradley, daughter of Wakeman and Catherine (Andrews) Bradley, became the wife of Daniel C. Salmon, as stated above.

MALKIN, Albert Richard,

Building Contractor.

The energy, promptness and good judgment which Albert R. Malkin, leading contractor of Norwalk, Connecticut, has manifested in his business career, has gained for him an excellent reputation as a contractor and builder. The surname of Malkin is derived from Mathilde, meaning "might in war." Mr. Malkin's grandfather was Richard Malkin, a native of Macclesfield, England. The latter came to America, bringing with him his son, Samuel Malkin, who was born in Macclesfield, in 1834. He learned the trade of baker, and after locating in this country became a shoemaker, which vocation he followed in New Canaan the greater part of his life. Mr. Malkin was a member of the Masonic and Independent Order of Odd Fellow lodges in New Canaan. He married Julia Raymond, born May 10, 1839, daughter of Russell G. Raymond, and of their children five grew to maturity. They were: Albert Richard, of further mention; Eliza Jane, wife of Albert Betts, of Norwalk; Nellie N. (deceased), wife of Irving C. Byington, of Norwalk; Mary L., wife of E. H. Morehouse; Harriet, wife of L. O. Fauntleroy, of Hartford. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Raymond family, from which Mrs. Malkin is descended, has long been settled in Fairfield county. Richard Raymond, the ancestor, was among the earli-

A. T. Mahan

est settlers in Norwalk and a leading citizen of his day. By occupation he was a mariner and was engaged in a coastwise trade with the Dutch and English settlers. His wife's Christian name was Judith, and they were the ancestors of a long line of distinguished and useful citizens. Of these Russell G. Raymond, a lifelong resident of Norwalk, holds a prominent place. He was the father of Julia Raymond, who became the wife of Samuel Malkin, as above stated.

Albert Richard Malkin, son of Samuel and Julia (Raymond) Malkin, was born April 16, 1860, in New Canaan, Connecticut. He was educated there in the public schools and in the schools of Norwalk. In 1880 he entered the drug store of E. P. Weed to learn the profession of pharmacist and was duly licensed. For about ten years Mr. Malkin remained in the drug business, and during the greater part of that time conducted his own store in partnership with Dr. J. P. Gregory. In 1885, Mr. Malkin sold his interests and served his apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with a view to going into business on his own account as a builder. This he did upon completing his apprenticeship and formed a partnership with Hart Denton, under the firm name of A. R. Malkin & Company. They began building operations at once, first in a small way, and the business has now developed to such proportions that between seventy-five and one hundred men are employed. Their operations are in Western Connecticut and Eastern New York. Mr. Denton was succeeded by R. S. Van Buren as a partner, and about twenty-five years ago the company opened a mill and now get out all their own dressed lumber and interior finish. They do a general building contracting business and have erected many stations and other buildings for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Many schools all over the State have been built by this company. A large part of their work is the erection of fine residences, out of an immense number, space permits mention of only a few: A large summer home for the New York Society for Ethical Culture in Mountainville, near Newburgh, New York; the P. W. Brooks residence, the Porter Emerson Brown residence, the Herman Aaron residence and the residence of Judge E. M. Lockwood, all in Norwalk. In New Canaan, the residence of Dr. P. H. Williams, of Mrs. Bradley, of Payson Merrill, Thomas Hall and of Dr. Bishop.

Mr. Malkin is a Republican in politics, and actively interested in all public matters but does not seek public office. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine; the Norwalk Club; the Norwalk Country Club; the Knob Outing Club, and the Westport Country Club. He is a director of the Norwalk Library, Norwalk Club Company, National Bank of Norwalk, and was vice-president, but is now (1921) president of the Norwalk Savings Society.

Mr. Malkin married Catherine Augusta Denton, daughter of Hart Denton, of Norwalk, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Albert Denton, married Ida M. Steele, and has one son, Edward Steele, and one daughter, Marjorie; they reside in Norwalk. 2. Kathryn Hoyt, married Gibson Smith, a sketch of whom follows. 3. Allen Raymond. 4. Ward Gregory. The family attend and aid in the support of Grace Episcopal Church, of Norwalk, and Mr. Malkin also serves as vestryman of this church.

SMITH, Gibson,

Building Contractor.

One of the leading business men of South Norwalk, and a foremost citizen of that place, Gibson Smith was born there February 10, 1894, son of William and Jennie (Gibson) Smith, and grandson of Samuel and Anna (Gibbooney) Smith.

Samuel Smith, grandfather of Gibson Smith, was born in Smithtown, Long Island, March 12, 1812, and died in 1892. He became an apprentice at the mason's trade in New York City and worked on Trinity Church. Early in his life he entered the contracting business and was in business for himself for about twenty-five years. From New York City he went to Northport, Long Island, and built a hospital at St. Johnland, and remained for four years, removing thence to Norwalk, Connecticut. Samuel Smith married Anna Gibbooney.

William Smith, father of Gibson Smith, was born in New York City in June, 1854, and died July 5, 1915. When he was a boy his parents removed to Smithtown, Long Island, and for a time they lived also at Northport. William Smith learned the trade of mason with his father and worked with him for several years. When he was about twenty-four years of age he started in business on his own account as a contractor and builder and so continued as long as he lived. He was brought up in South Norwalk, Connecticut, where his parents removed from Long Island. He was the most important mason builder in the Norwalks and among those buildings constructed by him were the Clifford Hotel, the R. & G. Corset factory, Swartz & Corbett building, the Masonic building in Norwalk, the buildings of the Norwalk and South Norwalk clubs, the Franklin school in South Norwalk, the Ashe factory, Martin & Bates building, Hanford building, and the South Norwalk Public Library. The latter was the last important building erected by Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith was not a politician, but was actively interested in all public matters. He served as street commissioner of South Norwalk. Socially he was a member of the South Norwalk Club. He married Jennie, daughter of James Gibson, also a mason builder of Danbury, Connecticut. James Gibson was born in America of Scotch parents, and he was in charge of the construction work on the Danbury Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The children of William and Jennie (Gibson) Smith were: 1. Jane, married Jarvis Williams, Jr., general manager of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, and the mother of a son, Jarvis, 3d. 2. Gibson, of whom further. The Smith family attended the Congregational church, and Mr. Smith took an active interest in church work.

Gibson Smith was educated in the South Norwalk grammar and high schools and the Packard Commercial College of New York City. During the intervals between school seasons he learned the trade of mason, a calling of his family for three generations. His formal education was completed with a course in architectural construction at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and as soon as he completed his apprenticeship, he started in business for himself, being one of the youngest mason contractors in the State. Among his work may be mentioned the masonry on La Dentelle Lace Mill in East Norwalk, the additions to the Mayhoffe plant in Norwalk, and his latest work is the completion of a new unit of the South Norwalk Electric Works. Mr. Smith has about thirty-five men employed on an average, and makes a specialty of

Frederick H Quintard

heavy masonry work. He is a member of the South Norwalk Club.

Mr. Smith married Kathryn Hoyt Malkin, daughter of Albert R. Malkin, of Norwalk, a sketch of whom precedes this in the work. They are the parents of a daughter, Jane Smith, born April 1, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Smith attend the Congregational church of Norwalk.

QUINTARD, Frederick Homer,

Manufacturer.

Through every branch of an extensive and honorable family tree, Frederick H. Quintard, a leading manufacturer of the city of Norwalk, is a descendant from a long line of men prominent in the settlement, government and military history of Fairfield county. The Quintard family are of French Huguenot extraction, and the first ancestor on the paternal side was Isaac Quintard, of whom further.

(I) Isaac Quintard was born in Lusignan, France. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes forced him to leave his native land where he had been engaged in woolen manufacture. In New York City he became a merchant and owned vessels that plied at least in coastwise trade. He was a man of exceptional business acumen in his day; was thrifty and industrious; and at his death left an estate which inventoried about five thousand pounds, a large fortune in those days. He married, in the Chapel of the Gaunt in Bristol, England, November 26, 1693, Jeanne Fume, also of a French family. Their children were: Marie, born in Bristol, in 1695; Isaac, born there, 1696; Abraham, born in New York City, 1698; Pierre (or Peter), of whom further. The births of the children show that the father must have crossed the ocean after the birth of Isaac in England in 1696.

(II) Peter or Pierre Quintard, youngest child of Isaac and Jeanne (Fume) Quintard, was born January 14, 1700, in New York City, was baptized there at the French Church, and was admitted a freeman. He was a goldsmith by occupation. About 1738 he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he made several purchases of lands and established his residence in the meadows north of what is now Marshall street, Norwalk. Peter Quintard married Jeanne Ballereau, born July 3, 1708, in New York City, daughter of Jacques and Jeanne (O'Dart) Ballereau, and she died September 2, 1757.

(III) Peter Quintard, second son of Peter or Pierre and Jeanne (Ballereau) Quintard, was born in New York City, July 22, 1732, and lived in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and served as a sergeant in Captain Seth Seymour's company, Colonel John Mead's regiment, of Connecticut Militia, enlisting December 24, 1776, and served two months. In 1781 he was a member of a Matross Company in Norwalk. The name of his first wife through whom this line descends has not yet been found. He married for his second wife, May 23, 1774, Ruth Stevens.

(IV) Isaac (2) Quintard, son of Peter Quintard, was born in 1767, and died February 5, 1856, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was engaged in the manufacture of pottery, and also ran a market sloop to New York. On November 13, 1793, he married Elizabeth Pickett, born January 14, 1769, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Benedict) Pickett, of Norwalk. Ezra Pickett was born July 12, 1740, and married, March 30, 1761, Elizabeth Benedict. He was a son of James Pickett, 2d, and his wife, Deborah (Stuart) Pickett, and grandson of James Pickett, 1st, who settled in Norwalk, and married Rebecca Keeler. The last named James Pickett

was a son of John Pickett, the immigrant, of Salem, Massachusetts, who removed in 1660 to Stratford, Connecticut, and was a member of the General Assembly there in 1673.

(V) Evert Quintard, son of Isaac (2) and Elizabeth (Pickett) Quintard, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, January 24, 1798, and died May 2, 1891. He was a furniture manufacturer and dealer in Norwalk for sixty years. He married, November 29, 1819, Elizabeth Whitney, daughter of Timothy and Abigail (Smith-Wood) Whitney, of Norwalk (see Whitney VI).

(VI) Francis Edmond Quintard, son of Evert and Elizabeth (Whitney) Quintard, was born March 29, 1823, and died October 25, 1907. He was educated in the public schools of Norwalk. He learned the trade of cabinet making with his father and was associated with him in business, finally succeeding to the ownership. Mr. Quintard continued to conduct the business until about 1884, when he sold his interests and retired from active duties. In his younger days Mr. Quintard was active in military duties, and a sword carried by him is now in possession of his son. Mr. Quintard married (first) January 1, 1846, Harriet M. Allen, daughter of Increase and Sally (Patchen) Allen, and she died February 25, 1853. He married (second) November 24, 1853, Matilda Lounsbury, a sister of the governors of Connecticut, Hon. George E. and Hon. Phineas C. Lounsbury, sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this work and the Lounsbury genealogy therewith. Mr. Quintard married (third) May 5, 1869, Cornelia C. Clark.

(VII) Frederick H. Quintard, son of Francis Edmond and Matilda (Lounsbury) Quintard, was born January 24, 1857, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of that town. Subsequently he was associated in business with his father for about a year, and for the following eight or nine years was connected with his uncles, the Hon. Phineas C. and George E. Lounsbury in Norwalk. Ill health compelled the severing of this connection and Mr. Quintard spent a year in the West. Upon his return East, he went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he was associated with his uncle, the Hon. George E. Lounsbury, and where he remained for the following ten years. For the ensuing five years Mr. Quintard did not take any active interest in business matters; as a matter of fact it was not until 1893, at which time the late C. S. Trowbridge prevailed upon him to enter business in partnership with him, that Mr. Quintard did so. In January, 1907, this business was incorporated as The C. S. Trowbridge Company, with Mr. Trowbridge as president and Mr. Quintard as secretary and treasurer. They continued successfully for many years, and upon the death of Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Quintard succeeded him in the office of president, which office he still holds, as well as retaining the treasurership. The produce of the business is paper and wooden boxes, and in the manufacture of these employment is given to from seventy-five to one hundred persons.

In addition to the many business interests which Mr. Quintard has had to occupy his time, he has also taken an active interest in public matters. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1907-08 was in the Legislature, serving a second term in 1909-10. He served on the committees of cities and boroughs and federal relations. In 1910 he was chairman of the latter committee. He is a member of the board of directors of the Norwalk Hospital. Before Norwalk and South Norwalk were united under one city govern-

ment, Mr. Quintard served as a member of the Common Council in South Norwalk, and also at different times served as assessor and tax collector.

Fraternally, Mr. Quintard is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, the latter of Bridgeport. He is also a member of the Norwalk Club, which he served for two years as president; of the Norwalk Country Club, which he also served as president; of the South Norwalk Club; and the Roxbury Club. Mr. Quintard has been president of the latter club for eighteen years. His chief recreations are hunting and fishing. Mr. Quintard's ancestry in several lines entitles him to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, which he holds.

Mr. Quintard married Mary E. Benedict, daughter of Goold Benedict, of Norwalk, and they are members of the Congregational church.

(The Whitney Line).

(I) Henry Whitney, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1620. No record has been found of his arrival in this country, but the Southold, Long Island, records show that on October 8, 1649, he with others purchased land. He was an inhabitant of the town of Huntington, Long Island, August 17, 1658. He built a grist mill there for Rev. William Leverich. Henry Whitney removed to Jamaica, Long Island, where he bought land of Richard Harker. He served on many important committees there. In July, 1665, he was granted land by the town of Norwalk, Connecticut, for building a corn mill. His will is dated June 5, 1672, and he probably died in Norwalk in 1673, having been admitted a freeman there four years previously.

(II) John Whitney, son of Henry Whitney, was born previous to the time his father went to Southold, Long Island, and died in 1720. He received a grant of land in Norwalk in 1665 and settled there, succeeding his father in the ownership of the mill and homestead. He built a fulling mill later, which was willed to Joseph Whitney, his second son. John Whitney married, March 17, 1674, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Richard Smith.

(III) Joseph Whitney, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Whitney, was born March 1, 1678-79, and died in 1720. He was a millwright. He married, in Norwalk, July 6, 1704, Hannah Hoyt, daughter of Zerubbabel Hoyt.

(IV) David Whitney, son of Joseph and Hannah (Hoyt) Whitney, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, June 24, 1721. He was a master mariner and miller. It is said that when Norwalk was burned in 1779, he ran out into the harbor with his sloop loaded with the families and goods of his neighbors and escaped from the British. David Whitney married, May 11, 1741, in Norwalk, Elizabeth Hyatt, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Hyatt, born June 6, 1718.

(V) Timothy Whitney, son of David and Elizabeth (Hyatt) Whitney, was born July 13-24, 1744, and died June 15, 1825. He was a cooper by occupation. He took part in the Revolutionary War. He married (first) February 25, 1770, Anna Wood, born November 3, 1742, daughter of Alexis Wood; he married (second) April 23, 1786, Abigail (Smith) Wood, widow of a Mr. Wood, born July 25, 1749, daughter of Eliakim Smith, and she died November 2, 1863.

(VI) Elizabeth Whitney, daughter of Timothy and Abigail (Smith-Wood) Whitney, was born January 4, 1796, in Norwalk, Connecticut, where she died November 26, 1851. She was married there, November 29, 1819, to Evert Quintard (see Quintard V).

KIRK, Theodore Howard,

Retired Business Man.

After long activity in the business arena, Mr. Kirk is enjoying life as a private citizen of Stamford, Connecticut, and yet, not altogether as a private citizen, for his public-spirited zeal, combined with the urgency of his friends and neighbors, has drawn him into the sphere of politics, and he is now serving as one of the assessors of his home city.

The name of Kirk was derived from the word "kirke," meaning church. Families living near the church assumed this word as a surname and it was known at a very early period, Joan-atte Kirk being recorded in 1217.

Members of the Kirk family were early settled in New York State. In the northern part of that State a pond one mile long and one half mile wide, and noted for its excellent fishing, was called Kirk's pond in honor of a family long resident in the neighborhood.

John Kirk, from Derby, England, was one of those who, in 1687, settled in Darby, Pennsylvania. He married, in 1688, Joan, daughter of Peter Ellet, and they were the parents of eleven children. One of these, William Kirk, was living in 1705. There seems to be no doubt that from this family of Kirks, the Kirks of Stamford were descended.

(I) William Kirk, grandfather of Theodore Howard Kirk, was born in Putnam county, New York, where he owned a small farm, spending, however, a large portion of his time in following the trade of a carpenter and builder. He was an excellent workman and, as this was before the day when the architect gave expert attention to other than pretentious structures, William Kirk's taste and ingenuity in contriving convenient and economical plans made him popular as a designer and builder of homes. Mr. Kirk married Mary, daughter of Abijah Hinckley, of Dutchess county, New York, and their children were: James; Julia; Warren, mentioned below; Demond; Horace; and Laura. The youngest son, Horace, did gallant service for his country in the Civil War, eventually giving his life for the cause of freedom.

(II) Warren Kirk, son of William and Mary (Hinckley) Kirk, was born September 17, 1829, in the town of Kent, Putnam county, New York, and received his education in the public schools of his native town, afterward learning the carpenter's trade under the instruction of his father, with whom he was associated both in business and in agricultural interests. About 1851 he removed to Danbury, Connecticut, where he engaged in farming, and in 1861 he became a resident of Stamford, establishing a fish and vegetable market. Very soon, however, business all over the country felt the disrupting influence of the Civil War, and many loyal citizens, forsaking the warehouse, the office and the shop, rallied to the defense of the Federal government. Among these was Warren Kirk, who in the spring of 1862 enlisted in Fairfield, Connecticut, in Company K, Seventeenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He passed through some of the bloodiest battles of the war and after the battle of Gainesville was invalided to a camp at Rock Creek, just outside Washington, District of Columbia, where the National Soldiers' Home is now situated. During Mr. Kirk's stay there he formed a warm friendship with Dr. Bliss who was then in charge of the camp, and who, long after, became famous as the physician of President Garfield. Dr. Bliss suggested that Mr. Kirk erect the first hospital building on the camp grounds, and with his assistance and that of President Lin-

coln, Mr. Kirk laid out the first hospital, a wooden structure of three stories. President Lincoln was greatly interested in the work, going every day to watch its progress. Mr. Kirk was mustered out in 1865, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

After his return to Stamford, Mr. Kirk formed a partnership with Edwin N. Scofield, of that city, under the firm name of Kirk & Scofield. They built many important residences in Stamford and its vicinity, becoming one of the leading building firms in that part of Connecticut. After a time the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Kirk continued the business alone until his retirement. He assisted in organizing Miner Post, Grand Army of the Republic. While never seeking political office he fulfilled, in the most satisfactory manner, the public duties which were required of him.

Mr. Kirk married, July 4, 1848, Mary Lake, born December 3, 1827, in Kent, Putnam county, New York, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Theodore Howard, mentioned below. 2. Andrew J., born February 10, 1851; now a resident of Ridgewood, New Jersey; married Bella Unkles, and has one son, John. 3. William Warren, born March 6, 1852, in Patterson, New York; was for years editor and owner of the "New Canaan Messenger," and is now deceased; married Mary Adelaide Noyes April 8, 1874, and their only son, William E. J. Kirk, is a physician. 4. Laura E., born March 14, 1853; married Julius A. Smith, and they have three children: Caroline A., Jennie Irene, and Marion Julia. 5. Phoebe J., born September 23, 1856, and is now deceased. 6. Charles A., born June 9, 1858; now a resident of Stamford; married Mary Lunney and they had two children, Howard and Harry. 7. Walter, born October 31, 1860. 8. Byron, born April 29, 1862. 9. Frank, born August 3, 1865. 10. George C., born August 25, 1867, at Stamford; married Julia M. Scofield and had two children, Marjorie and Clinton. The three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, Walter, Byron, and Frank, are deceased. Mrs. Kirk passed away May 20, 1897.

Cheered by the company of his children and grandchildren, who were, none of them, far distant, Mr. Kirk spent his declining years in the serene consciousness of a useful life, and the comforting thought that the world was better for his having lived in it. On March 12, 1906, he "ceased from earth." The city of Stamford is proud of her institutions, her architectural beauty and her honorable history, but above all, she is proud of her men, the citizens who have made her what she is and have caused her name to be honored among the cities of the commonwealth. On the roll containing the names of these men, that of Warren Kirk stands very high, and as the years go on the results which he accomplished and the influence which he diffused will be more and more highly appreciated.

(III) Theodore Howard Kirk, son of Warren and Mary (Lake) Kirk, was born October 17, 1849, in Patterson, New York, where he received his education in the public schools. His working days began when his father enlisted in the Union army and left for the seat of war. Theodore H., then a boy in his thirteenth year, obtained a position in a grocery store and it soon became evident that he had in him the makings of a successful business man. On March 12, 1884, his employer, C. W. Dearborn, having failed, Mr. Kirk purchased the business, forming a partnership with A. C. Dixon under the firm name of Kirk & Dixon. At the end of twenty-two years the connection was dissolved, Mr. Kirk purchasing his partner's interest and for seven years conducting

the business alone, but under the old name. He then sold out to the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, of New York, remaining with them as manager for thirteen years. In August, 1915, he resigned, at the same time retiring from business.

Always an adherent of the Republican party, Mr. Kirk, since his release from the cares of business, has taken an active part in local politics, and in 1918 was elected one of the assessors for a term of six years. He affiliates with Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, and Puritan Lodge, No. 43, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also a member of Stamford Chamber of Commerce since its organization.

Mr. Kirk married, June 22, 1887, C. Frances Bassett, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of two sons: 1. Bennett Bassett, born July 31, 1889; volunteered in the United States Army Ambulance Corps, Section 563, and served eighteen months, eleven months of that time being spent in action in the Asiago sector on the Italian front; member Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Bloomsburg Consistory, Pennsylvania. 2. Frank Howard, born December 21, 1891; volunteered and served in Battery D, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, eighteen months, nine months on French front; member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; and Consistory of Connecticut; married, June 4, 1919, Edna E., daughter of John Higgins, of Stamford. Both sons are members of the Sons of the American Revolution through a collateral claim derived from Jacob Smith. Mrs. Theodore Howard Kirk is a member of the Congregational church, Mr. Kirk belonging to the First Baptist.

(The Bassett Line).

(I) Joseph Bassett, grandfather of Mrs. Theodore Howard Kirk, was born January 26, 1760, and died October 23, 1838. He married Mary ———, born October 4, 1758, died October 10, 1837. Among their children was Bennett, mentioned below.

(II) Bennett Bassett, son of Joseph and Mary Bassett, was born August 17, 1799, in Washington, Connecticut, and became a resident of Amenia, New York. He married Mary Smith, of Northfield, Connecticut, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography.

(III) C. Frances Bassett, daughter of Bennett and Mary (Smith) Bassett, became the wife of Theodore Howard Kirk, as stated above.

(The Smith Line).

(I) James Smith, born in England, was a proprietor of Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1639. He married Joanna ———.

(II) Nathaniel Smith, son of James and Joanna Smith, was born June 8, 1639, in Weymouth, and married Experience ———.

(III) Nathaniel (2) Smith, son of Nathaniel (1) and Experience Smith, married, July 3, 1677, Anna Hoskins, and moved to Wethersfield, Connecticut. He was one of the original proprietors of Litchfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1725.

(IV) Jacob Smith, son of Nathaniel (2) and Anna (Hoskins) Smith, lived at Litchfield, Connecticut, and married Elizabeth ———.

(V) Jacob (2) Smith, son of Jacob (1) and Elizabeth Smith, was born in 1738, at Northfield, Connecticut, and served with the rank of lieutenant in the patriot army of the Revolution. He married, January 13, 1763, Mary Lewis, daughter of Gershom and Mary (Maltby) Lewis, of Cape Cod.

Robt. Wellstood

(VI) David Smith, son of Jacob (2) and Mary (Lewis) Smith, was born in 1777, and married Amna Bartholomew. Their daughter Mary married Bennett Bassett (q. v.).

WELLSTOOD, Robert,

Business Man, Public Official.

The Wellstood family is of that grand contribution of intelligent men which Scotland has made at various times to our citizenship. The earliest known member of the family was John Wellstood, who was born at Stroudwater, Gloucestershire, England. The surname of his wife was Clarke, and they were the parents of Stephen, of whom further.

(II) Stephen Wellstood was born at Stroudwater, England, in 1710, and died in 1800. He married Ann Davidson, who was born in the parish of Kirk Michael Strathdown, Banff, Scotland, died in 1793. Their son was Stephen (2), of whom further.

(III) Stephen (2) Wellstood was born at Leith, Scotland, and died in 1792. He married Christie Forbes, who died in 1811. They were the parents of James, of whom further.

(IV) James Wellstood was born in the parish of Inveran, County of Banff Braes, Glenlivet, June 4, 1766, and died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, August 19, 1825. He married, in 1786, Euphemia Yorston, who was born at Salton, and died in Newark, New Jersey, November 25, 1838. They were the parents of James (2), of whom further.

(V) James (2) Wellstood was born in Fishurow, Scotland, October 28, 1791, and died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 9, 1838. He married Ann Geikie, born in Dalkeith, Scotland, May 14, 1788, died in New Albany, New York, November 10, 1831, and her remains were removed to New Haven, Connecticut. She was a daughter of John Geikie, granddaughter of Murdock Geikie, and great-granddaughter of John Geikie.

(VI) John Geikie Wellstood, son of James (2) and Ann (Geikie) Wellstood, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 18, 1813, and died January 21, 1893. He came to America with his parents in 1829, and learned engraving in New York City. This occupation he followed for a few years, then became one of the incorporators of the American Bank Note Company. He continued actively at his profession until his death. In 1872 he withdrew from that company and organized the Columbia Bank Note Company, of Washington, D. C. That year he designed and engraved the backs of the United States banknotes, all the denominations from one to five hundred dollar notes. The back of the one dollar notes now in use was designed by him. Mr. Wellstood was president of the company, and retired a few years before his death. As a special favor, he engraved the wedding invitations for General U. S. Grant's daughter, Nellie, who became Mrs. Sartoris.

In 1860 Mr. Wellstood built his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, being among the first New Yorkers to recognize the desirability of that town as a place of residence. He was a Democrat, and was the representative of the town in the Connecticut Legislature; the principal interest of Mr. Wellstood was in his business, and he was an artist as well as an exceptionally skilled artisan.

Mr. Wellstood married, July 20, 1835, Mary McQueen, daughter of William and Hester (Porter) McQueen. She was born March 13, 1819, in New York City, and died April 16, 1897, in Greenwich. Her father was born in New York City, September 13, 1799, and died May 16, 1830;

her mother, Hester (Porter) McQueen, was born at Ferrisburg, Vermont, April 10, 1800. Robert McQueen, father of William McQueen, was born in Scotland, and married Mary Muir, born April 16, 1779. After coming to America he had a foundry in Duane street, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wellstood were the parents of the following children: William M.; John G., Jr.; Robert, of whom further; Annie, died young; Mary M., married Russell Hunt, of Ridgefield; James; and Stephen.

(VII) Robert Wellstood, third child of John G. and Mary (McQueen) Wellstood, was born in New York City, August 16, 1842, and was educated in the old Greenwich avenue school of New York City. As a child he was not robust, and when he was about twelve years old the doctor ordered that he must be put into some active employment. Therefore, he found employment in Batten's Hosiery Store, where he remained for a year or two. After leaving there he went into the insurance business, where he remained until becoming associated with his father in the bank note business, where he was employed as a bookkeeper for some years.

In politics, Mr. Wellstood is a Democrat, and the town is overwhelmingly Republican, yet since 1903 Mr. Wellstood has been elected to the office of town clerk of Greenwich, which is ample proof of the high esteem in which he is held, as both parties have aided in his election. He has served as a delegate to many party conventions.

Fraternally, Mr. Wellstood is a member of Acacia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich, of which he was secretary for many years. He is its oldest member and was "raised" in the same lodge in 1865, and when he had been fifty-two years a Mason, he was presented by the lodge with a fine solid gold watch. He is also the oldest member of Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Stamford, and is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Greenwich. Mr. Wellstood has also been secretary of this lodge for a number of years.

Mr. Wellstood married Catherine Brush, daughter of Joseph Brush, of Greenwich, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Robert M., born July 16, 1869; in 1890 he became associated with his father in the real estate and insurance business under the name of Robert Wellstood & Son, the son having the active management of the business. 2. Ella B., deceased. 3. Frank Geikie, born July 13, 1874, married Cora Sutherland. He is the New York Telephone Company's agent for Greenwich and Port Chester. Mr. Wellstood is senior warden of Christ Episcopal Church, of Greenwich; he was clerk of the church for twenty-three years and has been active in church work as a delegate to many conventions. In his younger days he was active in the Sunday school, serving some time as superintendent. Mrs. Catherine (Brush) Wellstood died July 15, 1919, having been married for fifty-four years.

Mr. Wellstood's friends are innumerable, and every new person who comes under his influence is strongly attracted, and a larger acquaintance brings out the knowledge that he is honest, sincere, and of sterling character.

REED, Herbert Calhoun,

Manufacturing Chemist, Public Official.

The founder of this line of the family of Reed in America was John Reed, born in Cornwall, England, in 1633, who came to America in 1660, settling first in Prov-

idence, Rhode Island. He had been an officer in the Cromwellian army, and with the collapse of the commonwealth had left England. In 1684 he made his home in Norwalk, Connecticut, and became a man of means and great influence in spiritual and temporal affairs. His death occurred at the age of ninety-seven years. He married (first) Mrs. Ann Derby, of Providence, Rhode Island, and (second) Mrs. Scofield, of Stamford, Connecticut, his six children all of his first marriage.

(II) The line to Herbert C. Reed, of the present generation of the family, continues through Thomas Reed, born in 1672, died October 9, 1757. He married Mary Olmsted, daughter of Lieutenant John and Mary (Benedict) Olmsted, of Norwalk, Connecticut. Among the nine children of Thomas and Mary (Olmsted) Reed was Thomas (2) Reed, of whom further.

(III) Thomas (2) Reed was born May 7, 1699, died September 4, 1776. He married, October 2, 1729, Sarah Benham, and they were the parents of six children.

(IV) Jesse Reed, son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Benham) Reed, was born July 29, 1734, and died March 31, 1822. He enlisted in Captain Bell's company, 9th Regiment of militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Mead, under General Wooster, 1776 and 1777. After the battle of White Plains, October 26, 1776, the 9th Regiment was ordered to march to the Westchester border and place themselves under General Wooster's command. Jesse Reed was on the payroll discharged December 25, 1776. He married (first) Hannah Selleck; (second) Mercy Weed. There was one child of his first marriage, eight of his second.

(V) Ebenezer Reed, son of Jesse and Mercy (Weed) Reed, was born in 1776, and died May 7, 1842. He and his wife, Elizabeth (Seely) Reed, were the parents of seven children.

(VI) John Bowden Reed, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Seely) Reed, was born November 6, 1818, died June 1, 1890. He married Almira A. Many, and among their six children was Stephen Ebenezer.

(VII) Stephen Ebenezer Reed, son of John B. and Almira A. (Many) Reed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, December 12, 1845, and died January 9, 1915. He attended the public schools of Stamford, entering the employ of the Stamford Manufacturing Company as a young man, and remaining in this connection for forty-five years. His first duties were those of clerk, and he subsequently became secretary of the company, an office he held for a period of about twenty-five years, his service terminating with his death. Mr. Reed was also a director of the Stamford National Bank, and was a prominent and faithful member and warden of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. He married Jennie C. Calhoun, born in New Haven, July 24, 1848, daughter of Frederick J. and Mary A. (Marsh) Calhoun (see Calhoun line). They were the parents of: Frank C., born July 27, 1872, died August 12th of the same year; Herbert C., of whom further; and Clarence M., born May 30, 1876, died May 24, 1902.

(VIII) Herbert Calhoun Reed, son of Stephen E. and Jennie C. (Calhoun) Reed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, October 16, 1873. He prepared for college at King's School in Stamford, and in 1895 was graduated Ph. B. from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Subsequently he took a short course in the Philadelphia Art and Textile School in textile dyeing, and on January 1, 1896, began a fifteen years' connection with the Stamford Manufacturing Company as a chemist. At the end of this time Mr. Reed established his own laboratory in New York City, at No. 227 Fulton street, and there general analytical chemistry has since claimed his time and attention.

Mr. Reed has been an officer of the American Leather Chemists' Association since 1903, serving as secretary during all of that period with the exception of one year in the presidency. He is one of the founders of this association, and has been importantly instrumental in developing its field of usefulness. Prior to the World War he was president of the American section of the International Association of Leather Chemists, and during the war he was consulting chemist for the British War Mission. Mr. Reed is a member of the American Chemical Society, and the Society of Chemical Industry, and has written extensively on technical topics. Among the more important of his papers that are in publication and recorded as authority on the subjects with which they treat are the following: Relative Value of Hide and Powder Filter Method and the Shake or Chromed Hide Power Method of Tanning Analysis; Pentoses in Tanning Materials; Extraction of Tanning Materials; Method for the Total Acidity of Tan Liquors, and many other valuable contributions to the art of tanning.

Mr. Reed is a director of the Citizens' Saving Bank of Stamford, and he and his family are members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman, succeeding his father in official connection with this congregation. He has long been intimately concerned with public affairs in Stamford, and in political preference is a Republican. For many years he was a member of the Republican Town Committee of Stamford, and was elected by his townsmen to a number of public positions. He was a member of the Common Council in 1902, serving on the Police Committee, and subsequently was defeated for the office of mayor by Homer S. Cummings. He was then elected State Senator from his district, sitting in the session of 1909, and held position on the Military Committee, Fish and Game Commitee, and the Shell Fisheries Committee. His public service has been marked by thoroughness and faithfulness, and he has constantly held the regard and respect of his fellow-citizens. His professional standing is of the highest, and in a field in which America has more than ever come into its own he is known as a learned and efficient representative.

Mr. Reed married, October 6, 1897, Edith E. Crane, daughter of James M. Crane, of Newburgh, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are the parents of: Janet Calhoun, born September 14, 1898; Elizabeth Crane, born January 9, 1903; and Esther, born November 14, 1908.

(The Calhoun Line).

The Calhouns of Scotland are the descendants of the ancient family of the Conquhouns and Lairds of Luss. The original name, Colquhoun, is still retained by some in Scotland, England, and Ireland, but it is pronounced "Colhoun." The ancestor of the surname of Conquhoun was Humphrey Kilpatrick, in whose favor the Earl of Lenox granted a charter of the lands of Colquhoun in the reign of Alexander II., about the year 1200. The meaning of the term Colquhoun is "a seacoasting common or point" with which the former situation of these lands will agree. Humphrey K. Calhoun married the daughter of Godfrey, Laird of Luss, in the year 1392. The Colquhouns and Lairds of Luss were the most wealthy and illustrious clans of Scotland. The home of the clan was about the southern shore of Loch Lomond and all of this neighborhood is full of memories and traditions that preserve the family name.

Among the neighbors of the Calhouns were the wild McGregors of Loch Ka-

trine. These two clans had frequent conflicts, and in 1602 about two hundred of the Colquhouns were slain by the McGregors, with many acts of savage cruelty. Sixty of the wives of the slain Colquhouns took each the gory shirt of her husband on a pike and rode to King James at Stirling, demanding vengeance. This was the original flaunting of the "bloody shirt," and secured the outlawry of the McGregors, as told by Scott in a note of his "Lady of the Lake." Many of the Colquhouns fled to Ireland in the seventeenth century to avoid religious persecution, among them the father of the immigrant to America in 1714.

(I) David Calhoun, immigrant ancestor, was born in Scotland about 1690, and emigrated with his father's family, who were non-conformists, to the North of Ireland, on account of persecution. Here they settled near Londonderry, but the persecution having followed them, David, with two brothers, James and John, emigrated to America in 1714; they landed in New York, where they separated. James subsequently became mayor of the city of Baltimore, and John was elected to the National Congress. David Calhoun settled in Stratford, Connecticut, and later, in 1732, moved to Washington, Connecticut, where he lived until his death, in 1769. He married, in Stratford, Mrs. Catherine (Coe) Fairchild. They had six sons and two daughters.

(II) John Calhoun, son of David and Catherine (Coe-Fairchild) Calhoun, was born in 1738, and died in 1788. He was a resident of Washington, a well known and able physician, and a participant in all of the patriotic activity of the Revolutionary period. He married Tabitha Clark, December 28, 1768, and they were the parents of: John, Jr.; David; Calvin; Joseph C.; Penlo; Sarah A., who married William Lewis; and Jedediah, of whom further.

(III) Jedediah Calhoun, son of Dr. John and Tabitha (Clark) Calhoun, was born April 27, 1783, and died January 5, 1862. The "Historical Records of the Town of Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut," collected and established by Theodore S. Gold, speak of "Jedidiah Calhoun," who was chosen deacon of the First Congregational Church in December, 1819, as "always prompt and liberal" in his support of the church, and as one who "kept 'loose ends' well tied up." Jedediah Calhoun was a farmer throughout his active years. He married Jane Patterson, and they were the parents of: Abby J.; John C., who married Sarah Warner; Frederick J., of whom further; Mary L., who married Charles Ford; and David P., who married Fannie Sanford.

(IV) Frederick J. Calhoun, son of Jedediah and Jane (Patterson) Calhoun, was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, June 22, 1820, and died July 21, 1887. He grew to young manhood on the home farm, as a young man taught school, and after his marriage located in Stamford, where he was employed by the Stamford Manufacturing Company. For a number of years he remained with this concern, and then became employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, serving in different capacities, and for a time filling the office of superintendent of the New London branch of this road. In 1850 he moved from Stamford to New Haven, and subsequently followed railroading in various parts of the country. He was a man of quick wit and ready humor, and was endowed with a charming personality. He was a member of the Masonic order, holding the Knight Templar degrees.

Frederick J. Calhoun married, September 11, 1844, Mary Ann Marsh, born March 7, 1818, died April 30, 1872, daughter of Daniel and Asenath (Woodruff) Marsh. Daniel Marsh, born May 5, 1774, died May 19, 1856, was a descendant in the

sixth generation of John Marsh (see Marsh line).

Children of Frederick J. and Mary A. (Marsh) Calhoun: James M., born 1846, died 1847; Jennie C., born July 24, 1848, married Stephen E. Reed (see Reed line); John S., born 1851, died 1853; Frederick J., born 1855, died same year; Frederick S., born 1858, died same year.

(The Marsh Line).

(I) John Marsh was born in County Essex, England, in 1618, and died in 1688. He came to America in 1635, settling first in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but later moved to Hadley. Before 1642 he was at Hartford, Connecticut. He married (first) in Hartford, about 1642, Anne Webster, daughter of Governor John Webster. She died June 9, 1662. He married (second) October 7, 1664, Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman, a widow, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Hartford. She died April 11, 1683. Among the children of John and Anne (Webster) Marsh was John (2).

(II) John (2) Marsh, son of John (1) and Anne (Webster) Marsh, was born in Hartford about 1643, died in 1727. He married (first) November 28, 1666, Sarah Lyman, of Northampton, daughter of Richard and Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman, the latter the second wife of his father. He married (second) January 1, 1707-8, Susannah Butler, who died December 24, 1714. Among the children by his first wife was John (3).

(III) Captain John (3) Marsh, son of John (2) and Sarah (Lyman) Marsh, was born in Hadley, or Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1668, died October 1, 1774. All of his children settled in Litchfield, Connecticut. He married (first) in 1695, Mabel Pratt; (second) in 1698, Elizabeth Pitkin. Among his children by his second wife was John (4).

(IV) Captain John (4) Marsh, son of Captain John (3) and Elizabeth (Pitkin) Marsh, was born October 20, 1712. He went to Litchfield with his father in 1721, where he lived the most of his life. He was selectman ten years, 1755-65, and a captain in the Revolution. He married, about 1732-33, Sarah Webster, and among their children was John (5).

(V) John (5) Marsh, son of Captain John (4) and Sarah (Webster) Marsh, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, October 17, 1733-34, and died at Morris, Connecticut, December 3, 1806. He married his cousin, Anna Marsh, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer and Deborah (Buell) Marsh, and among their children was Daniel Marsh, father of Mary Ann Marsh, the latter the wife of Frederick J. Calhoun. (See Calhoun line).

GRAVES, William Warner,

Merchant.

The family of Graves is one of the most ancient in England. It went in with the Norman army, and is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The name has been spelled De Grevis, De Greves, Greve, Grave, Greaves, and Graves. There have been many men of honor and distinction represented by the family. The knowledge of a noble ancestry awakens a feeling of emulation in us, and especially in the New England States is the truth of this statement found. Among the leading business men of a community are often found direct descendants of the early Colonial families. These men are worthy and desirable citizens, maintaining a high standard in their public and private life, winning the commendation of their fellow-citizens. In short, they uphold the characteristics of their forefathers. William Warner Graves, a scion of one of the oldest families, president of

Graves & Strang, Inc., of Stamford, was born October 26, 1868, in Springfield, New Jersey, son of Henry Martin and Julia M. (Higgins) Graves.

(I) Thomas Graves, his paternal ancestor, was born in England before 1585, and came to New England with his wife, Sarah, and five children, all of mature age. They settled in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was a property holder in 1645. He was exempted from training in the militia on account of his age. In September, 1661, he removed to Hatfield, Massachusetts, and died in November, 1662.

(II) Isaac Graves, son of Thomas and Sarah Graves, was born probably as early as 1620, in England, and came with his father to New England. He was made a freeman in Boston, Massachusetts, May 16, 1659, and was sergeant of the militia. He served as clerk of the writs for Hatfield, Massachusetts, whence he had removed in 1661. He was killed in an Indian attack, September 19, 1677. He married Mary Church, daughter of Richard and Anna Church, who came in 1637 to New England, and she died June 9, 1695.

(III) John Graves, son of Isaac and Mary (Church) Graves, was born in 1664, and died in 1746. He lived in Hatfield, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Banks, daughter of John Banks, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

(IV) Isaac (2) Graves, son of John and Sarah (Banks) Graves, was born July 10, 1688, and died May 30, 1781, in Sunderland, Massachusetts, whence he had removed about 1714. He married, in 1713, Mary Parsons, daughter of Jonathan Parsons, of Northampton, Massachusetts, born July 8, 1688, died March 9, 1769.

(V) Phineas Graves, son of Isaac (2) and Mary (Parsons) Graves, was born April 30, 1726, in Sunderland, Massachusetts, and died April 20, 1806. He married, November 1, 1753, Rhoda Smith, born February 25, 1732, died March 24, 1819.

(VI) Levi Graves, son of Phineas and Rhoda (Smith) Graves, was born August 14, 1766, in Sunderland, Massachusetts, and died January 16, 1830. He married, January 20, 1791, Pamelia Arms, daughter of David and Sarah (Rodman) Arms, born February 28, 1766, died in June, 1854. Levi Graves removed to Canaan, Columbia county, New York.

(VII) Rhodolphua Graves, son of Levi and Pamelia (Arms) Graves, was born October 18, 1796, in Conway, Massachusetts, and died November 24, 1866, in Brooklyn, New York. He married, February 17, 1825, Catharine N. Warner, daughter of Lupton Warner, of Canaan, New York, born April 5, 1801. They removed to Kinderhook, New York.

(VIII) Henry Martin Graves, son of Rhodolphua and Catharine N. (Warner) Graves, was born November 30, 1829, in Kinderhook, New York, and died in December, 1896. As a lad he learned the trade of hatter with his father. After the death of his father he went into business in New York City, and from there removed to Springfield, New Jersey. He established a hat factory in the adjoining town of Milburn, and continued active in that business until shortly before his death. He manufactured a general line of felt hats. Mr. Graves was a Republican and active in local affairs. He served for many years as a member of the Town Committee and the School Board, respectively. He was a firm believer in the principle that each able-bodied citizen should perform his just share of public service. Mr. Graves married, November 7, 1860, Julia M. Higgins, daughter of Samuel Higgins, of Spencertown, New York. They were the parents of five

children: Altana, born April 10, 1863, is the wife of Alexander Malhaffey; Wililam Warner, of further mention; Catharine Warner, born June 17, 1870; Samuel Higgins, born September 6, 1874, resides in Stamford; Julia Louise, born October 10, 1879, is the wife of Roy A. Oles, of Spencertown, New York. The members of the family were attendants of the Dutch Reformed church.

(IX) William Warner Graves, eldest son of Henry Martin and Julia M. (Higgins) Graves, received his education in the schools of Springfield, and was early employed in his father's hat factory. In 1889 he entered the employ of Leonard Richards, manufacturer of artificial leathers and lacquers. Mr. Graves remained associated with Mr. Richards for a quarter of a century, and during five years of this period represented him in Chicago. In 1904 the manufacturing plant was removed to Stamford, Connecticut, and Mr. Graves came with it. He continued in association with its interests until 1914, at which time he held the position of cost accountant. In August, 1914, Graves & Strang, Inc., was incorporated with Mr. Graves as president. A general business dealing in ice, coal and wood is carried on. The business purchased by the company had been established for fifteen years. In 1919 Mr. Graves and Mr. Strang organized the Springdale Ice and Coal Company with Mr. Graves as president and Mr. Strang as treasurer. This new corporation took over the Springdale Ice Company and the coal and wood branch of the Graves & Strang Company in Springdale, combining the two under one new head. Mr. Graves is treasurer of the Kiwanis Club of Stamford, an organization composed of business men.

Mr. Graves married Bertha Ferrin, daughter of Dr. Chester M. Ferrin, of Essex Junction, Vermont, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Carlisle Ferrin, born December 19, 1897; he is a member of the class of 1920 of Massachusetts Agricultural College, and at the outbreak of the World War left his studies to train in the R. O. T. C. at Camp Lee, receiving the commission of second lieutenant; he is now resuming his studies. 2. Chester Warner, born November 15, 1902. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Graves is especially active in all of its works. He shares the belief that the church is the great agency for promoting righteousness in community and national as well as individual activities. Mrs. Graves died February 13, 1918, and previous to her death had been active in many church organizations, being a member also of the Woman's Club of Stamford.

CANDEE, Nehemiah,

Lawyer, Legislator.

One of the oldest families in Connecticut is the Candee family. Representatives of this family are to be found in the business and professional world, and they are among the best citizens. Matters of State and town hold interest for them, and they are willing at all times to give of their time and finances to furthering the general welfare. Among the members of the Fairfield County Bar Association is a scion of the Candee family, Nehemiah Candee. He is a direct descendant of Zaccheus Candee, of whom further.

(I) Zaccheus Candee was early settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and died in 1720, at the age of eighty years. He married Rebecca, a daughter of Henry Bristow, or Bristol, of New Haven, and she died in September, 1739.

(II) Samuel Candee, son of Zaccheus and Rebecca Candee, was born in West Haven, July 24, 1678, and died February

Nehemiah Cardoza

28, 1748-49. In October, 1731, he was lieutenant of the company in West Haven, and later became captain. He married, April 28, 1703, Abigail Pineon, of New Haven, daughter of Thomas Pineon, of New Haven, and she died January 9, 1743.

(III) Caleb Candee, son of Samuel and Abigail (Pineon) Candee, was born about 1722, in West Haven; he settled in Oxford, about 1730, and died in 1764. He married Lois Mallory, and they were the parents of Samuel (2) Candee, of whom further.

(IV) Samuel (2) Candee, son of Caleb and Lois (Mallory) Candee, was baptized March 17, 1754, and died about 1840, aged eighty-seven. He married, March 20, 1777, Mabel Bradley, of Derby, Connecticut, and they joined the church in Oxford, April 5, 1778. He was a lieutenant in 1786, and captain in 1789. in the Revolutionary War, and was a pensioner. He also took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. In private life he was a farmer, and also made scythes.

(V) Amos Candee, son of Samuel (2) and Mabel (Bradley) Candee, was baptized April 5, 1778; he died in 1855. He removed to Easton, Connecticut, in 1836, and was a farmer. He served as selectman of the town of Easton for several years. He married (first) Lydia Taylor Dike, and (second) July 26, 1828, Lydia Platt, daughter of Amos Platt, who was a school teacher before her marriage. She was the mother of two children.

(VI) Jason Candee, son of Amos and Lydia (Platt) Candee, was born June 13, 1829, in Southbury, Connecticut, and died in May, 1915. He was but a small lad when his parents removed to Easton, and there he went to school. After completing his schooling he took up farming, which he followed for the rest of his life. He married, February 24, 1850, Caroline Amelia Canfield, daughter of David Canfield. The latter was of that part of Redding bordering on the Ridgefield line; he left there and enlisted in the Seminole War, and was killed by the Indians, one of his fellow-soldiers reporting his death to the family. Of the children of Jason and Caroline A. (Canfield) Candee the following grew to maturity: William J., deceased; Lafayette, deceased; Nehemiah, of further mention; and Anna A., wife of P. G. McCullom, of Richmond, Virginia. The family were members of the Baptist church at Easton.

(VII) Nehemiah Candee, son of Jason and Caroline A. (Canfield) Candee, was born in Easton, Connecticut, August 9, 1870. He was educated in the public schools there and at Staples Academy. He graduated from Yale College in 1893 with the degree of B. A., and from Yale Law School, four years later, with the degree of LL. B. He went to Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and engaged in practice there for a year. In the winter of 1907 he returned to Norwalk and formed a partnership with John Keogh, on January 1st, following, under the firm name of Keogh & Candee, which has continued to the present time. Mr. Keogh has recently been appointed referee in bankruptcy.

In June, 1917, Mr. Candee was made judge of the City Court of Norwalk, and is now serving his second term. He is a Republican, and served in the Legislature in 1917 and 1919. During his first term he served on the Committee on Forfeited Rights, and the Committee on Banks and Federal Relations. In his last term he served as a member of the Judiciary Committee. In the fall of 1920 Judge Candee was a candidate for Senator from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District.

Mr. Candee is a member of several fraternities, and is otherwise active in the social life of Norwalk. He is a member

of Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Monker Grotto; Improved Order of Red Men; Loyal Order of Moose; Olive Branch Lodge, Knights of Pythias, is past grand chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut; and is a member of D. O. K. K. of New Britain. Mr. Candee is a director of the People's Trust Company of South Norwalk.

Mr. Candee married, June 29, 1901, Annie M. Chunn, daughter of Mark B. Chunn, of St. Mary's county, Maryland. Their children: Mark Chunn and Marjorie Dent, twins, born October 22, 1903, in New Haven; Randolph Frederick, born June 29, 1905, died July 10, 1909; and Dorothy Caroline, born April 19, 1911.

GILLESPIE, William Wright,

Publisher, Merchant.

To be richly endowed with many and varied talents, to be blessed with abounding vitality making possible their development, to be born of cultivated parents who know how to nurture the human soul, and to possess a personality of such rare charm as to make one universally beloved, falls to the lot of few men. It was the heritage of the late William Wright Gillespie. From the time he became a resident of Stamford, Connecticut, until his death, nearly half a century later, there was scarcely a phase of the community's life in which he was not active and always constructively. His graceful, yet forceful, pen, his masterly oratory, and his sound business judgment were ever ready to forward the best interests of Town, State and Nation. Uncompromising in his intellectual integrity, he was fearless in denouncing wrong and bold in upholding the right, according to his light. And he was a man of unusually keen perception. His daily life was an exemplification of the fundamentals of Christianity—he showed his faith by his works; and it is fair to say that in his day and generation no citizen of Stamford wielded a more potent influence for good. The name Gillespie is derived from the Gaelic compound word, Gille-espuaig, and signifies "the servant of the Bishop."

William Wright Gillespie was born in Knockdrin, County Westmeath, Ireland, October 16, 1839, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, December 30, 1907. His ancestors were of that sturdy Scotch stock who suffered so much for their faith, and who have contributed so many substantial citizens to America.

(I) John Gillespie, grandfather of William W. Gillespie, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. He was a linen weaver and farmer. He married Helen Scott, who lived to the great age of one hundred and four years.

(II) John (2) Gillespie, son of John (1) and Helen (Scott) Gillespie, was born in Dunmackmay, County Tyrone, Ireland, May 5, 1805. He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and after his graduation tutored in some of the leading families of the county. Later he became a teacher in the national schools, although, as circumstances permitted, he also continued his work as a tutor. He wooed and won Mary J. Cunningham, who was also a teacher in the national schools. Husband and wife, after their marriage, continued in their vocation of teaching. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Anna E., now deceased, married James Cunningham; George, now deceased, became a prominent business man and alderman of Toronto, Canada; Rev. John, now deceased, was for many years rector of the Church of the Messiah in Toronto; Wil-

liam Wright, of whom further; Edward Thomas Wright, a sketch of whom follows; Frederick R., now deceased, who became a large importer in New York City, and a prominent manufacturer of Stamford; Richard H., now deceased, who was prominently identified with the Stamford "Advocate" for many years, and whose biography follows.

The father of these children died in 1854, at the age of forty-nine years. Reared as he had been in the stern old school of religious precept and practice, he brought up his children strictly, but with such loving kindness that they were attracted to the same ideals of godliness and right living as he had espoused. His widow continued in her vocation of school-teacher in the old country until 1857, when, with her young sons, Frederick R., Richard H., and Anthony, she crossed the ocean to Canada, where her elder children were already residing. She died in Brooklyn, New York, in 1879, aged sixty-eight years. Like her husband, she was an earnest and devoted Christian, ready to make any sacrifice for her children. She was beloved by all who knew her.

(III) William Wright Gillespie, son of John (2) and Mary J. (Cunningham) Gillespie, was under the careful and thorough tuition of his parents until he was fourteen years old. Then, in a competitive examination, he won a scholarship in the Dundalk Institution, an endowed school of academic grade. In December, 1856, he and his brother, Edward T. W. Gillespie, accompanied their father's brother to Guelph, Canada, and thus ended their formal instruction. But William W. had acquired a thirst for knowledge, and he remained a diligent student to the end of his days. His intellectual interests covered a wide range, including the natural sciences, history and literature. The following quotation from one who knew him intimately will convey some idea of the extraordinary quality and comprehensive scope of Mr. Gillespie's mental endowment, his all-round capabilities and untiring industry. Had he devoted himself to the accumulation of wealth, no doubt he would have become one of the rich men of his time, but he realized as few do the truth so tersely expressed by Abraham Lincoln: "There is something more important than making a living—making a life."

From early boyhood he had shown extraordinary capacity for doing things, especially in the lines of mechanical constructiveness and inventive resourcefulness. There was no machine so complicated or so novel that he could not almost at a glance understand the principles of its operation and the philosophy of its purpose. Every great invention that appeared in his time, he understood fundamentally, while most people regarded it with incredulity, or even ridicule. The first crude phonograph had scarcely appeared, when he grasped the full meaning of the new discovery of until then hidden facts in the realm of nature which it represented, and he made it the foundation and illustration of a series of lectures on the "science of sound," which were heard with rapt attention by many public audiences in this country and in Canada. At the first hint of the power and light to be derived from electricity, he gave public lectures upon this topic, in which he appeared to have the whole meaning and philosophy of it at his fingers' ends, so to speak, and in which he confidently prophesied developments, then unknown and unheard of, but which have since been realized in practical, everyday working. Such were the capabilities of a mind, in these directions, which, if it had had the advantages of early technical training, such as is now available to thousands of the youth of this country, could scarcely have failed to become, not only merely an eager and intelligent follower of these inventions, but in all probability a leader and creator in the same field.

His accomplishments as a writer, whether of newspaper reports, comments, etc., or, more especially, the large and respectable body of original literary material he produced in the form of essays, lectures and addresses for public delivery on special occasions, are marked first of all by

his manifest mastery of the subjects he chose for exposition. . . . Yet it may be remarked as another tribute to the rare versatility of his mental endowments, that his writing ability was less the possession of the distinctive literary temperament, inherited or acquired, than it was a demonstration of that extraordinary all-round capability which could, so to speak, do anything that he attempted, and do it well, whether the work was in the domain of mechanical or of literary craftsmanship. But he possessed the poetic and imaginative faculties in a marked measure. Without these, indeed, he could scarcely have used verse so frequently, and certainly not with such impressive effect, in so many of his speeches and addresses.

Mr. Gillespie was much sought after as a speaker for all manner of public occasions such as Memorial Day, Christmas, etc. He often delivered formal addresses on anniversary and other important occasions before the fraternal bodies with which he was affiliated, and his lectures on scientific and literary topics and travel were largely attended and highly appreciated for their educational and inspirational value. He was a ready and witty speaker, whose happy manner of phrasing sentiments, and whose keen and hearty sympathies, won his audiences. He made the first speech delivered in the old Stamford town hall when he introduced the famous John B. Gough, and he made the last public address in the building at a meeting of the Board of Trade, a few days before the hall was destroyed by fire.

After his arrival in Guelph, Canada, young Gillespie worked for about two years in the store of his elder brother. But he was ambitious to become identified with the printing and publishing business, and when the opportunity offered he became an apprentice in the office of a small weekly paper published in Fergus, Ontario, Canada. In less than a year he had learned all that was possible there, and accordingly he sought larger opportunities in New York City. That was in 1859. Though he had served but a year at the printer's trade, he went to work as a journeyman for Baker & Godwin, and by dint of his native ingenuity and adaptability he overcame the handicaps of his inexperience and met all the demands made upon him. After a short period in another print-shop, he removed, in 1860, to Stamford, Connecticut, and entered the employ of William S. Campbell, proprietor of the "Weekly Advocate," as foreman. It has been said of him in this connection:

There was no detail which his ready adaptability, his alert, inventive mind, and his tireless industry did not touch with an efficient and helpful hand. He made up to a large extent for the scant mechanical resources of the place by his extraordinary capacity for getting results out of the most unpromising material. He found valuable use for things that had been lying for years among discarded odds and ends, and the little establishment began to attract new attention for the brightness and taste of the work it turned out, and for the new and original ideas which began to broaden and lighten up the narrow, stale, conventional and stereotyped aspects of the country printing office.

And he soon added to his duties the work of a reporter and editor. It would seem that these arduous activities would consume the energy of the man, but such was not the case, and as illustrative of the versatility of his talents it is noted that in his evenings he busied himself in constructing things for his new home, for he had been married soon after his removal to Stamford. The most notable product of his mechanical skill at this period was a pipe organ, which he designed and constructed without the aid of anyone else, and which he was able to play to the delight of his friends, if not entirely to his own satisfaction. While his native modesty made any pretense to musicianship impossible, he possessed no mean talent.

When the Civil War overwhelmed the

country, Mr. Gillespie supported the Union cause with ardour, and but for a slight physical injury received in boyhood he would have gone to the front as a member of a Connecticut regiment. During these years, and owing quite largely to his ability and efforts, the business with which he was identified grew apace, and in 1866 recognition of his worth came in the form of an interest in the business, the firm name of Campbell & Gillespie being adopted. Mr. Campbell died the following year, and after a short time the Rev. J. J. Woolsey became a partner, the firm name being changed to Gillespie & Woolsey. The new partner remained in the firm but a short time, and the firm name was again changed, this time to W. W. Gillespie & Company. The next change was made in 1883, when Mr. Gillespie withdrew from the company, and the business was taken over by his younger brothers, E. T. W. and R. H. Gillespie. In June, 1906, the business was incorporated under the name of Gillespie Brothers, under which it is still conducted.

When William W. Gillespie withdrew from the publishing business, he became a member of the firm of White, Gillespie & Thayer, formed at that time, and which for some years conducted a large lumber business. In 1889 Messrs. White and Thayer retired from the business and a corporation was organized under the name of The Gillespie Lumber Company. This continued until 1897, when the stockholders (who were the Gillespie brothers) closed up the business. From that time until his death, William Wright Gillespie was associated with his brother who owned and operated the Waterside Mills.

Mr. Gillespie was always a student of affairs, and from the days of Abraham Lincoln a staunch supporter of the Republican party. With voice and pen he labored zealously for the good of the community. The only elective office he ever held was that of representative in the General Assembly of 1882. At that session there was much talk of lobbying and bribery. He used to say that no one ever approached him with a proposition of that sort, but perhaps he did not guess the reason. His refusal to serve a second term was readily accepted by the managing politicians of the time. He was not the sort of man they preferred. About a year before his death he was appointed as collector of the port of Stamford.

Mr. Gillespie was a man of deeply religious and broadly fraternal instincts. He loved his fellowman without distinction of race or creed. It was therefore natural that he should be attracted to those orders whose fundamental teachings are based on the truth expressed in a favorite phrase of his, "the brotherhood of man." He was an active member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Rippowam Lodge, No. 24, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Royal Arcanum. He was elected to honorary membership by Minor Post, Grand Army of the Republic, upon whose records an eloquent tribute was placed upon his decease. Early in boyhood he became identified with the church and Sunday school. In 1888, owing to certain action in connection with the business policy of the Stamford Baptist Church, with which he had been identified since he came to Stamford, and of whose Sunday school he had for years been superintendent, and which change in business policy he did not approve, Mr. Gillespie transferred his membership to the Presbyterian church.

On March 3, 1861, Mr. Gillespie was married, in New York City, to Elizabeth J. Reilly, of New York. This union was

blessed with two sons: Edward F. W. and George R., and two daughters: Mary L. and Lillian M.

Mr. Gillespie's creed—and his practice was in accord with it—the message which he sought always and everywhere to proclaim, and which is universal in its application, is summed up in the following brief quotation from his lecture on Ireland:

> The promulgation of the gospel of peace and good will, of kindly spirit, and the brotherhood of mankind, is to be the gospel of salvation for Ireland. If men only understood the true relationship there exists between them as children of a Universal Father, and practised the Golden Rule of life as taught by Him "who spake as never man spake," if they only brought to bear on the settlement of all disagreements the all-conquering power of fraternal love, how quickly would the still open wounds of centuries be healed, the transmitted sores and heartburnings of generations, long sleeping in their native clay, be dried up and assuaged by the soothing potency of the truth—practiced and believed—that God is our Father, and all we are brethren.

GILLESPIE, Edward T. W.,

Journalist.

As editor of the "Stamford Advocate," Mr. Gillespie has for more than half a century wielded an influence which has rendered him one of the political and intellectual forces of his community and his State. As president of the widely known firm of Gillespie Brothers, Inc., he is numbered among the leading business men of the city of Stamford, Connecticut.

Edward T. W. Gillespie, son of John (2) and Mary J. (Cunningham) Gillespie (q. v.), was born August 27, 1841. He received his preliminary education under the tuition of his parents. In 1856 he and his brother, William W. Gillespie, accompanied an uncle to Canada, settling in Guelph, Ontario, where their brother John was already established in business as a merchant. By this elder brother Mr. Gillespie was employed as a clerk until 1859, when he removed to New York City, at which port he had landed upon arriving in the New World. For a time he was employed as a clerk in mercantile establishments, but it was not long before he found an opening into that sphere of action for which Nature had especially designed him. This opening was a humble position in the pressroom of an old paper called "Vanity Fair," but his stay there was of short duration. Early in 1860 his brother, William W. Gillespie, came to Stamford, Connecticut, and entered the office of the "Weekly Advocate" as foreman. His fitness for the work quickly became apparent, and in the autumn of the same year he induced his mother and his brother Edward T. W. to make Stamford their home.

This removal might be called the turning point in Mr. Gillespie's life. The little village weekly, which had been established in 1829, was known as the "Stamford Advocate," and was one of the oldest newspapers in the State. In October, 1862, Mr. Gillespie wrote his first article for the paper. It was entitled "A Visit to the Seat of War," and from that time forth he assumed the editorial management. During the many years which have since elapsed he has devoted the best that was in him to furthering what appeared to him to be the highest interests of the city. Possessed of natural literary talent and having a strong liking for the work, he cultivated his gift by years of assiduous, practical endeavor in the development of his newspaper. Always a fluent and forceful writer, his evident sincerity of purpose has given weight to his editorials, carrying conviction to his readers. With his powers as a reasoner he combines the poetic gift,

and when he gives ear to its promptings the product of his pen is graceful and inspiring. Nor is Mr. Gillespie lacking in a sense of humor. His ready wit and his inexhaustible fund of anecdote contribute greatly to the entertainment and happiness of every gathering at which he is present, and his keen sympathies make him a friend well worth having in time of need.

With advancing years Mr. Gillespie has gradually permitted the burden of his strenuous duties to fall upon younger shoulders, but with interest unabated and mind as keen and alert as ever he continues to write, as the spirit moves him, virile editorials on topics of current interest that attract wide attention. For a number of years Mr. Gillespie has been president of Gillespie Brothers, Inc., who in addition to publishing the "Stamford Advocate" operate one of the best equipped printing plants in Connecticut and carry on a large retail stationery business. His brother, William W. Gillespie, was connected with the firm for nearly twenty years, and when he withdrew, in 1883, the business was taken over by Edward T. W. and Richard H. Gillespie. In June, 1906, it was incorporated under its present title.

During the half century and more of his residence in Stamford, Mr. Gillespie has witnessed the marvellous growth of every department of the city's life. One instance in his own career forcibly illustrates this. From 1865 to 1867 he served as Postmaster Daskam's assistant, and by these two all the work of the office was accomplished. There are today seventy-eight men on the payroll of the Stamford Post Office. The only fraternal affiliation of Mr. Gillespie is with Rippowam Lodge, No. 24, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his only club is the Stamford Yacht. He is vice-president of the Stamford Historical Society, and he attends and contributes to the support of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Gillespie married, September 12, 1872, Emma Meudell, daughter of William F. and Margaret (Mitchell) Meudell. Mr. Meudell was for many years collector of the port of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are the parents of the following children: 1. Edward Lathrop, graduated from Yale University in the class of 1903, and is also a graduate of the Law School of the New York University; now a resident of San Francisco, California. 2. Gardner Wynne. 3. May L. 4. Evelyn C. 5. Dorothy R., graduated at the Normal School, New Britain, and is now a teacher in the Stamford public schools.

The memories of Mr. Gillespie, enriched by the experiences of long and wide acquaintance with men and affairs, embrace a period of more than three score years, one of the momentous eras in our national history, and throughout this long extended time his attitude toward the great problems presented for solution to three successive generations has been that of a man whose fidelity to high ideals has inspired his pen and determined every action of his daily life.

GILLESPIE, Richard H.,

Printer, Publisher.

The debt which America owes to its citizens of Scotch-Irish ancestry is widely recognized and is past computation. Characterized by deep piety, thrift, ambition and industry, immigrants of this sturdy race, cherishing the same ideals of freedom, religious and personal, as brought the Pilgrims and Puritans to our shores, have never needed to be assimilated; they are naturally one with us. Of such stock came the late Richard H. Gillespie. He was born in Collon, County

Louth, Ireland, August 13, 1848, son of John (2) and Mary J. (Cunningham) Gillespie (q. v.).

Richard H. Gillespie went to Brooklyn with his mother, and was employed in various lines of business for some years. He then returned to Canada and with his brothers established a hay pressing business in Hespeler. Some years later he removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where members of the family were already resident, and became a clerk in the grocery store of A. G. Weed & Company. Later he became a member of the firm of Gillespie Brothers. When the business was incorporated in 1906, he became vice-president, treasurer and general manager. At the time he became a member of the firm, the "Stamford Advocate" was a weekly newspaper, and the job printing business, while satisfactory in volume for those days, would now seem to be a small business. From that time on the enterprise had a healthy, steady growth until it reached a high position among the leading printing establishments in that part of the State. In 1892 the paper became a daily, and in 1895 the company erected its present commodious three-story building on Atlantic street. Those who are in a position to know credit the development of the business largely to his energy, enterprise, industry and business sagacity. Among the master printers of Connecticut he was recognized as a leader in the industry. His thoughtful solicitude for all in his employ, the kindness and generosity that were part of his nature, his true friendship and his loyalty to all that was right and noble, and above all his cheerfulness and industry, will ever be remembered by those who were associated with him.

Notwithstanding the exacting demands upon his time and attention made by his newspaper and printing business, Mr. Gillespie found time to interest himself in public affairs. He was an active and useful leader in numerous movements for the general benefit of the community. His sound business judgment and diplomacy, coupled with unswerving loyalty to what he considered to be the right, made his counsel sought by important business interests. He was an active member of the organization of master printers known as The Typothetae, and his death occurred on September 7, 1911, while he was attending as a delegate the convention of that organization held in Denver. He was vice-president of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Stamford; president of the Shippan Point Improvement Association from the date of its organization, and was identified with numerous other business and social organizations.

His favorite recreation was found upon Long Island Sound, on the shores of which he had made his summer home for many years. He served for three years as commodore of the Stamford Yacht Club, and during his term of office did much to advance the interests of that organization. He was a member of Rippowan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and for some years was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Gillespie was a natural leader and possessed the force of character necessary to accomplish his purposes.

On October 4, 1870, Mr. Gillespie married Sarah E. Scofield, daughter of Charles W. Scofield, of Stamford, Connecticut, and this union was blessed by the following children: Edna, Elsie, Valina, Richard H., Jr., a sketch of whom follows; William F., a sketch of whom follows: Schuyler W., a sketch of whom follows; Kingsley A., a sketch of whom follows.

In his public as well as in his private life, the late Richard H. Gillespie was

above reproach. He won his place as leader through his own ability, industry and integrity. He was an active member of the Prebyterian church, and sought in his daily intercourse to exemplify the ideals of Christianity.

GILLESPIE, Richard H., Jr.,

Printer, Publisher.

No resident of Stamford is more fully identified with the business interests of that city than is the representative of those interests whose name heads this article. Not only is Mr. Gillespie treasurer and general manager of the long established firm of Gillespie Brothers, Inc., but he is also officially connected with the Fidelity Title and Trust Company and the Stamford Rubber Supply Company, holding the presidency of the latter organization. He is, moreover, active in church work, and well known in club and social circles.

Richard H. Gillespie, Jr., was born August 13, 1877, in Stamford, Connecticut, son of Richard H., Sr., and Sarah E. (Scofield) Gillespie (q. v.). The education of Richard H. Gillespie, Jr., was received in the Stamford High School, from which he graduated in 1895. He then entered the service of the firm of Gillespie Brothers, of which his father was a member. Later Mr. Gillespie, Sr., became vice-president and general manager, also holding the office of treasurer. Upon his death he was succeeded in all these positions by Richard H. Gillespie, Jr., who had long before that time abundantly proved that he possessed the ability which would enable him to fill them most efficiently. Many years before, the "Stamford Advocate," published by the firm, had been a weekly newspaper, and the job printing business, judged according to the then standards, was not inconsiderable. The impetus imparted to it by Mr. Gillespie, Sr., caused it to increase rapidly, and the establishment took its place among the foremost printing houses in that part of Connecticut. In 1892 the "Advocate" became a daily paper, and since 1895 the company has occupied its present spacious quarters on Atlantic street. Today the printing business of Gillespie Brothers, Inc., is the largest between New Haven and New York City. This simple statement furnishes the most convincing evidence of the executive and administrative ability of both father and son.

As president of the Stamford Rubber Supply Company, Mr. Gillespie is increasing the strength and promoting the prestige of an enterprise which was organized by his father and brother, William F. Gillespie, whose biography follows. Richard H. Gillespie also holds a directorship in the Fidelity Title and Trust Company. Though taking no active part in public affairs, Mr. Gillespie is keenly interested in all that pertains to the prosperity and welfare of his home city and can always be relied upon to do all in his power for their advancement. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and belongs to The Typothetae. His clubs are the Suburban and the Kiwanis. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of elder.

Mr. Gillespie married, October 12, 1909, Sarah Barret Pounds, of Paterson, New Jersey, and they are the parents of two children: Richard H. (3), born January 23, 1912, and Elizabeth Barret, born March 11, 1920.

In succeeding to the offices held by his father Mr. Gillespie has brought to them full and complete ability to accomplish the work which they involve, and by his manner of fulfilling their important trusts

and responsibilities has added to the already high reputation of a name long honored in the business world.

GILLESPIE, William Frederick,

Manufacturer.

William Frederick Gillespie was born November 10, 1878, in Stamford, Connecticut, son of the late Richard H., Sr. and Sarah E. (Scofield) Gillespie (q. v.). In 1896 he graduated from the Stamford High School, and in 1900 received from Yale University the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The same year Mr. Gillespie incorporated the Stamford Rubber Supply Company and began the manufacture of chemicals for manufacturers of rubber goods. He enlisted in Company F, 4th Military District State Guard, serving with the rank of second lieutenant. He belongs to the Yale Club of New York and the Stamford Yacht Club.

Mr. Gillespie married, November 24, 1908, Mabel Miner, daughter of John D. and Jane (Bennet) Miner, of New York City, and of the children born to them the following are now living: William Frederick, Jr., born October 16, 1909; Bindley McMillin, born November 26, 1911; Robert Miner, born October 8, 1913; Jane Elizabeth, born June 21, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are members of the Presbyterian church.

GILLESPIE, Schuyler W.,

Printer, Publisher.

As secretary of the widely known firm of Gillespie Brothers, Inc., Mr. Gillespie has for a number of years held an assured position in the business circles of his native city of Stamford. He is actively connected with her fraternal organizations, and takes an earnest interest in all that makes for her truest welfare.

Schuyler W. Gillespie was born September 26, 1884, in Stamford, Connecticut, son of Richard H., Sr. and Sarah E. (Scofield) Gillespie (q. v.). In 1903 Schuyler W. Gillespie graduated from the Stamford High School, and immediately thereafter entered the service of the firm of Gillespie Brothers. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the art of printing, and also developed a full measure of the business ability characteristic of his family. Soon after his father's death he assumed charge of the mechanical end of the business, including the printing of the paper as well as the job printing plant. To these responsibilities he gives the fullest and most vigilant attention as well as to the duties of his secretarial office. He affiliates with Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Since identifying himself with the firm so largely developed by the efforts and energy of his father, Mr. Gillespie has proved to the business world that the second generation is abundantly able to carry on and extend the work of its predecessor.

GILLESPIE, Kingsley A.,

Manufacturer.

After serving his country, Mr. Gillespie has taken his place as superintendent of the Stamford Rubber Supply Company, among the younger business men of Stamford.

Kingsley A. Gillespie was born August 15, 1895, in Stamford, Connecticut, son of the late Richard H., Sr. and Sarah E. (Scofield) Gillespie (q. v.). His preparatory education was received in the Stamford High School, and in 1917 he graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in Chemical Engineering. Im-

John A. Clarke M.D.

mediately thereafter Mr. Gillespie became associated with the E. I. Dupont De Nemours & Company in the development of military explosives, going from their laboratories to the Chemical War Service. He was stationed for a few months in the Edgewood Arsenal with the rank of second lieutenant. The professional organizations in which Mr. Gillespie is enrolled include the American Chemical Society and the Stamford Chemical Society. He belongs to the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

CLARKE, J. A., M. D.,

Surgeon, Hospital Official.

The greatest gift that a man can bestow upon his fellowmen is the gift of himself. Whether in the daily offering of little services or in the ultimate sacrifice, the world is better for every life that is spent in unselfish devotion to duty. There is no line of human endeavor which involves more closely the wellbeing of the entire community than that of the physician. And there is no work that demands more of entire self-forgetfulness. That Dr. J. A. Clarke fills well the important place which he holds in the town of Greenwich is evinced by the fact that he is one of the busiest of men.

Dr. Clarke is a descendant of a fine old Irish family. His father was born in Newtownards, near Belfast, Ireland, in 1843, and died in New York City, June 7, 1905. He received an excellent education in the old country, and then learned the business of linen draper. He was ambitious, and possessed of more than usual business talent, so desiring to place himself in more advantageous surroundings he came to America at the age of twenty-one years. In New York City he found ample scope for the development of his taste and business ability in the great dry goods establishments. He first entered the employ of James McCutcheon, and remained for some little time. But he found the appeal of the new country was not confined to one locality, and his thoughts turned to the great West. After a time he went to Lemars, Iowa, and started in business for himself in the same line. He remained there for some years, meeting with the varying success which conditions at the time made inevitable. He then returned East, and worked for some years for Altman, in his great New York house; then later, again, for McCutcheon. He was a valued and trusted member of the McCutchon force when his health gave way, and lingering only a short time, he died. He married Cassandra Lee, daughter of Rev. William Lee, a devoted Baptist missionary engaged in home mission work. The children of this union were: J. A., of whom further; Mary Elizabeth, widow of James Davidson Clarke, of Mount Vernon, New York; and James Matthew, deceased.

J. A. Clarke, M. D., was born in New York City, June 13, 1871, and is the elder son and oldest child of Alexander and Cassandra (Lee) Clarke. He received his early education in the public schools of Mount Vernon, New York, where his parents resided for many years. He made his start in life in the business world somewhat along the lines which his father had followed. He first entered the employ of J. B. Locke & Potts, large wholesale linen merchants of New York City. In this connection he remained for three years, then became associated with C. E. Rycroft, in the same line of business, with whom he remained for a year and a half. At this time his father was managing the business of Wellington & Company, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the young man was persuaded to be-

come a part of that well organized establishment. But he remained there only a year and a half. He felt that he could not command the keen interest in business that is so vital an element of success. His tastes led in other directions, and much of his leisure time was devoted to study along his chosen line—medicine. In 1893 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1897. He spent about six months in Harlem Hospital, gaining the invaluable experience which covers so broad a scope in a large city hospital; in the fall of 1897 he went to South Manchester, Connecticut, and began the practice of medicine. He soon built up a gratifying practice there, but a flattering opportunity was offered him in Greenwich, and he removed there on June 1, 1900. He quickly won the confidence of the people of this vicinity, and has built up a very large practice as physician and surgeon. His high standing in the medical fraternity is generally acknowledged, and his advice is much sought in consultation.

Dr. Clarke is a member of the Surgical Division of Greenwich Hospital; a member of City, County and State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. Socially he is a member of Acacia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Pine Lodge, No. 68, Knights of Pythias; and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is also a member of the Amogerome Fire Company. Much of Dr. Clarke's time has been impressed into the public service, where his broad outlook on life and his sound common sense make him indeed an invaluable acquisition. He has long served as coroner's physician; is a member of the Republican Town Committee, and served on the High School Committee when the new high school building was completed. During the recent World War he was chief examiner of the Exemption Board of the Draft for this district. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and an enthusiastic worker for the good of that organization.

Dr. Clarke married Lily Glover, daughter of Charles S. Glover, of Mt. Vernon, New York, and they are the parents of two children: Alexandra, and James Sherwood, who died October 9, 1919, at the age of fourteen years. Dr. and Mrs. Clarke are members of the Congregational church.

PECK, Wilbur Marvin,

Head of Electrical Business.

The well established reputation of Greenwich business men for the qualities which make for success in commerce and manufacturing was never more ably sustained than it is now by the president and treasurer of the Greenwich Electrical Company, Wilbur Marvin Peck, who is also the president of the Stamford Electrical Contractor, Inc. Prominently as Mr. Peck stands before his community in these responsible positions, he is also well known and influential in the fraternal and club circles of both the cities in which he is engaged in business.

The name Peck is probably derived from an ancient personal name, Pack, or Peck, and is said by some to be taken from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning "a deceiver," and by others to signify "a peak." As the Latinization, De Peccato, is applied both to Peche and Peck the names may be identical.

(I) William Peck, founder of the Greenwich branch of the family, was born in 1601, in London, England, or the vicinity, and in 1638 helped found the New Haven Colony, becoming one of its influential citizens.

(II) Jeremiah Peck, son of William

Peck, was born in 1623, in or near London, and before leaving England with his father received an excellent education. He took charge of the Collegiate Grammar School in New Haven, and subsequently preached at Saybrook and various other places, finally at Waterbury, Connecticut, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Johannah Kitchell, daughter of Robert Kitchell, in 1656. His death occurred in Waterbury in 1699.

(III) Samuel Peck, son of Jeremiah and Johannah (Kitchell) Peck, was born in 1659, in Guilford, Connecticut. He was a man of large wealth and influence, holding the office of justice of the peace and other important positions. He married, in 1686, Ruth Ferris, said to have been a daughter of Peter Ferris, and a granddaughter of Jeffrey Ferris, of Stamford. Samuel Peck died in 1746.

(IV) Theophilus Peck, son of Samuel and Ruth (Ferris) Peck, was born in 1702. He was the owner of an extensive tract of land in the town of Greenwich, where he spent his entire life. He married, in 1728, Elizabeth Mead, daughter of Benjamin Mead, of Greenwich. His death occurred in 1783, his wife surviving him but ten days.

(V) Benjamin Peck, son of Theophilus and Elizabeth (Mead) Peck, was born October 10, 1740, and lived and died in Greenwich, Connecticut. He married (first) in 1766, Deborah Sackett, who died in 1769. He married (second) in 1772, Hannah Reed, who died November 11, 1783. Benjamin Peck died March 12, 1806.

(VI) Elias Peck, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Reed) Peck, was born May 9, 1779, in Clapboard Ridge, Connecticut. He married (first) in 1804, Deborah Hobby, who was born September 4, 1784, and died May 24, 1818. He married (second) Mary Haight. Elias Peck was a farmer. His death occurred May 14, 1846.

(VII) William (2) Peck, son of Elias and Deborah (Hobby) Peck, was born November 6, 1809, in Clapboard Ridge, town of Greenwich, Connecticut, and was a farmer and shoe manufacturer, employing eight or ten men. He was captain of the militia, and a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Peck married, in 1838, Caroline Sherwood, born November 28, 1816, daughter of Benjamin and Annie (Anderson) Sherwood, the former a farmer of Riversville, town of Greenwich, Connecticut. Benjamin Sherwood was born May 9, 1773, and died in 1862. His wife was born June 20, 1775, and died in 1848. The death of William (2) Peck occurred March 3, 1885, and his widow passed away, November 28, 1896, the day on which she completed her eightieth year.

(VIII) Elias Sherwood Peck, son of William (2) and Caroline (Sherwood) Peck, was born February 6, 1842, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He received his education in public schools, Button's Academy, and also attended the academy presided over by the Rev. William Peck, of North Greenwich. He afterward learned the tinner's trade. During his apprenticeship the Civil War began and he enlisted in Company I, 10th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, serving within a few weeks of three years. After the war he became for a year the assistant of his father in the management of the farm, and then spent three years as a journeyman in New York City, afterward living for a year in Port Chester. In 1870 he went into business in partnership with George La Forge under the firm name of La Forge & Peck. They established the first hardware store in Greenwich, Connecticut, but at the end of a year the part-

nership was dissolved and Mr. Peck associated himself with his cousin, Addison Peck, under the firm name of E. S. & A. Peck. This connection was maintained for a number of years, the firm engaging in roofing and tinning. Eventually Mr. Peck purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone, continuing until January, 1919, when it was taken over by his son. Elias Sherwood Peck was at that time the oldest man in Greenwich actively engaged in business. He took a prominent part in town affairs, serving at one time as a member of the Board of Burgesses. He affiliates with Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons, for two years holding the rank of master. For two or three years he was commander of Lombard Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and he now fills the position of adjutant. He and his family are members of the Second Congregational Church.

Mr. Peck married (first) Emma R. Ritch, daughter of Justus and ——— (Rodman) Ritch, who died May 20, 1883, leaving two children: Elizabeth, who died in childhood; and Gordon, of New York City. Mr. Peck married (second) Sarah Amelia Marvin, born March 15, 1859, daughter of George Marvin, of Staten Island, and a cousin of his first wife. The children of this marriage were: Wilbur Marvin, of whom further; Walter Sherwood, a sketch of whom follows; Martha Elizabeth; and Frank R., of Greenwich. Mrs. Peck died March 10, 1908, and Mr. Peck died September 3, 1920.

(IX) Wilbur Marvin Peck, son of Elias Sherwood and Sarah Amelia (Marvin) Peck, was born December 22, 1887, in Greenwich. He was educated in the schools of his native city, graduating from the Greenwich High School in 1907. For two years thereafter Mr. Peck was in the service of the Greenwich Electric Light Company, being employed in their testing and inspecting department. He then spent a year with Walter Sheldon, an electrical contractor, at the end of that time becoming assistant to the manager of the New England Engineering Company. A year later he was made manager of the concern, his promotion being a notable recognition of the business ability of a man as young as he then was. This position was retained by Mr. Peck until October 1, 1917, when he resigned in order to accept the presidency and treasurership of the Greenwich Electrical Company, then newly organized. The concern took over the Greenwich end of the business, which had previously included both Stamford and Greenwich, and under Mr. Peck's efficient leadership has steadily strengthened and prospered. The company employs about twenty-two men, maintaining a store in which a general line of electrical merchandise is handled and also carrying on an electrical contracting business.

On March 1, 1919, Mr. Peck became president of the Stamford Electrical Contractor, Inc., a Stamford concern which carries on a business in that city similar to that of the Greenwich company, of which Mr. Peck is also president. They give employment to thirty-five men, and Mr. Peck, as head of this organization, has accomplished by his energy, aggressiveness and skillful management results fully equal to those which he has achieved as president of the Greenwich company.

It may well be supposed that business positions as onerous as those held by Mr. Peck leave their incumbent little time for aught else. Never does he fail, however, in any of the duties of good citizenship, or abate a jot of his habitually keen interest in every plan having for its object any phase of municipal reform. He affiliates with Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Free and Ac-

cepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias, in Greenwich. Of the latter he is past chancellor-commander. He is also past commander of the local camp of the Sons of Veterans. His clubs are the Suburban and Kiwanis clubs of Stamford.

Mr. Peck married, June 30, 1920, Bernice E. Rockwell, daughter of Frank S. and Elizabeth Rockwell, of Olean, New York. Mrs. Peck was a teacher in the Port Chester schools before her marriage.

The record of Wilbur Marvin Peck, considered as that of a man who has not yet completed his thirty-fourth year, is a notable one and seems to open the way to a future full of promise.

PECK, Walter Sherwood,

Plumber, Heating Engineer.

Few names are more familiar to the people of Greenwich than the one inscribed at the head of this article. As a descendant of ancestors who became two centuries ago residents of the town, and as the head of a flourishing business, Mr. Peck stands in no need of an introduction to his fellow-citizens.

Walter Sherwood Peck, son of Elias Sherwood and Sarah A. (Marvin) Peck (q. v.), was born June 15, 1889, in Greenwich, and educated in the public schools of his native town. He learned the plumber's and tinsmith's trades under the instruction of his father, becoming proficient in both. On February 1, 1919, he succeeded his father as head of the business which Mr. Peck, Sr., had many years before helped to found and which he had ever since been continuously engaged in building up into a large and flourishing concern. Under the leadership of his son it has steadily increased in strength and in the scope of its transactions.

To his present responsible position Mr. Peck brought the equipment of five years of valuable experience acquired while serving as manager for his father. The business is conducted chiefly on a basis of local contracts, giving employment on an average to about thirteen men. The establishment, situated on Greenwich avenue, is thoroughly modern in all its appointments.

While never neglecting the duties of a good citizen, Mr. Peck's time is so fully occupied as to render it impossible for him to take an active part in community affairs. He is ever ready to give all the attention possible to any project for advancing the town's best interests.

Mr. Peck married, in April, 1912, Elizabeth I. Thompson, born in County Longford, Ireland, daughter of James Thompson, and they are the parents of one child: Hazel K., born March 11, 1915.

Mr. Peck, in succeeding to the headship of an old established and flourishing business, has proved himself to be the right man in the right place, and there is every prospect that under his wise guidance and skillful management the house has entered upon a future which will in all respects be worthy of its past.

DAYTON, Henry,

Man of Great Usefulness.

The Dayton family is an old one in the annals of Greenwich, Connecticut. For many generations there have been members of this family prominent in the business and public life of the town and vicinity. Especially is this true in public matters, and it seems fitting that the descendants of the early settlers should be found at the helm of the town's affairs. Henry Dayton, a worthy scion of the family, has brought honor to his name through his work with the schools, which has extended over a period of three decades. There is perhaps no other man of

his town who has done more for the youth of the day in an educational way, which, after all, is the foundation of their life's career. Mr. Dayton is held in the highest respect and esteem; he is among Greenwich's ablest citizens.

The origin of the name of Dayton is from Dal-ton, previously Dale-ton, meaning a farm in the dale, which places it among the names derived from location. The ancestor of the family was Ralph Dayton, of whom further.

(I) Ralph Dayton, who was probably born in County York, England, about 1588, and was one of those who formed the company of Governor Theophilus Eaton and Rev. John Davenport, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638. Later, Ralph Dayton sold out and removed to Easthampton, Long Island, where he died in 1657.

(II) Robert Dayton, son of Ralph Dayton, was born in 1628, in England, and came to New Haven with his father, removing with him to Long Island, and there he died, April 16, 1712. He married Elizabeth Woodruff, a daughter of John Woodruff.

(III) Beriah Dayton, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Woodruff) Dayton, was born in 1668, and died April 30, 1746. The Christian name of his wife was Jane.

(IV) Beriah Dayton, Jr., son of Beriah and Jane Dayton, was born in 1708. Little is known of this generation except that he had a son.

(V) Jesse Dayton, son of Beriah Dayton, Jr., was born in 1733, and he married Hannah ———. They were the parents of David Dayton, of whom further.

(VI) David Dayton, son of Jesse and Hannah Dayton, was born in Easthampton, Long Island, December 21, 1761, and died in Greenwich, Connecticut, January 23, 1838. He married, January 21, 1789, Elizabeth Osborne, who was born in Easthampton, November 2, 1766, and died April 10, 1837, in Greenwich.

(VII) David (2) Dayton, son of David (1) and Elizabeth (Osborne) Dayton, was born March 2, 1798, and died January 26, 1872. He married, March 6, 1827, Elizabeth Brush, daughter of Edward Brush, and member of a family long resident in Greenwich. Elizabeth (Brush) Dayton was born in 1797, and died September 20, 1863. David (2) Dayton learned the trade of weaver, which he followed for many years. He was also an extensive farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Dayton were the parents of seven children, two daughters and five sons, one of them Henry Dayton, of whom further.

(VIII) Henry Dayton, son of David (2) and Elizabeth (Brush) Dayton, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, September 10, 1834. He was educated in the district schools of his native town, and early in February, 1849, he went to the metropolis to engage in business. His first employment was with a cousin, who was in the grain business in "The Old Greenwich Village," New York City, and after a few years Mr. Dayton drifted into mercantile fields, as a salesman on the road. Over a half century ago, Mr. Dayton became identified with the insurance business and this has been the occupation which he has since followed, maintaining offices in New York City.

Mr. Dayton has spent his life among children, having been interested and active in Sunday school work from early boyhood, and also has served for thirty-eight years on different school boards. For ten years he was a trustee of the old public schools of "Greenwich Village," New York City, and when he returned to his native town as a resident in the middle of April, 1885, he was put on the school board there. Mr. Dayton was an

active man on the board. He had an important part in the work prior to the building of the school presented to Greenwich by Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, and which bears their name. Mr. Dayton also took an active part in connection with the high school. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Dayton put a greater impress upon the work of the school board than any other man of his day. He encountered much opposition to many of his ideas, particularly in bringing in many teachers from other towns. In this he was greatly opposed, as there were many who believed that this patronage should be distributed among the daughters of the town, but Mr. Dayton maintained that teachers from other fields would bring in many new ideas that would strengthen and broaden the work of the schools. Mr. Dayton was chairman of the School Committee that built the high school building. He is a trustee of the Havemeyer fund left for the upkeep of the school.

Mr. Dayton has ever been in great demand as a public speaker. He is a gifted speaker, with a fine command of English and a sense of humor which gives great delight to his audiences. He is familiar with the best of literature and possesses a sound judgment. During the recent World War he gave freely of his services in many instances. His oratory helped the sales of the Liberty Bonds, and his public spirit was an example to his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Dayton married Elizabeth Davies, daughter of John L. Davies. Mrs. Dayton was born in New York City, her father a native of Wales, her mother, Annie Rogan, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Dayton were the parents of two children: 1. Charles H., born August 6, 1881; married, June 10, 1915, Alice Francis Smythe, and they are the parents of a son, John; they reside in Riverside, Connecticut. 2. Edith Elizabeth, born January 6, 1883; married Godfrey V. D. Titsworth, of Milwaukee, and they have four sons: Godfrey V. D., Jr.; Henry Dayton; John Randolph; and Eugene Whittemore; and one daughter, Ann Titsworth. The family attend the Congregational church, and Mr. Dayton has held many of the offices of this church.

The following is a contribution from Rev. Oliver Huckel, D. D., Mr. Dayton's pastor, on the occasion of Mr. Dayton's eighty-sixth birthday:

Has he drunk from some old fountain
Such as Ponce de Leon knew?
Or, mayhap, is the old birth-record
In the Bible, not quite true?

Here he is, as hale and hearty
As a youth of gay eighteen,
Straight and slender as a poplar—
Have you e'er his equal seen?

Brain as crisp and keen as ever,
Memory a treasure store;
Tongue still eloquent and golden,
Wit as sparkling as of yore.

Hair and beard a little snowy,
But his eye as bright and gay,
Hand and heart as warm as ever—
"Hot for business" every day.

What's the secret of this wonder—
This perpetual youthfulness?
I have questioned 'til I learned it,
Tho' perhaps you'd never guess.

First, he always loved the children—
That's the big part of the truth—
And he keeps young as he loves them
And absorbs their glow of youth.

Second, he always lived religion,
That's his second source of wealth—
Loves his church and loves God's precepts,
Says a true life makes for health.

Third, he always loved old Greenwich—
That's the third and crowning word,
All his life he's lived in Greenwich—
Even in New York, I've heard.

So he claims a youth, perpetual,
Greenwich special "Grand Old Man,"
May he live to be a hundred!
He will do it, if he can.

TODD, Arthur Stanley,

Enterprising Citizen.

Among the hardy pioneers of the early settlements, the members of the Todd family held a prominent place. They contributed much to the growth and prosperity of the colonies. They were honest citizens, industrious toilers, and when necessity demanded, hard fighters. Of such worthy ancestors is Arthur Stanley Todd, one of the leading merchants of the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, a descendant.

Arthur S. Todd was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, July 15, 1881, the son of William Sheridan Todd, M. D., and his wife, Mary (Conklin) Todd. He is a grandson of David Todd, who married Clarissa Bradford, a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford, who was one of the most important figures in the early history of New England.

William Sheridan Todd, M. D., father of Arthur S. Todd, was born in Colerain, Massachusetts, January 1, 1840, and died February 19, 1893. His father, David Todd, was a Methodist clergyman, and his son, William S., was brought up in various towns, as Rev. David Todd was assigned to various pastorates. William S. Todd was graduated from Deerfield Academy, and from Wesleyan University, in 1864. From Middletown he went to Ridgefield as an instructor in the classics in the famous Peter Parley School. Subsequently, Mr. Todd became principal of Hill's Academy, in Essex, Connecticut. The medical profession had early appealed to him, and the opportunity presented itself in Essex to take up this study under the able preceptorship of the leading physician of that town. Mr. Todd availed himself of this chance, and prepared himself for entrance to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, and was graduated from this institution in due course of time. He took up the practice of his profession in Ridgefield, continuing until his death. By his uprightness and high ideals he won many friends; he was the true physician, and brought solace to the mind as well as to the body.

Dr. Todd was interested in many activities outside of his profession, particularly those which had to do with the welfare of the community. He served in the Legislature, and was on the Committee on Prisons. A great deal of his time was devoted to educational matters, and he also served on the State Charities Commission. He was a member of the staff of the Bridgeport Hospital, and was frequently called in important consultations. Dr. Todd was a member of the Fairfield County and Connecticut Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. It was through the efforts of Dr. Todd that the public library in Ridgefield was founded, and he was also one of the founders of the Ridgefield Press. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Masonic order of Ridgefield, and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Todd married Mary Conklin, daughter of Gamaliel Conklin, and they were the parents of two children: Walter Bradford, and Arthur Stanley Todd, of further mention.

Arthur Stanley Todd received his elementary education in the public schools of Ridgefield and Norwalk, and under the able teachings of his father. On completing his studies he went to New Haven and there entered the employ of the New

York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; in 1902 he located in Greenwich, where for a time he worked at the building trade. In 1908 he became identified with his present business as an employee, and sufficient warrant of his ability is shown by the fact that four years later he became a member of the firm. The business is conducted under the name of the Mead Stationery Company. They have a very fine store, up-to-date in all its appointments. A fine general line of stationery is carried in addition to gift articles. Besides these lines a very large job printing business and finishing for amateur photographers forms an important part of the work.

Like his father, Mr. Todd is interested in many outside matters. In 1904 he became a member of the National Guard of Connecticut, and the same year was made a corporal; in 1905, lieutenant; first lientenant in 1906. Mr. Todd continued in the Connecticut Guard until 1910. Later he went in again and was commissioned second lieutenant of the Connecticut State Guard, in which he continued two years as a member of Company A, Fifth Separate Battalion.

Mr. Todd was the first president of the Greenwich Chamber of Commerce and held this office for two years. During the World War he was treasurer of the local Liberty Loan Committee, and was a member and treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association drive, and the United War Work drive; he was one of the executive committee and treasurer of the Greenwich War Bureau. The Red Cross also came in for a share of his activities, he serving as a member of its executive committee; he also was secretary of the Greenwich Fuel Commission. Mr. Todd was a representative of the United States Army Intelligence Service, and served on the Citizens' Committee and the executive committee.

Mr. Todd married Nellie Louise Hopkins, daughter of James Allison and Maria Hopkins, of Oxford, New York. Their children who grew to maturity were: Arthur, born June 21, 1911; James Hopkins, born May 24, 1916. The family attend Christ Episcopal Church.

ST. JOHN, Darius Ayres,

Farmer, Public Official.

The ancestry of the St. John family is an old and honored one. The records of this family are found very early in the annals of Connecticut and particularly in Fairfield county.

(I) The immigrant ancestor of the family was Matthias St. John or Sension, as the name was originally spelled. He was among the earliest settlers in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1631-32, and was freeman of the town, September 3, 1634. In 1640 he took up his abode in Windsor, Connecticut, and there he was among the earliest planters and acquired land by purchase and by grant. Between 1636 and 1655 he was in Wethersfield. In 1654 he removed with his family to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he was prominent in the affairs of the town government. His will was dated October 19, 1669, and he died in Norwalk, in the latter part of October or the first part of November, 1669.

(II) Matthias (2) St. John, son of the immigrant, Matthias (1) St. John or Sension, was born in England in 1631-32. He died in Norwalk, Connecticut, December, 1728-29. He was a freeman of Norwalk, and served as selectman and fence viewer in 1659. The Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth.

(III) Ebenezer St. John, son of Matthias (2) and Elizabeth St. John, was

born about 1660, and died in 1723-24. He was a cooper by occupation. He married Elizabeth Comstock, born October 7, 1674, daughter of Christopher and Hannah (Platt) Comstock, and granddaughter of the immigrant, William Comstock. They were members of the Norwalk church in 1725.

(IV) Daniel St. John, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Comstock) St. John, was born in 1693, and died December or January 28, 1757. He followed his father's occupation of cooper. He was twice married; his first wife was Grace Sherman and his second, Hannah Seymour, daughter of Captain Matthew Seymour.

(V) Daniel (2) St. John, son of Dan iel (1) St. John, was born in 1716, and died November 10, 1802. He was a shoemaker, and lived in New Canaan. Daniel (2) St. John married Mary Mills, and she died February 3, 1806.

(VI) Benoni St. John, son of Daniel (2) and Mary (Mills) St. John, was born December 5, 1763, and according to the family Bible, December 11, 1762. He died in Binghamton, New York, October 5, 1814. He married, November 8, 1781, Elizabeth Burchard, born June 13, 1764, died December 9, 1836, daughter of James Burchard. Benoni St. John served as collector in 1785 in Wilton, and as surveyor in Norwalk in 1791, 1793, and from 1797 to 1799.

(VII) Darius St. John, son of Benoni and Elizabeth (Burchard) St. John, was born March 20, 1799, and died August 25, 1880. He was a farmer and dealt extensively in timber. For some years he served as tax collector. He was one of the organizers of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Norwalk, and was demitted to the lodge in New Canaan when that was established. He married, October 16, 1829, Elizabeth Ann Crofoot, born June 12, 1798, died January 24, 1877, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah W. (Gregory) Crofoot.

(VIII) Lewis Vincent St. John, son of Darius and Elizabeth Ann (Crofoot) St. John, was born March 12, 1832, and died September 11, 1902. He learned the tanner's trade, which he followed until the death of an elder brother. The latter had been in charge of the home farm, and after his death, Lewis V. St. John assumed the responsibility. He specialized in dairying and sold the milk wholesale. He married, September 4, 1858, Hannah Kellogg Comstock, born February 17, 1835, daughter of George Edwin and Mary (Dibble) Comstock, and a descendant of William Comstock, the immigrant. Thus in two different lines the ancestry is traced to the Comstock immigrant, both being through the line of Christopher Comstock, of the second generation. Mr. and Mrs. St. John were the parents of the following children: Lewis W.; Darius A., of further mention; Edson Kellogg, of East Norwalk; Anna Comstock. Mrs. St. John survives her husband, and with her family attends the Congregational church.

(IX) Darius Ayres St. John, son of Lewis Vincent and Hannah Kellogg (Comstock) St. John, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, November 30, 1862. He was educated in the public schools. He followed in the footsteps of his father, making a specialty of milk production, and has been on the home farm all his life. On an average he keeps about twenty head of cattle and wholesales most of the milk. Aside from his farm duties, Mr. St. John has often found time to be of public service and has held the office of justice of the peace for several years, and has also been on the board of assessors for some time. He is a member of the Congregational Church of New Canaan and has served on the board of

trustees and served as deacon for many years. He is a charter member of New Canaan Grange, No. 38, of which he is past master, and is a charter member and past master of Pomona Grange, of Fairfield county, being a member of the seventh degree.

Mr. St. John married, November 3, 1886, Sarah Estella Selleck, born October 31, 1866, daughter of John Edwin and Mary E. (Crawford) Selleck, of New Canaan. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Vincent Selleck, born June 17, 1892; during the World War he served in the artillery in France, acting as driver for a colonel; he married Mildred Heath and they are the parents of three children: Ruth, Edwin Heath, and Richard Vincent. 2. Lawrence Darius, born August 21, 1896; he was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; when this country entered the World War, he was a student in college and at once enlisted in a college corp, but remained in college until after his graduation; he was then stationed in the Officers' Training Camp in Virginia, in the vicinity of the city of Washington, and there remained until the armistice was signed, when they were disbanded, and he returned to his home in New Canaan, Connecticut; he is now engaged in the experimental rooms of the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company.

McCREADY, Robert Halsey, D. D. S.,

Served in World War.

Dr. McCready's active professional career began in the military service, and then, after reciving his degree in dentistry in June, 1920, he succeeded Dr. Cunningham in practice in New Canaan, Connecticut, his present home. Dr. McCready is a grandson of James McCready, who spent his entire life in his Ireland home, Belfast, and a son of Robert Workman McCready.

Robert Workman McCready was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1860, and was there educated. As a youth of twelve years he began to make his own way in the world and when nineteen years of age came to the United States. After a short period spent in New York City he located at Little Falls, New York, and there followed the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in the shipyards of Harlem & Wolfe, at Belfast. He remained in Little Falls for a few years, then made his home in Sloatsburg, New York, where he has since resided. His business activities followed the line of contracting, and for thirty years he has conducted independent operations, principally residential work, being widely known in the district as a contractor and builder. Mr. McCready is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is his wife, and he has been a zealous worker in the denomination, having served as president of the official board. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and is a member of Newburgh Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hudson River Commandery, Knights Templar, of Newburgh, New York; and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York City. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. McCready served as president of the school board for two years, and is president of the Builders' Union at the present time (1921).

Robert Workman McCready married Mary Finch, daughter of John H. and Catherine (Bowen) Finch, her father a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer

Infantry. John H. Finch was a son of Thomas and Abigail Finch, his father a soldier of the War of 1812, and a grandson of Solomon Finch, who enlisted in the Revolutionary War, but who was discharged to return to his occupation of iron worker on the ground that such service was more essential to the Colonial cause than his work as a soldier.

Robert Halsey McCready, son of Robert Workman and Mary (Finch) McCready, was born in Sloatsburg, New York, May 10, 1895. After attending the public schools of Sloatsburg, he was a student in preparatory schools in Hackettstown and Pennington, New Jersey. After completing his freshman year in the dental school of the University of Pennsylvania he transferred to the dental department of the University of Louisville. He left college April 6, 1918, and enlisted during the World War in Dental Company No. 1, being assigned to duty at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where his maternal grandfather, John H. Finch, had fought during the Civil War. Receiving an honorable discharge from the United States army, December 20, 1919, he returned to college, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in June, 1920, and established in practice in New Canaan, purchasing Dr. Cunningham's practice. Dr. McCready entered professional work with a thorough and comprehensive training, and his early work has gained him standing and reputation in the community. He is a member of the Supreme Chapter of Delta Sigma Delta fraternity, Philomathean fraternity at Pennington, and Alpha Phi fraternity at Hackettstown.

Dr. McCready married Myrtle B. Delaney, of Frankfort, Kentucky, December 22, 1917, at Louisville, Kentucky.

DURYEA, George W.,

Merchant, Public Official.

One of the representative citizens of New Canaan, Connecticut, is George W. Duryea, whose achievements have been accomplished through his own unaided efforts. He was born in New York City, September 16, 1866, son of Stephen Cornell and Mary Ann (Evanshearer) Duryea.

Stephen Cornell Duryea, father of George W. Duryea, also was born in New York City, September 5, 1814. He attended the public schools, and for many years of his life was engaged in the jewelry business. Later he received an appointment in the searcher's office of the county clerk, where he remained until 1879. In the latter year Mr. Duryea removed to Poundridge, New York, and there his death occurred, May 24, 1887. Mr. Duryea married, February 2, 1859, in New York City, Mary Ann Evanshearer, born in that city, June 1, 1842, died in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 26, 1916.

George W. Duryea attended the schools of New York City, and after his father's removal to Poundridge, helped in the cultivation of the farm until he was twenty-one years old. At that time Mr. Duryea learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed, and subsequently formed a partnership with Samuel Brown, under the firm name of Brown & Duryea, to engage in contracting. Their business was largely in the adjoining town of New Canaan, Connecticut, and for twenty years the firm prospered. Mr. Duryea then entered the employ of Weed & Turner, then owners of the business of which he is now one of the proprietors, and in 1913, Mr. Duryea succeeded Mr. Turner as a member of the firm.

Mr. Duryea is a Republican in politics,

and has been chairman of the Republican Town Committee for a number of years; for eight or ten years he was a member of the Board of Relief, and has been a delegate to county and State conventions.

Fraternally he is a member of Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and has also served as district deputy of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Duryea is past chief patriarch of Wahackma Encampment, and is a member of the Rebekas; he is also a member of Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Duryea married Alice E. Bulkley, daughter of Augustus and Emily (Williams) Bulkley. They were the parents of three children: 1. Elsie, married Walter Johnson, and died at the age of twenty-one years. 2. Blanche, wife of Dr. E. G. Cunningham, of New Canaan, Connecticut, and the mother of a daughter, Blanche Weed. 3. G. Stanley, a student in the University of Louisville, class of 1924, in dentistry.

SELLECK, John Henry,

Agriculturist, Public Official.

A prosperous farmer, who is at the same time a justice of the peace is always a figure of prominence in his community, and all his friends and neighbors of Darien can testify that this is emphatically the case with Mr. Selleck. In township affairs Mr. Selleck has always been active, having in former years filled other local offices of trust and responsibility.

The race of the Sellecks is a very ancient one, as appears from records of 1086, in which it is mentioned. The name is Cornish-British, which is a dialect of the Celtic, Belgic, or Cambrian, formerly spoken throughout Cornwall. It means "an open view," conspicuous. Family records show that about the seventeenth century John Selyocke "declined knighthood," and in the deed of Galdon Manor Robert Selleck is spoken of as "a trustie and well beloved friend." John Selioke, father and son, were mayors of St. Albans in 1684-1700. At that time "Selleck-on-the-Wye" is mentioned as a beautiful village.

Branches of the family of Selleck are found in different portions of the United States. David Selleck was one of the early settlers of Massachusetts, and it appears from old records that Jonathan and John Sellicke were residents in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries of Rye, Westchester county, New York.

Benjamin Selleck, father of John Henry Selleck, was born in Poundridge, New York, and was a son of Major (not a military title) and Nancy (Jump) Selleck. Major Selleck was a native of Poundridge, which is situated in Westchester county, and was by trade a basket-maker. Basket-making was in fact one of the principal industries of the community, and it was this trade which Benjamin Selleck learned and which he followed all his life. About 1854 he removed to Darien, Connecticut, and engaged in the manufacture of baskets on his own account. During the Civil War Mr. Selleck served in the Union army as a member of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, being out three years and all that time remaining with his regiment. Mr. Selleck married Amelia Curtis, and their children were: Betsey J., married Holly H. Draper, of Darien; Lois, became the wife of George Bates, of Darien; Kate, married Louis St. George; Ida, mrried Benjamin F. Offen, of New Canaan; and John Henry, mentioned below. Mr. Selleck died in 1905.

He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. All his daughters, with the exception of the youngest, are now deceased.

John Henry Selleck, son of Benjamin and Amelia (Curtis) Selleck, was born June 17, 1859, in Darien, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace. On reaching manhood he chose to devote himself to agricultural pursuits and has since followed them with marked success, making farming his life work. For many years he was associated with his father in the management of the homestead. About 1901 Mr. Selleck became superintendent for S. T. Mather and for fifteen years took charge of the estate, resigning about three years ago. In the sphere of politics, Mr. Selleck has always remained loyal to the principles of the Republican party, but has never cared to participate actively in the work of the organization. Several times he has been called by his fellow-citizens to serve them in public positions. For some years he held the office of assessor, and in 1918 he was chosen first selectman. He is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. He affiliates with Butler Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of South Norwalk, and with the Improved Order of Red Men, of Norwalk. He is a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Selleck married, June 13, 1888, Della V. Carrier, daughter of James A. Carrier, of Norwalk, and they are the parents of one son, Joseph Carrier Selleck.

The ancestors of John Henry Selleck, in the successive generations, have always stood for the best interests of their communities, and his record bears testimony that he has worthily followed their example, always manifesting, both as agriculturist and citizen, that disinterested public spirit invariably expected of a loyal American.

CURTIS, Louis Julius,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Since the foundation of the nation by the pioneer from other lands, the most striking phase of her history has been developed in the capacity of her sons to adopt themselves from time to time to the exigencies of the moment. The high-souled ancestors came seeking relief from political oppression and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. With expressions of spiritual fervor on their lips, they busied their hands with the most menial tasks. They met poverty with fortitude, they resisted attacks of Indians and wild animals, they even turned in armed protest upon their mother country. The men of our day have shown the world that the spirit still lives, even in the world of business, and in the continual readjustment of public matters which the march of progress involves. Louis Julius Curtis, prominent lawyer of Stamford, Connecticut, is an example of this spirit.

In the very early days there were many and varied methods of adopting surnames, among them being occupation, location of home and description. The first named are generally classed as "Occupational Names," the second as "Place Names," and the third, "Personal Qualities." It is to this latter classification that the surname of Curtis belongs. It is derived from a Norman-French word—*curteis* or *curtois*—meaning courteous, civil. In early records it is found spelled Curtice. The family were early settled in Kent, England.

(I) William Curtiss embarked in the ship "Lion," June 22, 1632, from England, landing December 16, 1632, at Scituate, Massachusetts. He brought with him four children: Thomas, Mary, John and Philip. They settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts,

whence they removed to Stratford, Connecticut. From the records of Stratford, it appears that the father of these must have died before the removal of the family thither, and previous to that a son, William, was born. The first of the name that appears on those records are John, William, and their mother, Elizabeth Curtiss. The coat-of-arms of the Curtis family is as follows: Azure, a fess dancettee between three crowns or. This is according to Cothren, the historian, and the motto of the family is: *Saepere aude.*

(II) William Curtis, the second son of the Widow Elizabeth Curtiss, was born June 21, 1618, in England, and came to Stratford, Connecticut, with his mother and brother John. His name appears among the property owners there in 1650. As well as being an original proprietor of Stratford, he was active in town affairs and held the rank of sergeant. William Curtis was representative to the General Court, commissioner and assistant. He was one of the original grantees of Woodbury, although he never lived there. The first wife of William Curtis was Mary ———. William Curtis died December 21, 1702.

(III) Josiah Curtis, ninth child and youngest son of William and Mary Curtis, was born August 30, 1662, in Stratford, where he died in 1745. He was captain of the Train Band, and had a saw mill. He also served as deputy to the General Court. He married (second) Mary Beach, daughter of Benjamin Beach, of Stratford, and granddaughter of John Beach, immigrant ancestor, born in England and settled in Stratford.

(IV) Benjamin Curtis, son of Josiah and Mary (Beach) Curtis, was born December 15, 1704, in Stratford, and died July 28, 1782-83, in Newtown, where he settled about 1728. He was a leader in community affairs, and represented his town in the General Court. He married (first) Elizabeth Birdsey, daughter of Abel and Comfort (Welles) Birdsey, of Stratford, August 27, 1727-28, and she died February 24, 1773.

(V) Benjamin (2) Curtis, son of Benjamin (1) and Elizabeth (Birdsey) Curtis, was born February 14, 1736, in Newtown, where he died February 20, 1817. He served as a private in Captain David Smith's company, April 21, 1776. He married (first) Phedina Nichols, daughter of Nathaniel Nichols, of Newtown, November 23, 1758, and she died February 15, 1773. Mrs. Curtis was descended from Sergeant Francis Nichols, ancestor of the family, who was born in England. Francis Nichols was in Stratford in 1639, an original proprietor, and first settler there. His son, Isaac Nichols, born in England, died in Stratford, in 1695. He married Margaret ———, and their son, Isaac Nichols, was born March 12, 1654, and died in 1690. In November, 1686, he owned a house and land in Stratford. He married Mary ———, and their son, Richard Nichols, was born November 26, 1678, and died September 20, 1756. Richard Nichols was one of the most prominent men of his day. He married, June 3, 1702, Comfort Sherman, daughter of Theophilus Sherman, who died February 11, 1726-27. Nathaniel Nichols, their son, was born April 8, 1708. He settled at Newtown, and was the father of Phedina Nichols, who became the wife of Benjamin Curtis, as above stated.

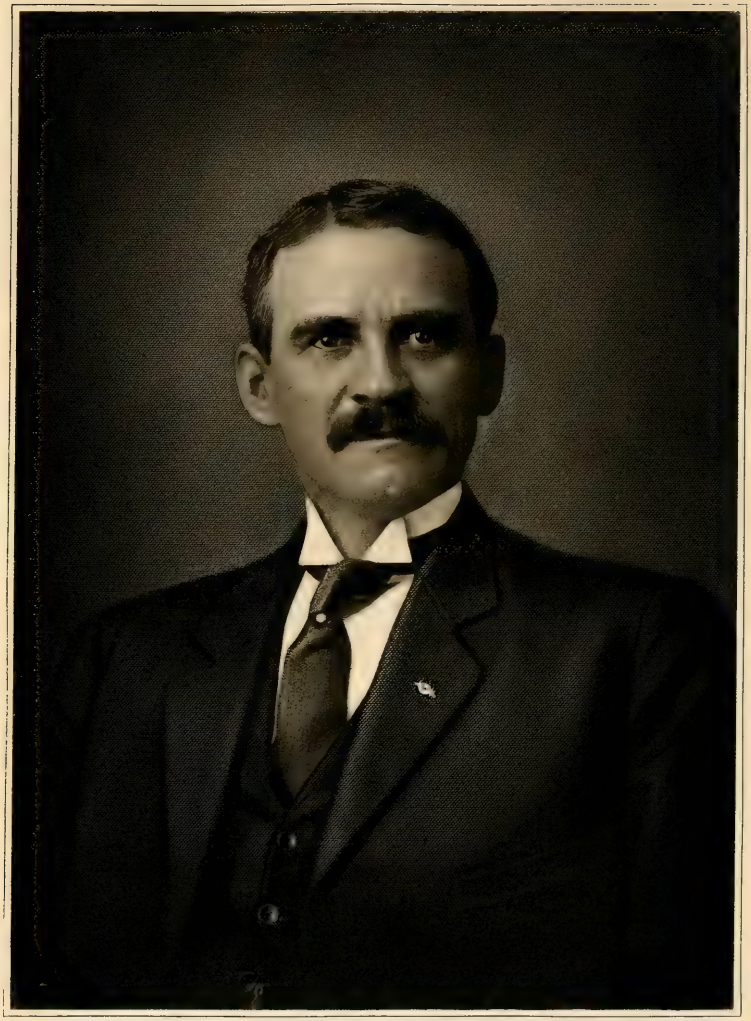
(VI) Philo Curtis, son of Benjamin (2) and Phedina (Nichols) Curtis, was born June 27, 1760, and died March 7, 1818, in Newtown. He was selectman of Newtown for six years, 1802-1807 and 1809. He married Huldah Hubbard, of Weston, and she died January 25, 1853, at the age of ninety-six years.

(VII) Nichols Curtis, eldest son of

Philo and Huldah (Hubbard) Curtis, was born September 27, 1784, and died April 20, 1852. He married Sarah Ann Bennett, daughter of Amos Bennett, of Newtown, November 3, 1803, and she died October 29, 1858. Nichols Curtis was educated in the public schools and the Cheshire Academy. He was a farmer by occupation and raised sheep on a large scale. A quiet, modest, retiring man, he was very domestic in his tastes. His education was considerably better than most men of his vicinity, and he was often called upon to draw up legal papers and his advice was sought on many matters.

(VIII) Julius Bolevar Curtis, only son of Nichols and Sarah Ann (Bennett) Curtis, was born December 10, 1825, in Newtown, Connecticut. He attended the public schools of Newtown, the Newtown Academy, and a private academy. He studied alone to a large extent, and under the preceptorship of the Hon. Edward Hinman, of Southbury, he took up the study of law. That was in the year 1846, and Mr. Curtis walked fourteen miles every day to recite his law lessons. Subsequently he studied with Isaac M. Sturges and the Hon. Amos S. Treat. His legal studies were completed at a law school in Ballston Springs, Saratoga county, New York, and in 1850 he was admitted to the Fairfield county bar. Mr. Curtis engaged in practice in Greenwich, Connecticut, and was recognized as one of the foremost men of his profession in the State. His knowledge of substantiative law was broad and deep, and he was a strong pleader. In ability and accomplishment he was comparable with the best lawyers at any period in the history of the bar of this State. He had an unusually attractive personality, combined with great keenness of intellect that was allied with the judicial temperament, and won enviable reputation as a strong trial lawyer. In 1864 Mr. Curtis removed to Stamford, Connecticut. In his youth he had been a strong Abolitionist and later a Free Soiler. He had an extensive correspondence with Horace Greeley, and also wrote many strong papers on important issues of the day. He voted for Van Buren, and later was a member of the Republican party. In 1858 and 1860 he was a member of the State Senate; from 1861 to 1864 he served as a member of the military committee of the town of Greenwich, at whose meetings he was a very regular attendant. From 1867 to 1870 Mr. Curtis served as judge of probate in Stamford; from 1885 to 1889 he was vice-president of the American Bar Association, and also served as chairman of the Fairfield County Bar Association. For several years he was a director of the Stamford Street Railway Company.

Mr. Curtis entered actively into patriotic work at home, and was a warm personal friend of Connecticut's great Civil War Governor, W. A. Buckingham, and was frequently in conference with him. Mr. Curtis was an earnest, industrious and thoughtful man. He gave the best that was in him to the task in hand, whether a case at law or a matter of public policy and interest. He was strong in his attachments. To hear him talk of his friends or of the Republican party, or of the bar association, was to feel convinced that love and loyalty were strong traits of his character. He loved books and literature, for he had a genuine appreciation of all true culture. He was especially devoted to his profession, and in its practice financial considerations were entirely secondary. He was not a lover of money and was not influenced in his views or activities by mercenary motives. Such a personality cannot fail to win and hold friends, and Mr. Curtis was loved and trusted by all who knew him.



Frederick D. Ruland M. D.

Mr. Curtis married (first) October 30, 1854, Mary Acker, daughter of Peter and Mary Acker, of Greenwich; she died in 1884. There were two children: 1. Sarah, born March 9, 1866, in Stamford; she married, in 1891, T. J. Mackay, of New York City. 2. Louis Julius, of further mention. Mr. Curtis married (second) Alice (Kneeland) Grain, widow of Francis H. Grain, and she died about a month after Mr. Curtis, which occurred at Stamford, June 10, 1907.

(IX) Louis Julius Curtis, son of Julius B. and Mary (Acker) Curtis, was born March 11, 1869, in Stamford. He was fitted for college by the well known educator, Hiram U. King, who conducted a noted private school in Stamford for many years, and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, in 1889, with the degree of Ph. B. He read law under the preceptorship of his father, and took a special course in the New York Law School. In 1892 Mr. Curtis was admitted to the bar in Connecticut; the following year he was appointed clerk of the City Court of Stamford, which office he held for ten years. From 1897 to 1904 Mr. Curtis was corporation counsel of Stamford, and also served as borough counsel of New Canaan. In the general practice of his profession, Mr. Curtis has won a high place in legal circles of his part of the State. His cases are prepared with careful attention to detail. Loyalty and sincerity, which win and hold confidence, are strong factors in his success. Like his father, he has always taken an active interest in public affairs, believing that a man's ability to serve is the measure of his responsibility to society.

In 1901 Mr. Curtis was a member of the Legislature and served on the judiciary committee and committee on contested elections. He has been member of the Town Board of Finance of Stamford for four years, 1919-1922. He has always taken an active interest in all that concerns the welfare and progressive development of Stamford. He was president of the Stamford Bar Association, 1919-1921. He organized the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, of which he has been a director since organization, and is now (1921) president. Mr. Curtis is president of the Stamford Realty Company and president of the Curtis-French Realty Company. Fraternally, his affiliations consist of membership in Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters; Puritan Lodge, No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Curtis has served the Suburban Club of Stamford as president, and is now a member of its board of governors. During the World War, Mr. Curtis sustained the family's prestige for patriotism by serving on the Legal Advisory Board of the Draft. He was a member of a team in all Liberty Loan drives, Red Cross drives, United War Work drive and Young Men's Christian Association drive.

Mr. Curtis married Annie E. C. Johnston, daughter of Robert H. Johnston, of Darien.

RULAND, Frederick D., M. D.,

Head of Westport Sanitarium.

Dr. Ruland is a member of a family that has long been known on Long Island, where settlement was made in the neighborhood of Huntington about 1750. The name was originally Rulin in the records of the district, and it appears numerously in the records of Brookhaven and Huntington. The authentic trace of this line begins with Daniel Ruland, a native of

Brookhaven, who married Charity Hawkins. He was a contractor and builder, and some of the houses erected by him are still standing in Speonk. Charity Hawkins was a daughter of Joseph Hawkins, of Setauket, Long Island, son of Alexander Hawkins, son of Eleazar Hawkins, of Stony Brook, Long Island, son of Zachariah Hawkins, who came to Long Island about 1655, son of Robert Hawkins, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1635.

Daniel Warren Ruland, son of Daniel Ruland, was born in Speonk, Suffolk county, Long Island, September 4, 1821, and died in February, 1905. He learned the carpenter's trade, and as a young man entered independent building operations, becoming the principal contractor of the village, and erecting most of the structures there built during his contracting career. Later in life he engaged in farming, following this calling until old age compelled him to become less active. He was a Republican in political faith, was postmaster for years, and also held numerous other town offices. He married Amelia Tuthill, born in Speonk, Long Island, daughter of Elisha and Harriet (Rogers) Tuthill. The Tuthill family was founded by Henry Tuthill, who came to America from Norfolk, England, in 1635, and who was first of Hingham, Massachusetts, then of Southold, Long Island. The line from him and his wife, Bridget, is through their son, John Tuthill, and his wife, Deliverance (King) Tuthill; and their son, John (2) Tuthill, born February 14, 1658. He was called "Chalker John," a man of note, of great shrewdness and energy, affable and of sterling honesty; was a favorite with people, and held many offices, among them justice of the peace, and one of the commissioners that laid out "King's Highway." He was a member of the New York Colonial Legislature, 1693-94, and sheriff in 1695. Through him and his wife, Mehitable (Wells) Tuthill, the line continues to Joshua and Hannah (Reeve) Tuthill; their son, John Tuthill, and his wife, Sarah (Wells) Tuthill (this John a soldier in the Revolutionary army, Suffolk county militia, under Colonel Josiah Smith); their son, Joshua Tuthill, and his wife, Polly (Benjamin) Tuthill (Polly Benjamin was a daughter of James Benjamin, of Southold. This James Benjamin served in the battle of Long Island, and also at White Plains in the Revolutionary War, and, according to Mather, was a refugee to Connecticut. There was a James Benjamin, of Connecticut, who served in the Revolutionary forces in 1775-76-78-80-81, but there is no proof that this is the same James, and it seems unlikely, despite the identity of names); and their son Elisha Tuthill, married Harriet Rogers, daughter of Jesse and Amelia (Jagger) Rogers, and had a daughter Amelia, wife of Daniel Warren Ruland.

Dr. Frederick D. Ruland, son of Daniel Warren and Amelia (Tuthill) Ruland, was born in Speonk, Suffolk county, Long Island, July 19, 1865. After attending public schools, a private school, and Franklinville Academy, he entered the medical department of Columbia University, and was graduated M. D. in the spring of 1889. For the following one and a half years he was an interne in a Long Island sanitarium, in 1891 coming to Westport and organizing the Westport Sanitarium. Dr. Ruland has been president and chief of the medical staff for more than twenty-five years, and under his direction the sanitarium has come into high rank among institutions specializing in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. The personnel of the institution, professional and practical, numbers about fifty to sixty. One hun-

dred and ten acres of land, sixty owned and fifty rented, are under cultivation, and a herd of twenty-five cows supplies dairy products. The sanitarium is widely known, and its reputation for careful, scientific treatment of its patients by eminent specialists, has brought it patrons from all parts of the country. Dr. Ruland is a member of the medical organizations of the County, State and Nation, the Medical Society of Greater New York, and the American Medico-Psychological Association.

In addition to his practice in his special branch of his profession, Dr. Ruland has taken a public-spirited interest in town affairs. He is a Republican in politics, and serves on the finance board of Westport. He is a director of the Westport Library, and a director of the Westport Bank and Trust Company. In fraternal relations he affiliates with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, holding membership, in the first named order, in Temple Lodge, No. 65, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master, 1899-1901; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Norwalk; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, of Bridgeport; and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York City, of which he has long been a member. Dr. Ruland is held in high regard in the community that has so long been his home, and has done much to promote its welfare.

Dr. Ruland married, January 27, 1909, Leo Mabel Shattuck Van Deusen, daughter of Wellington and Sylvia Adelaide (Shattuck) Van Deusen, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Society of Founders and Patriots. They are the parents of three children: Sylvia, Charity Shattuck, and Daniel Frederick Van Dusen.

Leo Mabel Shattuck (Van Deusen) Ruland was born in Durhamville, Oneida county, New York, June 23, 1876, daughter of Wellington and Sylvia Adelaide (Shattuck) Van Deusen. Wellington Van Deusen, a druggist in occupation, was born in Oneida, New York, June 5, 1845, and died at Bernhards Bay, New York, October 28, 1885. Sylvia Adelaide (Shattuck) Van Deusen was born in Durhamville, New York, June 29, 1845, and died in Oneida, New York, December 10, 1907. They were the parents of: Eva Maude, born April 7, 1867, died March 1, 1882; Leo Mabel Shattuck, married, January 27, 1909, in Oneida, Madison county, New York, Dr. Frederick D. Ruland.

Mrs. Ruland was educated in the public schools. She is a member of numerous societies, including the Order of the Eastern Star and the Order of the Amaranth, and her patriotic ancestry gives her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is also a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, Oneida, New York.

(The Shattuck Line).

(I) Mrs. Ruland's Shattuck ancestry traces to William Shattuck, who was born in England in 1621-22, died in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 14, 1672. His name appears in an old list of the proprietors of Watertown made about 1642, and he became the owner of a large estate. He and his wife, Susanna, were the parents of ten children, the third, John, of whom further.

(II) John Shattuck, son of William Shattuck, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, February 11, 1647, and, according to the records of that town, "was drowned as he was passing over Charlestown Ferry, the 14th Sept. 1675." He had lands granted to him in Groton in 1664, but it does not appear that he was an inhabitant of that town for any great length of time, if at all. He was a carpenter, and

resided principally in the Middle District, the present village of Watertown, where he was employed by the town, in 1669 and subsequently, to keep the town mill. He was a sergeant in Captain Richard Beers' company in King Philip's War, and was one of sixteen of thirty-six who escaped death when their company was attacked from ambush by Indians as they marched to the relief of the town of Squawkeague (now Northfield). Sergeant John Shattuck was immediately dispatched as messenger to the governor to announce the disastrous result of the expedition, and his accidental death occurred ten days later. He married, June 20, 1664, Ruth Whitney, daughter of John Whitney, and they had four children, among them William, of whom further.

(III) William (2) Shattuck, son of John Shattuck, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, September 11, 1670, and died in Groton in 1744. He lived in Groton with his mother and step-father from 1678 until about the time of his marriage in 1688, when he returned to Watertown. In 1691 he was impressed into the public military service of the Colony, and in 1702 he bought lands in and moved to Groton. He married (first), in Watertown, March 19, 1688, Hannah Underwood; (second), in Groton, March 24, 1719, Deliverance Pease, and the line of descent is through his son, John.

(IV) John (2) Shattuck, son of William (2) Shattuck, was born in Watertown in 1696. He was a mason and farmer, and first settled in Shrewsbury, but exchanged places in 1723 with John Bigelow, of Marlborough, and removed to the latter town and occupied the "Farms," where he died about 1759. He administered on his father's estate in Groton, and was a highly intelligent man. He married (first), December 24, 1716, Silence Allen, of Marlborough; (second), October 23, 1754, Mary Newton, widow, of Southborough. The third child of his first marriage was Thomas, of whom further.

(V) Thomas Shattuck, son of John (2) Shattuck, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, March 3, 1724. As early as 1751 he settled in Petersham, then called Nichewang. He often bought and sold real estate in that and the neighboring towns. He married Elizabeth Parmenter, daughter of Joseph Parmenter, of Framingham, born May 17, 1722, and they both died in Petersham. The line continues through their sixth child, Abel.

(VI) Abel Shattuck, son of Thomas Shattuck, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, in 1759. He first settled in his native town, but after the death of his first wife went to New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, and united with the Shakers, with whom he lived ten years, during this time learning the clothier's trade. He afterwards left that group and followed the same occupation in Coleraine, where he died July 1, 1816. He was much employed in the public business of the town, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War (Massachusetts State Records). He married (first), in Petersham, in 1780, Mary Marble, of that town, who bore him one son, and died a year after their marriage. He married (second), in 1793, Lydia Oak, (see Oak line), and there were fourteen children of this union, the second, Jethro, of whom further.

(VII) Jethro Shattuck, son of Abel Shattuck, was born in Coleraine, Massachusetts, June 14, 1795, and died May 20, 1865. He was a local inspector of the Erie canal, a Whig in political faith, and either a Unitarian or a Universalist in religious belief. He married, 1840-41, Elizabeth Brown (Barber) Walker (see Barber line).

(The Oak Line).

Oakes, Oak, Oaks, Oke, are variations of the name which originally was Oak, a form found in Colonial records. Oakes and Oaks are the usual present day spellings. Ac or Ack was an Anglo-Saxon word, meaning oak, the oak tree, and it formed part of many local names in Great Britain; Ackley, now Oakley; Acfield or Ackfield, now Oakfield; Acden, now Oakden; Ackam, now Oakman; and Halyac, now Halyook, Holyoake or Holyoke. From residence in an oak forest or near oaks the family came to be called Oak, and all coats-of-arms of the family have borne oaks or acorns. Another theory accounts for the name Oak as derived from the Gaelic *act* or *auct*, meaning a field in Somersetshire there is an ancient parish called Oake; in Shropshire live the Oakleys, who trace back to Philip, Lord of Oakley, in the time of Henry III. Del Oak, or "of the oak," is a surname found in old English records.

(I) Nathaniel Oak was the immigrant ancestor of the branch herein recorded, and a writer of 1826 calls him an Englishman. Of his coming to America there is only the following record, doubtless his own statement, handed down to his grandchildren and by the son of one of them (John Conant) inscribed in the family Bible: "The grandfather of my mother was a cabin boy on an English vessel bound to Boston. Nine miles from land the vessel foundered. All the ship's crew except the boy, whose name was Oaks, were lost. He, being a good swimmer, swam ashore. In his distress he solemnly promised the Lord that if He would preserve him to get to land he would never go onto the water again. This promise he sacredly kept. His wife, my great-grandmother, could never persuade him even to cross Charles river in a boat to Boston. He would always go around upon the neck. Thus he reached his afterhome, poor and penniless, and without even clothes to cover; and as was then the custom, having no friends in America, he was bound out to earn his living. His master set him to work in a pitch-pine forest to pick up pine knots. In this employ he was attacked by a catamount, or wild cat, which he slew with a large pine knot. His master gave him the bounty the State paid for the pelt of this furious beast, with which he bought a sheep or two, which he let out to double. These sheep were all the property he began the world with when he became of age." The first record of Nathaniel Oak is of his marriage in 1686. In documents of the time he is named "yeoman," "planter," and sometimes "gentleman." In 1692 he served in a garrison, and in 1707 as one of the Goodnow garrison he took part in a fight with the Indians. He married (first), December 14, 1686, Mehitable Rediat, daughter of John and Ann Rediat; (second), May 20, 1703, Mary (Holloway) Farrar, daughter of Adam and Hannah (Hayward) Holloway, and widow of Jacob Farrar, who was killed in King Philip's War. There were eight children of his second marriage.

(II) George Oak, son of Nathaniel Oak, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, February 15, 1720. He lived in Westboro on the farm that became known as the "Wesson Place," through the ownership of one of the firearms firm. As early as 1769 he settled in Rutland. He had served in the Colonial wars, being mustered into service, September 25, 1755, for the Crown Point expedition; enlisting again April 2, 1759, and serving as ensign in 1762 in Captain Jonathan Fay's company. In the Revolution he is named in a company of Rutland minute-men at the Lexington alarm, 1775, and he enlisted August 20, 1777, in the company of Cap-

tain David Bent, marching to Bennington. After 1777 nothing is known of him. He married (first), October 23 or 26, 1744, Lydia Eagar, daughter of Captain James and Tabitha (Howe) Eagar; (second), June 12, or 13, 1765, Mercy Bartlett, daughter of Ensign Daniel and Martha (Howe) Bartlett. There were six children of his first marriage, two of his second.

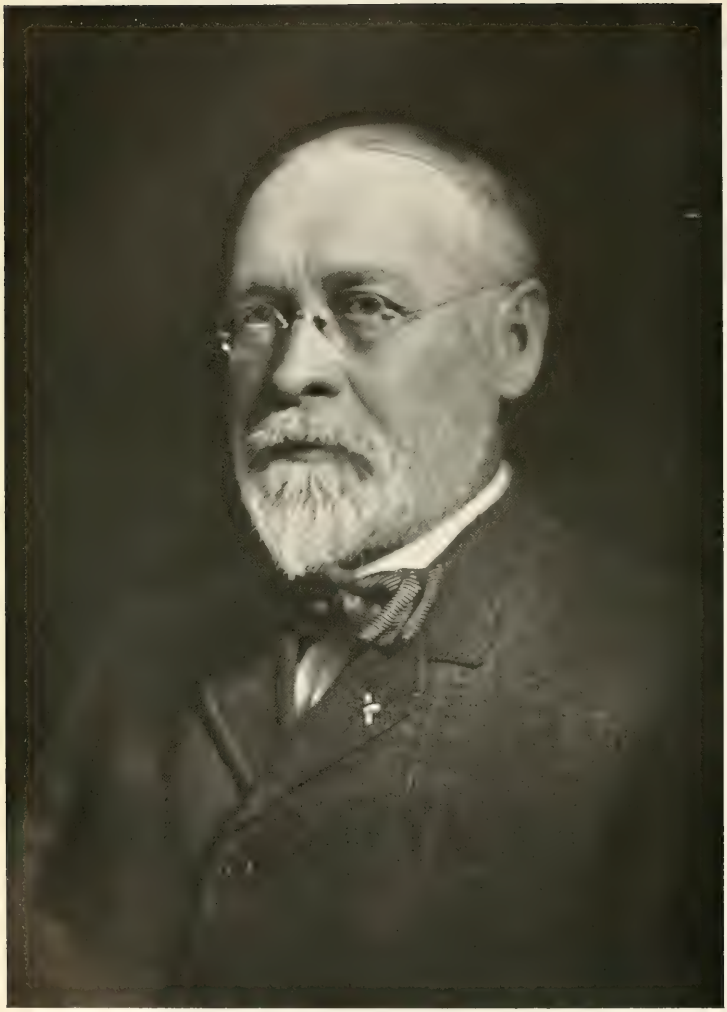
(III) Sylvanus Oak, son of George Oak, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, March 30, 1749, died about 1800. In 1771 he bought of Nathaniel Waite for one hundred and sixty pounds a fulling mill and clothier's shop in Princeton, Massachusetts, and lived also in Holden, where some of his children were born. He served twelve days, from April 20, 1775, at the Lexington alarm, in the company of Captain Sargent, marching from Rutland to Cambridge. After the war he sold out his Princeton property, took his pay in Continental money, and lost it all. He lived subsequently in Coleraine, dying, it is said, across the line in Vermont. He married, in Rutland, November 25 (or December 3), 1771, Abigail Ball.

(IV) Lydia Oak, daughter of Sylvanus Oak, was born in Holden, Massachusetts, September 17, 1774, died February 25, 1852. She married, in 1793, Abel Shattuck (see Shattuck line).

(The Barber Line).

The origin of the name of Barber is a question upon which there is some difference of opinion. All agree, however, that Normandy was its original European home, and that it came into England at the time of the Norman Conquest in the eleventh century. The greater number of those who have made a study of family names ascribe its derivation to the trade of haircutting and hair-dressing. The fashion of elaborate hair-dressing and of fastidious care of the beard was brought into England by the Normans, and so popular did it become at court that skillful hairdressers were much sought. Among the royalty, nobility, and wealthy gentry, the barber's position was an important one in the household. No less an authority than Dr. Henry Barber (deceased) of London, claimed that the theory of its derivation from the hair-dressing trade was extremely doubtful. He stated that the more probable origin "is from St. Barbe sur Gaillon, a local name in Normandy, where was the celebrated Abbey of St. Barbara, whence comes the name Barber or Barbour, a hamlet in Dunbartonshire," and he cites in support of this theory the personal names "Bernard Barb de Barbes, tenant in the Domesday Book, St. Barbe on the Roll of Battle Abbey, William de St. Barbara, Bishop of Durham, A. D. 1143, Le Barbier Court of Husting, London, 1258." Dr. Barber also gives the various French forms of the name as Barbe, Barbier, Barbare, Barberie, and Barbry; the German form as Barber.

(I) Thomas Barber, whose name appears in the early Colonial records of Windsor, Connecticut, was born probably in the County of Bedford, England, about 1614. He came to Windsor in 1635 with the party fitted out by Sir Richard Saltonstall, under Francis Stiles, a master carpenter of London. He was then twenty-one years of age, and was the first of the Barber name in New England. Thomas Barber was a soldier with the rank of sergeant in the Pequot War, and distinguished himself by his bravery in a number of fights with the Pequots and particularly in the taking of a fort which the Indians considered impregnable. He died September 11, 1662. He married, October 7, 1640, and he and his wife, Jane (or Joan), were the parents of six children.



John E. Keeler.

(II) Samuel Barber, son of Thomas Barber, was baptized October 1, 1648. He married (first), December 1, 1670, Mary Coggins; (second), January 25, 1677, Ruth Drake, daughter of John and Hannah (Moore) Drake, descendant of the noted English family of Drake. There were fourteen children of his two marriages, three being of the first, Joseph, through whom this line continues, a child of the second.

(III) Joseph Barber, son of Samuel Barber, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1681. He married, May 6, 1707-08, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Moore) Loomis, his second cousin. They had nine children.

(IV) Joseph (2) Barber, son of Joseph (1) Barber, was born January 28, 1708-09. He married, June 18, 1728, Elizabeth Cook, daughter of Nathaniel Cook, who was born in 1707. The line traced through Joseph, the eldest of their five children.

(V) Joseph (3) Barber, son of Joseph (2) Barber, was born May 6, 1729. He and his wife, Zain, lived for a time in Harwinton, Connecticut, but later moved to Bethlehem, New York, where he died in 1795, his wife in February, 1817. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War (Connecticut State Records). They had eleven children, Roswell continuing this branch.

(VI) Roswell Barber, son of Joseph (3) Barber, was born in Harwinton, Connecticut, December 4, 1777. In 1811 he moved from Schoharie county to Oneida county, New York, making the journey with ox-teams. He built his log cabin on the banks of the Oneida river between the present towns of Oneida and Durhamville, later erecting a large frame farm house on the same site. Soon after arriving at their new home, Roswell Barber and a few others arranged for religious services which were maintained steadily until 1815, when a church of twelve members was organized. Their pulpit was supplied by the "Circuit Riders," and to these hardy, self-sacrificing pioneer preachers, who formed such an important factor in the life of a century ago, the home of Roswell Barber was always open. He was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and the bell of the church in Durhamville was his gift. During the War of 1812 Roswell Barber was stationed at Sacketts Harbor to guard supplies. He married Elizabeth (Betsey) Brown, who was born July 22, 1785, and died February 5, 1876. They had six children, of whom the second was Elizabeth Brown, of whom further.

(VII) Elizabeth Brown Barber, daughter of Roswell Barber, was born February 29, 1804, and died about May, 1887. She married (first) Willis Warner Walker; (second) Jethro Shattuck (see Shattuck line).

KEELER, John Everett,

Lawyer, Jurist.

In appointing John Everett Keeler, of Stamford, Connecticut, to the bench of the Superior Court of Connecticut, Governor Holcombe selected a man whose natural endowment of mind and personality, broad knowledge of the law, calm judicial temperament, and constant adherence to the highest ethical ideals, eminently fitted him for the exalted position. No appointment to the bench was more acceptable to the legal profession and to the general public. In Fairfield county the name of Keeler is full of significance, both in the records of generations now gone and in the living records of the present day.

In olden days one of the commonest ways of identifying a man was according to his occupation. In this manner the name of Keeler originated. Its source is

obvious. It refers to the man who laid the keels of vessels and perhaps helped to construct other parts.

(I) Ralph Keeler, the immigrant ancestor of this family, was in Hartford, Connecticut, as early as 1639, and was a first settler of Norwalk, Connecticut. He was chimney viewer in 1645, and purchased lands in September, 1666. He was a carpenter and builder, and was engaged in building many of the early houses. His will was dated August 20, 1672. The name of his second wife was Sarah Whelpley, widow of Henry Whelpley, of Norwalk.

(II) Samuel Keeler, son of Ralph Keeler, was born in 1656, in Norwalk, died in 1713. He served in the Great Swamp fight, receiving in return a bounty of land in Norwalk. He became one of the original proprietors of Ridgefield, Connecticut, holding the grant to the lower part of the town. He married, in 1682, Sarah, daughter of Mark and Elizabeth (Stanley) Sention (St. John), of Norwalk. She died in 1714.

(III) Timothy Keeler, son of Samuel and Sarah (Sention or St. John) Keeler, was born in 1695, in Norwalk, and settled in Ridgefield. His will was dated August 30, 1748, and was proved September 22, 1748. He married (first), in 1720, Abigail Osborne, who died in 1735. He married (second), in 1736, Widow Sarah Couch.

(IV) Jeremiah Keeler, youngest son of Timothy Keeler, succeeded to the property, and in 1750 built the house which until it was razed in 1916 was the residence of his descendants. The farm is still in the possession of Judge Keeler. Jeremiah Keeler married Hannah Saymour.

(V) Jeremiah (2) Keeler, son of Jeremiah (1) and Hannah (Seymour) Keeler, married Sarah St. John, and they were the parents of Benjamin, of whom further.

(VI) Benjamin Keeler, son of Jeremiah (2) and Sarah (St. John) Keeler, was born March 2, 1792. He became interested in the coasting trade, and was also associated with a firm of potters in Huntington, Long Island. He was a captain and sailed during the summer months, and worked at pottery making in the winter time. He also followed farming on the old homestead. In 1819 he married Sarah Slessor, who was born October 13, 1799, and died May 5, 1875, daughter of John Slessor. Benjamin Keeler died August 23, 1864.

(VII) Samuel (2) Keeler, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Slessor) Keeler, was born February 8, 1826, and from the age of four years resided in Stamford, Connecticut. His early education was received in the public schools of Stamford, and on leaving school he learned the trade of saddler and harness maker. This business he followed through the long period when riding and driving were the pastimes of the rich, and the merchant and the manufacturers were dependent on hand-made vehicles and harnesses for their delivery equipment. Mr. Keeler was in business for himself about fifteen years. He married Mary Jane June, a native of Stamford, and they were the parents of the following children: John Everett, of further mention; Edith Egeton, born January 22, 1859, died February 27, 1896.

(VIII) John Everett Keeler, the only son of Samuel (2) and Mary Jane (June) Keeler, was born February 26, 1856, in Stamford, Connecticut. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, but later entered Yale University. He chose the classical course and was graduated in 1877. He then studied law with the eminent Calvin G. Child, Esq., of Stamford, and in 1879 was admitted to the Fairfield county bar. One year later he was made borough attorney,

Robert W. Kueler

which office he held for two years. From 1883 to 1887 he was judge of the Borough Court. He was engaged in the practice of law the entire time. From 1879 to 1887 he was alone in practice, and in the latter year formed a partnership with Nathaniel R. Hart, the firm name being Hart & Keeler. Mr. Hart died in October, 1906, and from that year until January 1, 1913, he continued alone, then formed a partnership under the name of Keeler & Durey, continuing until Judge Keeler went on the bench. He was appointed judge in February, 1917, and took his seat, May 19, 1918, in the Superior Court, in which position he is still serving (1921). In the latter named year he was appointed by Governor Lake a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, the appointment to take effect August 30, 1922. The Senate by a ballot vote confirmed Governor Lake's appointment.

On October 14, 1885, Judge Keeler married Harriet Alice Horne, daughter of William and Harriet J. (Dodge) Horne, of Morristown, New Jersey. They are the parents of a son, Ralph Keeler, born December 1, 1887, a graduate of Yale in 1912, subsequently a student in the Biltmore Forest School, graduated in 1914, and in 1917 became first lieutenant of Engineer Corps, Company A, 502d Engineers, and was later promoted captain of this company. The daughter, Margery Keeler, was born September 18, 1896, and graduated from Wellesley College in 1918. Miss Keeler now resides at home.

Judge Keeler is one of those men whose standing in the community places him in a position where the dignity of an upright life and fine character are exemplified before the rising generation. He is one of the substantial citizens of Stamford, whose keen insight and sound judgment have always been at the command of every movement for civic progress and social uplift. He is a member of the Suburban Club, being one of the governors; member of the Stamford Yacht Club; Yale Club of New York; Graduates' Club of New Haven, and of the University Club of Bridgeport.

KEELER, Robert Wellington,

Business Man, Legislator.

In every community there are found some men who are known for their upright lives, strong common sense and moral worth, and one of the citizens of Wilton, Connecticut, who is thus distinguished is Robert Wellington Keeler, a descendant of the well known Keeler family.

(III) Samuel (2) Keeler, son of Samuel (1) and Sarah (Sention or St. John) Keeler (q. v.), was born in 1682 in Norwalk, and in 1710 sold his land in Ridgefield to his father for thirty pounds. He married (first), in 1704, Rebecca Benedict, daughter of James Benedict, of Danbury, and after her death, which occurred in 1709, he married (second), in 1712, Sarah Betts, daughter of Thomas Betts. Samuel Keeler died in 1763.

(IV) Samuel (3) Keeler, son of Samuel (2) and Rebecca (Benedict) Keeler, was born in 1706, in Norwalk, and became one of the first settlers of Wilton, Connecticut. During the Revolutionary War, he was an active patriot. In 1895 the house he built was still standing and was occupied by F. D. Benedict. Samuel Keeler married Elizabeth ———, and his will, filed at Norwalk, is dated 1782.

(V) Samuel (4) Keeler, son of Samuel (3) and Elizabeth Keeler, was born in 1741, in Wilton, and there passed his life. He married (first), Tabitha Betts; (second) Sybil Leavenworth; (third) Widow Dreamer. Samuel Keeler died in 1826, and was survived by his widow until 1842.

(VI) Isaiah Keeler, son of Samuel (4) Keeler, was born in Wilton, in 1790, and lived all his life on the old homestead. He was a very successful farmer and raised horses and colts. He had an apple orchard of one thousand trees, an immense orchard in those days. He made cider in a mill of his own and sold it for seventy-five cents and when he got a dollar for it he thought he was making big money. Isaiah Keeler was a big, strong man; he was strong of voice and limb and was noted for his strength. He could pick up a barrel of cider from the ground and throw it into a wagon. Mr. Keeler was often heard to say that he did not know what it was to be tired until he became afflicted with what was called rheumatism. He married Lucy Watrous, and his death occurred in 1874.

(VII) Le Grand W. Keeler, son of Isaiah and Lucy (Watrous) Keeler, was born in October, 1815, and died in 1892. He grew up on the home farm, and was educated in the district school and at the private academy conducted by Professor Hawley Olmstead. After completing his schooling, Le Grande W. Keeler taught school for a number of years in various places. Part of the time he was instructor in the Union School at Norwalk. That winter was unique in that there were seventeen weeks of sleighing, and he was driven to Norwalk on the first of every week and back home at the end of the week in a sleigh. During this period, he engaged in farming in the summer. Subsequently Mr. Keeler went to New York, where he was employed in a wholesale grocery store for a time, and then, at his father's solicitation, returned to Norwalk. The health of the latter had begun to fail and he needed the son's help in running the farm. From that time on Le Grande W. Keeler remained on the home farm as long as he lived. He was a very successful farmer and would have left quite an estate had he not lost heavily through misplaced confidence in endorsing notes. But notwithstanding this misfortune and heavy expense caused by sickness, he was in comfortable circumstances when he died. Thrifty, prudent and inherently honest, Mr. Keeler possessed force and determination, and he was a true representative of that type of old New Englander that did so much to give American institutions their color and character. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. He was several times honored with public office and served as assessor, selectman, and in other minor offices. He took a very active interest in town affairs, although not a politician.

Mr. Keeler married Catherine Lockwood, daughter of Horace Lockwood, of the neighboring town of Poundridge, New York. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom grew to maturity. They are: Samuel, of Ridgefield; Edward L., deceased; Robert Wellington, of further mention; Catherine L., resides in Stamford; William L., of Wallingford. Mr. Keeler and his family were regular attendants of the Congregational church and much interested in all its good works. Mrs. Keeler died in 1895.

(VIII) Robert Wellington Keeler, son of Le Grande W. and Catherine (Lockwood) Keeler, was born in North Wilton, Connecticut, September 5, 1853. After completing the district school studies Robert W. Keeler attended Professor Olmstead's Academy, which was at that time conducted by the son of Professor Hawley Olmstead, who had instructed Robert W.'s father. The youth was brought up on the home farm, one of the best in the town and which had been in the Keeler family for generations. Robert W. Keeler remained there until 1870, and in

the latter year became a clerk in the very store building he now owns and occupies. It was then carried on by the firm of Keeler & Gilbert, the brother of Robert W., Edward L., being the head of the firm. After two or three years the firm dissolved, and Robert W. returned to the farm, where he continued work until 1876. In the meantime another party had taken the store at Wilton, and Mr. Keeler worked for them for a summer. He then went to Hinsdale, Illinois, where he remained only a few months as pioneer conditions in the West did not appeal to him. He went back to the homestead and remained there until 1882. Soon after this time he received an advantageous offer from James Comstock, who then owned a store in North Wilton, and Mr. Keeler went to work for him. When his employer died, about two years later, Mr. Keeler purchased the business from the heirs and continued there with gratifying success for seventeen years, until 1900. He succeeded Mr. Comstock as postmaster and had the office all those years. During that time he also kept the town poor on a contract for a period of about twenty years. In 1899 Mr. Keeler sold his business. He then remained on the farm for a year or two, giving his entire attention to its cultivation. In 1903 he opened his present store, and in 1909 purchased the property. A line of general merchandise is handled, including agricultural implements and building materials. The business of the general merchant has changed greatly since Mr. Keeler went into business for himself more than a third of a century ago. Then a large part of the business was transacted on a basis of barter for farm produce, and was the principle means by which a merchant made a profit. Now there is very little of that kind of trading, and the country merchant is not a shipper of produce as in days of yore.

In politics Mr. Keeler is a Republican, and from 1880 to 1900, with the exception of three or four years, served as tax collector. He made a record, never equalled but for one year by any other incumbent of that office, in settling the tax accounts in full every year and never carrying delinquent taxes from one year to the next. In 1900 he was sent to the Legislature to represent the town, and discharged his duties in a manner which brought satisfaction to his constituents. He served on the insurance committee and on the committee having in charge the seating of the members of the House. Of the latter committee, Mr. Keeler was chairman and learned how popular a man is when he has it in his power to bestow favors, for of course every member wanted the best seat on the floor, yet only one man could have it.

Fraternally Mr. Keeler is a member of Ark Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. Mr. Keeler is a director of the Central Trust Company of Norwalk, that being the first, with one exception, that Wilton has been represented in a bank in Norwalk since the first Sherman Moonhouse, Sr., was made director of the old Central Bank some forty years ago.

Mr. Keeler married Ruth Zelda Raymond, daughter of William M. Raymond.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeler were the parents of the following children: 1. Florence Catherine, married George C. Brown, of Norwalk, now manager of the Park Avenue Hotel of New York City; they have

one daughter, Zelda, and an adopted daughter. 2. Alice R., married Raymond Comstock, of Wilton, and is the mother of two children, Sarah and Marjorie. 3. Bessie L., married Townsend B. Wickwire, of Norwalk, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. 4. Samuel J., a sketch of whom follows. 5. Raymond, who tried to enlist in the army, navy and aviation, but was refused by all three. He was finally drafted, and though physically not rugged enough for service, was sent to Camp Devens. When it was learned there that he had had store experience, he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department and had not been there long when it was discovered that he was an expert automobile driver and he was assigned to drive the car of Major Briggs. He was kept at this work until finally discharged for physical disability after eighteen months of service, worn out from overwork without ever getting out of this country.

Robert W. Keeler is a member of the Congregational church of Wilton, in which he has held several offices, and Mrs. Keeler is a Christian Scientist.

(The Raymond Line).

This surname, derived from an ancient Christian name, Raimundus, was introduced into England at the time of the Conquest, or soon after. It signifies "light of the world," being derived from *rai*, a beam of light, and *monde*, from mundus, the world. The family played an illustrious part in the history of the Old World, and its record in the New is entirely worthy of its past.

(I) Richard Raymond came from Essex, England, and settled in Massachusetts. His occupation is given as that of a mariner. In 1634 he was made a freeman in Salem, where he and his wife were members of the First Church. He moved to Norwalk and then to Saybrook, where he died in 1692, aged ninety years. He married Judith ———.

(II) John Raymond, son of Richard and Judith Raymond, was born in Norwalk. He married, in 1664, Mary Betts, daughter of Thomas Betts, of that place.

(III) John (2) Raymond, son of John (1) and Mary (Betts) Raymond, was born at Norwalk, where he was a prominent man and served as captain of the train band; he also served as surveyor, and was a large owner of real estate. John Raymond married, in 1690, Elizabeth St. John, daughter of Samuel St. John. He died in 1737.

(IV) Jabez Raymond, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (St. John) Raymond, was born in 1705. He married Rebecca ———.

(V) Josiah Raymond, son of Jabez and Rebecca Raymond, was born about 1740. He married, in 1765, in Norwalk, Molly Merwine, who died in 1809. Josiah Raymon passed away in 1827.

(VI) Thomas Raymond, son of Josiah and Molly (Merwine) Raymond, was born in 1797. He married Eunice Meeker, of Greenfield.

(VII) William Meeker Raymond, son of Thomas and Eunice (Meeker) Raymond, married Sarah E. Thorp.

(VIII) Ruth Zelda Raymond, daughter of William Meeker and Sarah E. (Thorp) Raymond, became the wife of Robert W. Keeler, as above stated.

KEELER, Samuel J.,

Business Man.

As one of the most aggressive representatives of that constantly recruited body, the younger business men of Norwalk, Mr. Keeler has already become a figure of prominence in his own special sphere of action. He is officially connected with a number of financial organizations and scrupulously fulfills all the

Anson F. Keeler.

requirements of public-spirited citizenship.

(IX) Samuel J. Keeler, son of Robert Wellington and Ruth Zelda (Raymond) Keeler (q. v.), was born in Wilton, Connecticut, November 2, 1888. He received his education in the public schools of his native town. He was employed for about ten years by his father, and then opened a real estate and insurance office in Wilton. On January 1, 1915, Mr. Keeler purchased the Norwalk Agency, Incorporated, of Norwalk. Later he bought the Harry Smith Agency, of the same place, and still later the Philip D. Mason Agency. These combined concerns furnished a large and strong foundation on which to build a business which has been steadily expanding ever since its inception. The insurance branch has been of especially rapid growth and includes every description of the business—life, fire, accident, compensation, automobile and others. Ever since the inception of the Central Trust Company of Norwalk, January 1, 1920, Mr. Keeler occupied a seat on its board of directors, and in 1919 was vice-president of the company. He is one of the corporators of the Fairfield County Savings Bank, and vice-president of the Denver Coal Mines Company, whose properties are situated in Kentucky and Oklahoma. He affiliates with St. John's Lodge, No. 6. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He and his family are members of the Christian Science Church. Throughout the recent World War, Mr. Keeler was a leader in the patriotic activities of his community, serving as secretary of the Liberty Loan committees of Norwalk.

Mr. Keeler married, December 15, 1910, Esther Gregory, daughter of Julian C. and Anna M. (Condell) Gregory, of Wilton, Connecticut, and they are the parents of one child, Samuel, born June 26, 1916.

KEELER, Anson Foster,

Laundryman.

Since 1905 a resident of Norwalk, Mr. Keeler is now the proprietor of the largest laundry establishment in Southwestern Connecticut. In addition to this he has a long and honorable record of service during the recent World War.

(IV) Timothy (2) Keeler, son of Timothy (1) and Sarah (Couch) Keeler (q. v.), was born in 1721, and settled in Ridgefield. He married (first), in 1744, Mary Hoyt, who died in 1777. He married (second), in 1780, Widow Hannah Dunning, and in 1799 he passed away.

(V) Jeremiah Keeler, son of Timothy (2) and Mary (Hoyt) Keeler, was born in 1760, in Ridgefield, and as a youth witnessed Tryon's attack on his native village. So moved was he by the heartrending spectacle that he immediately enlisted in the Continental service and served to the close of the war. As orderly-sergeant under General Lafayette he was present at the siege of Yorktown, and was one of the first to scale the breastworks under a murderous fire. In recognition of his bravery he was presented by General Lafayette with a sword which is still in the possession of his descendants. Orderly-Sergeant Keeler married Huldah Hull, and settled in South Salem, New York. He died in 1853.

(VI) John Ely Keeler, son of Jeremiah and Huldah (Hull) Keeler, was born May 16, 1810. For many years he was established in business in Brooklyn under the firm name of J. E. Keeler & Son, Automatic Steam Carpet Cleaning. He married (first), May 14, 1839, in Troy, New York, Almira Chapman, who died in 1848. He married (second), Mary Elizabeth Foster, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and who died in 1891, in Brooklyn. Mr. Keeler passed away at the same place in 1892. He was

a prominent member of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church.

(VII) John Foster Keeler, son of John Ely and Mary Elizabeth (Foster) Keeler, was born December 18, 1854, in Flushing, Long Island, New York. He received his preparatory education at a boarding school in New Canaan, Connecticut, later graduating from the University of the City of New York with the degree of Civil Engineer. He never, however, entered upon the practice of his profession, preferring to associate himself with his father in the latter's carpet cleaning business. Mr. Keeler, senior, operated a carpet cleaning plant and storage warehouse in Brooklyn, and his son made it the business of his life. In politics he was an active Republican, representing the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn in the New York Legislature. He affiliated with Euclid Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn, and had also taken the Royal Arch degrees. Mr. Keeler married Mary Gazella Foster, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Harold, died at the age of nine years. 2. Helen De Forest, born June 26, 1884; married Walter McLaren, M. D., of Brooklyn, and has one child, Anson Austin. 3. Anson Foster, mentioned below. The family were members of the Congregational church. Mr. Keeler died July 3, 1902.

(VIII) Anson Foster Keeler, son of John Foster and Mary Gazella (Foster) Keeler, was born September 22, 1887, in Brooklyn, New York. He received his education in public schools of his native city. At the age of fifteen he came to Norwalk, where for some years he was variously employed. In 1910 Mr. Keeler entered the service of Armour & Company, and for six years remained with them as a salesman. In February, 1916, he formed a partnership with Alvin R. Heerdt under the firm name of the Norwalk Steam Laundry. Later they bought out Lowe's Laundry, consolidating the business with their own, and in December, 1919, they purchased the Old Well Laundry. They are now the proprietors of the largest steam laundry in Southwestern Connecticut, perfectly sanitary in every department, and having the most complete and modern equipment. Their patronage is not confined to Norwalk, but extends to neighboring towns. Their present flourishing condition is largely due to the tireless energy and sound business judgment of Mr. Keeler, who from the day of his first connection with the concern has, with the exception of his period of military service, labored strenuously for the upbuilding and maintenance of the business.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Keeler was among the first to respond to the call to arms, enlisting July 10, 1917, in the Sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Connecticut National Guard. On July 15th they went to Fort Terry, New York, remaining until January 4, 1918, when they proceeded to the Third Officers' Training School, Camp Upton. On April 19, 1918, they left there for Camp Gordon, Mr. Keeler then holding the rank of sergeant. At Camp Gordon, on June 6, 1918, he received his commission as second lieutenant, and on July 18th left for overseas duty. Lieutenant Keeler went over with a replacement company, landing in Liverpool, August 3rd, and soon after going to France. From Cherbourg they proceeded to St. Aigman, where the company was taken from the officers, and Lieutenant Keeler was assigned to Company A, 161st Infantry, Sunset Division (41st). He was with them until September 26th, when he was ordered to report to the Sixth Army

Corps Replacement Battalion. There he remained until November 3rd, going then to the Sixth Army Corps as assistant corps gas officer. They moved into Luxembourg on December 24th, and Mr. Keeler was then transferred to Headquarters Troop, 6th Army Corps. He remained there until April 28, 1919, when he started for home, landing in Boston, May 27, 1919, and receiving his discharge at Camp Dix in June, 1919.

The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Keeler are numerous. He is past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and affiliates with Washington Chapter, No. 28, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, all of Norwalk; the Connecticut Consistory, Norwich, Connecticut; Norwalk Chapter of Rose Croix; Van Rensselaer Council, Princes of Jerusalem; and King Solomon Lodge of Perfection; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport; the Patrol; and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Keeler has proved himself an able business man, a good citizen and a brave soldier. Such a record is the best promise for the time to come.

(The Foster Line).

This ancient name, which is a contraction of Forrester and Forester, first became known in history when Sir Richard Forester, then called by his Latinized name of Forestarius, went to England with his brother-in-law, William the Conqueror, and at the age of sixteen participated in the battle of Hastings. Throughout the subsequent history of England this family was among the most distinguished, being the principal chieftains in Northumberland, and of high standing in the counties of Galway and Clare, Ireland.

(I) Christopher Foster, born in 1603, in England, sailed from London, in 1635, on the "Abigail," and in 1637 was made a freeman in Boston. The same year he became a resident of Lynn, where he owned sixty acres. In 1651 he went to Southampton, Long Island, where he was still living in 1670. The Christian name of his wife, whom he married in England, was Frances. Christopher Foster died in 1687.

(II) Joseph Foster, son of Christopher and Frances Foster, was born in 1638, and lived in Southampton. The name of his wife is unknown. The death of Joseph Foster occurred January 30, 1708.

(III) Joseph (2) Foster, son of Joseph (1) Foster, was born in 1665, in Southampton, where he appears to have lived all his life. He married there, and died in 1704.

(IV) Josiah Foster, son of Joseph (2) Foster, was born about 1698, on Long Island, where he continued to live. He married ———.

(V) Timothy Foster, son of Josiah Foster, lived in Ridgefield, Connecticut. He married there (first), in 1748, Sarah Smith, who died November 24, 1751. He married (second) Mrs. ——— (Cornwall) Ketchum. His death occurred prior to 1776.

(VI) Jonah Foster, son of Timothy and Sarah (Smith) Foster, was born November 14, 1751. He lived in Ridgefield and Redding, Connecticut. He married, in 1778, Hannah Benedict, who was born February 28, 1762, and died December 22, 1834, surviving her husband many years, he having passed away on December 17, 1815.

(VII) John Benedict Foster, son of Jonah and Hannah (Benedict) Foster, was born January 17, 1785. He learned the cloth-dressing industry in his father's mill. Later he moved to Sullivan county, New York, where he had his own establishment. Thence he migrated to South

East, Putnam county, New York, where during the remainder of his life he was the proprietor of a woolen factory. He married (first), in 1806, Phoebe Burchard, who was born March 13, 1782, and died April 27, 1814. He married (second), Phoebe Hobbs, who was born October 19, 1792, and died May 31, 1871, in Elizabeth, New Jersey. The death of Mr. Foster occurred October 10, 1833.

(VIII) Anson Foster, son of John Benedict and Phoebe (Burchard) Foster, was born November 19, 1806, in South East, New York, and lived in New York City and in Stonington, Connecticut. He married Mary Atwater. He died October 22, 1880.

(VIII) Mary Elizabeth Foster, daughter of John Benedict and Phoebe (Hobbs) Foster, was born June 23, 1829, in South East, New York, and became the wife of John Ely Keeler, as stated above.

(IX) Mary Gazella Foster, daughter of Anson and Mary (Atwater) Foster, was born April 13, 1856, in Stonington, Connecticut, and on November 15, 1882, became the wife of John Foster Keeler, as stated above.

BEERS, Louis S.,

Attorney.

In the parish of Westcliffe, County Kent, England, the Beers family appears to have originated at a place called Bere's or Byers Court. William de Bere of Bere's Court, was bailiff of Dover about 1275, and Nicholas de Bere held the manor of Bere's Court in the twentieth year of Henry III. Of this same family was Roger Bere, who died in the reign of Queen Mary, and whose son John, in 1542, purchased the Horsman place, in Dartford, said to have been a mansion of some note. In his will, 1572, this John Bere founded four almshouses in Dartford, and devised his mansion to his son Henry. His grandson, Edward, died unmarried, in 1627.

Martin de Bere, the first of the family to whom an unbroken line is traced from the American pioneer, lived at Rochester, County Kent, in 1486; he married a daughter of Thomas Myssell, of Wrotham, and had a son, John Beers, who married Faith, daughter of John Royden. James Beers, their son, married Dorothy, daughter of John Kingswood, of Rochester, and their son, John Beers, married Mary, daughter of Robert Selby, of Yorkshire. They were the parents of James Beers, who was a mariner, and was lost at sea; he married Hester, and she died in 1635. Anthony Beers, his son, came to America with his uncle, Richard Beers, in 1635; he was first in Watertown, later in Roxbury, and served as a sergeant in the Indian Wars in 1649. In 1658 he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, and like his father, he was a mariner, and was also lost at sea, in 1676. His wife was Elizabeth, and their children were: Ephraim, born in 1648; John, born in 1652; Samuel B., born in 1657; Barnabas, born 1658. Anthony Beers was undoubtedly the ancestor of the Beers family whose history is given herein.

Ezekiel Beers, grandfather of Louis S. Beers, was born in 1793, and died December 25, 1859. He lived for many years in New Canaan, and may have been a native of that town. In his youth he learned the trade of cabinet-maker and undertaker, which occupation he followed in Westport for some years. In those days a cabinet-maker did his own finishing, and that part of the work so affected the health of Mr. Beers that he was forced to give it up and take up the occupation of carpenter.

Mr. Beers married, September 10, 1818, Abigail St. John, born in 1800, daughter

Louis S. Beers

of Abijah and Hannah (Hendricks) St. John. One of the oldest families in Fairfield county is the St. John family, or Sention, as it was early written. The founder, Matthias Sention, was one of the prominent men of his day. He was the ancestor of Mrs. Abigail (St. John) Beers, who traces in an unbroken line. The children of Ezekiel and Abigail (St. John) Beers, were: William S., born April 17, 1820, died May 19, 1857; George, born June 28, 1823, died June 15, 1829; Sarah Ann, born April 15, 1825, married Stephen James; Adolphus Perry, of whom further; Abigail Amelia, born June 17, 1829, married James James; Jane Augusta, born June 24, 1831, married Isaac W. Daniels; and Esther Mary, born October 16, 1841, married William Wardwell. Mr. and Mrs. Beers were among the founders of the Methodist church at Silver Mine, in New Canaan.

Adolphus Perry Beers, son of Ezekiel and Abigail (St. John) Beers, was born in Silver Mine, on the old Beers homestead, January 2, 1827, died in April, 1906. He learned the trade of carpenter with his father and followed it some years. After the death of his wife he removed to Norwalk, where he spent the last ten years of his life. Mr. Beers was a natural mechanic and had picked up the essentials of the machine trade. In Norwalk he worked for some time at the Union Manufacturing Company, where he was in charge of the machine shop. Mr. Beers married Sarah L. Gilbert, daughter of Josiah Gilbert, of Brighton, New York. Among their children was Louis S. Beers, of whom further.

Louis S. Beers, son of Adolphus Perry and Sarah L. (Gilbert) Beers, was born in Silver Mine, August 18, 1866, died May 8, 1920. He was educated in the public schools and the Norwalk High School. He then entered the employ of the First National Bank of South Norwalk, where he was teller for many years. In his spare time Mr. Beers had been reading law and had become so interested in the subject that when the bank went out of business he entered the offices of Judge George H. Vosburgh and General Russell Frost. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Beers practiced alone until his death. He was clerk of the City Court for several years, and was assistant secretary of the Norwalk Building and Loan Association. In his practice of law, Mr. Beers specialized on real estate law and also carried on a real estate business, developing a number of tracts. In politics, a Republican, Mr. Beers was several times called upon to hold public office, and held the office of assessor, and for seven years was a member of the Board of Education; for four or five years, and up to the time of his death, he served on the Board of Estimate and Taxation.

Mr. Beers married Mary Albertson, daughter of William and Jane Albertson, of New York City, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Lois St. John, born July 1, 1893; married William Ferris, of Norwalk. 2. Albertson S., a sketch of whom follows. 3. Kenneth Sanford, born June 11, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Beers were members of the South Norwalk Congregational Church for many years. Mr. Beers served as treasurer of the church, and was also greatly interested in the welfare work done by the churches.

BEERS, Albertson S.,

Dairyman.

Albertson S. Beers, son of Louis S. and Mary (Albertson) Beers (q. v.), was born in Norwalk, January 1, 1897. He was educated in the public schools of that place, graduating from the high school in

1914. The following year and a half were spent at Cornell University studying mechanical engineering. For a year he was with the Connecticut State Dairy Department testing cows, and this led him to enter the retail milk business on his own account. He purchased the business of T. B. Woodruff, and until May 1, 1920, continued alone. On that date he formed a partnership with Samuel J. Stewart, of Norwalk, under the name of The Norwalk Dairy Company. On October 1, 1921, they bought the business of Charles H. Hawxhurst, and at the same time Clarence Seymour was admitted to the firm and became vice-president. They do a large and profitable business; Mr. Beers is very well fitted for his work through training and experience, and their success is assured.

Mr. Beers married Gladys Louise Olmstead, daughter of Gilson and Caroline Olmstead, of North Wilton, Connecticut. Mrs. Beers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while her husband attends the Congregational.

STEWART, Samuel J.,

Business Man.

By perseverance and application, Samuel J. Stewart has so utilized his life as to render it of value not only to himself but to others. Prominent as a citizen and as a man of highest integrity, he is in every sense of the phrase a self-made man. Mr. Stewart's surname is one of the oldest in English records. Originally it was derived from the occupation of steward, and was the name assumed by the Fitz Walters and the Fitz Allans from their office of steward of the Royal household, and destined to become famous through their deeds. In the Hundred Rolls (1274) the name of Hugh le Steward is found. Other spellings of the name are: Styward, Stuart and Stuard.

The Stewart family, of which Samuel J. Stewart is a scion, was early settled in New York State. Thomas B. Stewart, his father, was born in Brooklyn, where he grew to manhood. He was born in 1842, and died in 1911. As a young man he went to Orange county, and there was engaged in dairy farming throughout his active life. He married Mary F. Baird, daughter of John Baird, of Warwick, Orange county, New York. They were the parents of the following children: Samuel J., of further mention; Julia, wife of Frank Laroe, and a resident of North Beverly, Massachusetts; and Mary, wife of J. B. Laroe, residing in Sugar Loaf, Orange county. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were members of the Episcopal church at Warwick.

Samuel J. Stewart, son of Thomas B. and Mary F. (Baird) Stewart, was born February 2, 1871, in Bellvale, Orange county, New York, and was reared on the home farm in Warwick. He attended the district schools, and while still in his teens went to Brooklyn, where he entered the employ of the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of ventilators. It did not take very long for Mr. Stewart to discover that he could not stand the confinement of indoor work, so after a little more than a year he entered the employ of the Meadowbrook Dairy Company, of Brooklyn, where he remained about two years. When he was nineteen he bought a milk route and went into business for himself, and after about five years formed a partnership with Ira C. Hunter, under the firm name of Stewart & Hunter. That continued about two years and then Mr. Stewart disposed of his interests, removing at the same time to Sugar Loaf, Orange county, where he bought a farm and became a milk pro-

ducer, shipping milk to the company from which he had just withdrawn. After two years he sold this farm and bought the milk business in which he had been a partner. His next location was in Rosendale, New York, where he engaged in similar business. After disposing of this farm, Mr. Stewart entered the insurance field as assistant superintendent of the Kingston agency of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. From Kingston he was transferred to Rosendale, thence to Saugerties, and then back again to Kingston. From the latter town he went to Peekskill, and from there to Ossining. Mr. Stewart's success in the insurance business was assured, but a tempting proposition from the White Plains Milk and Creamery Company in 1908, forced him to resign, and he became manager of the latter company. After a year he formed a partnership with H. C. Buckhout and they purchased the business, which they conducted under the firm name of Buckhout & Stewart. Subsequently, they formed the Purity Milk and Cream Company and admitted a third partner.

A little later Mr. Stewart sold his interests and went with the Goucher Electric Purifying Company, manufacturers of an electrical device for pasteurizing milk, a much superior method to the one then and now generally in use. This venture, however, proved unsuccessful because it called for an immense amount of money which was not available. Mr. Stewart became associated with the Crystal Lake Ice Company, and for seven years was engaged in business on his own account. Some seasons money was made and other seasons the accumulated profits were lost so that the net results were not so great. During the last two years of that period Mr. Stewart had engaged in the dairy business and this had grown so that he decided to give it his undivided attention. Few milk dealers have the technical knowledge of the product they handle that Mr. Stewart possesses. When he was selling the pasteurizing device, he traveled all over New England, selling and installing outfits, and then establishing a demand for the milk handled by the new process. In the course of his work, he called upon thousands of physicians, and the questions they asked made it necessary for him to be familiar with every technical detail of the chemical structure of milk, how it is effected by various treatments, both with reference to its physical and chemical properties, and as to the effect of its food value. Mr. Stewart was heavily in debt when he started in the milk business for the last time, so much so that he was advised to take advantage of the bankruptcy laws to relieve himself of the burden. That he refused to do, but went manfully to work and has paid off every cent of indebtedness, working early and late, and he has established a most enviable reputation for sterling honesty. In the spring of 1920 he formed a partnership with Albertson S. Beers, under the firm name of the Norwalk Dairy Company, and October 1, 1921, they bought the milk business of Charles H. Hawxhurst, which was added to their business. They installed a new and modern plant for pasteurizing and handling milk, and have four routes which are served by two autos and two wagons, and in addition they do quite a large wholesale business.

During all these years Mr. Stewart has dealt in real estate as opportunity and limited capital offered. As the tide turned in his favor, he was able to enlarge his operations until by the spring of 1920 he was one of the leading real estate operators in Norwalk. In 1920 he purchased a farm in the Cranbury dis-

trict of Norwalk, of about twenty-one acres, and this he is operating as a small dairy farm, producing specially inspected Jersey milk.

Mr. Stewart married Annie B. Lane, daughter of Timothy Lane, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of eight children: 1. Anna, married Leo Leonard, who is associated with Mr. Stewart in his business, and they have three children: Leo, Marion, and Helen. 2. Marion, wife of Rowland Legg. 3. Julia, wife of Garland Harward. 4. Helen. 5. Samuel J., Jr. 6. Durland, associated with his father. 7. Thomas, who is also connected with the business. 8. Grace.

GREEN, Francis E.,

Business Man.

For several generations the Green family has held an esteemed place in the history of Poundridge, State of New York, but a town adjoining New Canaan, Connecticut. Many of the early families in Poundridge removed there from Fairfield county so that they are among the Colonial families of Connecticut.

Thaddeus Keeler Green, grandfather of Francis E. Green, was a resident of Poundridge most of his lifetime. He was the father of Lewis Green, born in Poundridge, and lived to be fifty-six years of age. He was accustomed to farm life, and in due time succeeded to the ownership of the home farm. Agricultural pursuits occupied most of his time, and for eighteen years he served in the interests of the town as assessor. Mr. Green married Clarissa Scofield, daughter of Squire Scofield, of Poundridge, and a descendant from one of the oldest families. Of their children, the following grew up: Leroy, now deceased; Philo, resides in Springdale; Sarah, married William Granger, and resides in New Canaan; Francis E., of further mention; Minerva, married Edward Zarr, and resides in Worthington, Massachusetts. Mr. Green attended the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife was a member of the Congregational church.

Francis E. Green was born in Poundridge, February 14, 1864. He attended the public schools and also the Eastman's Business College, a famous school of that time. He grew up on the home farm, and after completing his studies at Eastman's came to New Canaan. There he entered the employ of Raymond & Sutton, dry goods merchants, where he remained for six years. About 1895 Mr. Green was attracted to the real estate and insurance business as an occupation, and he resigned from the mercantile work to enter this field. He has been signally successful in his undertaking, and owes much of his success to his sterling traits of character and pleasing personality. Mr. Green has taken an active interest in public matters, as has been customary with the members of his family for many years; he is a Democrat in politics, and is now president of the School Board; he has been a member of the School Board for almost twenty years. Mr. Green is a corporator of the New Canaan Savings Bank, and is now a director of that institution. He is also a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, president of the New Canaan Library Association, and president of the New Canaan Cemetery Association.

Mr. Green married Carrie Hodges, daughter of Charles W. Hodges, of New Canaan, and they have two children: Beatrice, married Edward Lawrence, of New Canaan; Blanche, a student at Drew Seminary, New York. The family attend and support the Congregational church

Francis E. Green.

D. B. Bradley

BRADLEY, Daniel Burr,

Financier, Legislator.

It is no uncommon thing to find at the head of affairs in many of the New England towns and cities men whose ancestry can be traced to the first settlers of those towns. It seems particularly fitting that this should be so. One whose family is old in the history of Fairfield county, and whose career has been one to further honor the name is Daniel Burr Bradley, leading citizen and banker of Westport, Connecticut.

The name of Bradley is of Norman origin, and is a place name derived from Bradley, in Lincolnshire, England. In its old English form it was Brad-Leah and literally signified broad lea or meadow. The earliest Bradley known seems to be Sir Francis Bradley, who probably flourished in Yorkshire, and who must have been born about 1110. The American immigrant ancestor of the family herein described was Francis Bradley. John Bradley, brother of the latter, was of the parish of St. Andrew's, Middlesex, and died in March, 1697-98. He was buried, according to all directions in his will, in the parish church of St. Pancras, on March 30th. His will, dated February 20, 1696, was proved March 31, 1697-98, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and is recorded in the records of that court, 47 Pyne. The original will is preserved in the files.

The family of the immigrant in England has been traced to William Bradley, of Sheriff Hutton, County York, and the pedigree is given in Camden's "Visitation of the County of Warwick," in 1619, which is published in Volume XII of the "Publications of the Harleian Society." The arms of the family are there given as: Gules, a chevron argent between three boars' heads couped or. These arms were not contained in early editions of Burke's General Armory, but in the edition of 1868 he copied it and gave Camden as his authority.

This William Bradley had a son, William Bradley, of the city of Coventry, County Warwick, England, who married Agnes Margate. Francis Bradley, eldest son of William and Agnes Bradley, married Francisca Watkins, and their son, Francis Bradley, son and heir, aged twenty-four in 1619, was the founder of the American line. Joseph P. Bradley, author of "Family Notes Respecting the Bradley Family of Fairfield," and one of the chief historians of the family, announced his faith in this descent in the above work.

(I) Francis Bradley, the immigrant, is first mentioned in the New Haven records in 1650; he was a member of the household of Governor Theophilus Eaton, and it is possible that he came over with the latter in 1637, or with his cousin, William, in 1644. Francis Bradley settled in Branford in 1657, and in Fairfield in 1660. He was made a freeman in October, 1664. He married Ruth Barlow, daughter of John Barlow.

(II) Daniel Bradley, fifth child and third son of Francis and Ruth (Barlow) Bradley, was born in 1673, and died in 1714. He married Abigail Jackson, daughter of Joseph Jackson.

(III) Captain Daniel (2) Bradley, son of Daniel (1) and Abigail (Jackson) Bradley, was born in 1704, and died April 23, 1765. Captain Bradley was an esteemed citizen and a brave soldier; he served at Cape Breton in 1745. In 1724, Captain Bradley married (first) Esther Burr, born January 31, 1702-03, a descendant of Jehue Burr, and a sister of Rev. Aaron Burr, the first president of

Princeton College (see Burr IV). In 1759 Captain Bradley and his family removed to Ridgefield.

(IV) Daniel (3) Bradley, son of Captain Daniel (2) and Esther (Burr) Bradley, was baptized May 25, 1729, and died in Greenfield, Connecticut, January 8, 1780. In 1757 his father deeded him a homestead, and later he came in possession of the homestead at the front of Long Lots at Hull's Farms, in the town of Fairfield, and in 1773 he lost his property. Daniel Bradley married, August 8, 1751, Mary Banks, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Sherwood) Banks, born July 19, 1731, died July 28, 1815.

(V) Major Daniel (4) Bradley, son of Daniel (3) and Mary (Banks) Bradley, was born February 13, 1757, and died December 8, 1837. Major Bradley served two months in 1716 in New York, and was in the retreat from New York when the British took possession of it. He was in the battle of Harlem in 1776, in Colonel Lewis' regiment, and received his ensign's commission, January 1, 1777. He was annexed to Captain Hart's company, Colonel Philip Burr Bradley's regiment, of the Connecticut line under the continental establishment without any vacation until November 3, 1783, when he was honorably discharged at West Point, New York. Major Bradley was in the battle of Ridgefield, Connecticut, when the British burned the public stores at Danbury; also in the battle at or near King's Bridge, and in the battles of Monmouth and Germantown. He served on the staff of General Lafayette, who presented him with a sword. Afterwards Major Bradley served in the Indian War in the Northwest, and was in General St. Clair's army, but was left as one of a garrison in a small fort before that army was defeated on November 4, 1791. He was commissioned captain to take rank from that date, and was in the battle of Maumee when the Indians were defeated by General Wayne, August 20, 1794. On March 3, 1797, he was commissioned major of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, and his commission is in the hands of his descendant, Edward B. Bradley, of Westport (q. v.). In 1795 Major Bradley returned to Fairfield, stopping en route for a time in Philadelphia. Major Bradley married Elizabeth Stratton, born December 1, 1760, died November 5, 1837, daughter of John and Grace (Osborn) Stratton.

(VI) Daniel Banks Bradley, son of Major Daniel (4) and Elizabeth (Stratton) Bradley, was born November 30, 1795, in Westport, and was engaged in farming there all of his lifetime. He had a strong natural instinct for trading, and at one time or another he owned, it is said, numerous farms in Fairfield. He was an extensive dealer in cattle and made many trips into New York State to purchase them.

(VII) Daniel Burr Bradley, son of Daniel Banks Bradley, was born November 28, 1823, and died May 11, 1911. His farming was on an extensive scale, keeping at times as many as thirty or forty cows. He was thus actively occupied until within a few years before his death. During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Bradley enlisted, but was refused on account of his teeth, which were not strong enough to bite the cartridges. Fraternally he was a member of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Bradley married, February 6, 1848, Sarah M. Henshaw, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lockwood) Henshaw. Elizabeth Lockwood was a daughter of John Lockwood, who was a brother of Luke V. Lockwood, a biography of whom, together with his genealogy, appears else-

where in this work. Mr. Bradley and his wife were both graduates of Green Farms Academy, studying under the same teacher, the well known Ebenezer B. Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were the parents of the following children: William Henshaw, born December 5, 1848 (q. v.); Daniel Burr, of whom further; Emily Amelia, born August 2, 1853, married, April 28, 1874, Robert H. Coley, and has three children: Leila M., born September 3, 1877, married Henry Kelley; Burr M., born May 3, 1884; Robert H., Jr., born February 28, 1886, married Lezia Talen; Frances Adella, born June 2, 1858, married William Nathaniel Cole, of New York City.

(VIII) Daniel Burr (2) Bradley, son of Daniel Burr (1) and Sarah M. (Henshaw) Bradley, was born April 11, 1850, in Westport, where he attended the public schools, and the Green Farms Academy, under the preceptorship of Ebenezer B. Adams, same teacher and school as his father and mother attended, from which he graduated. He then attended a business college, after which he taught school for seven years. During this time Mr. Bradley read both law and medicine for pleasure. Finally, being compelled to give up teaching on account of his health, he went to Mount Kisco, New York, where he formed a partnership with L. B. Gorham, and under the firm name of Gorham & Bradley, they bought a furniture business which they soon enlarged by the addition of musical instruments and sewing machines. After two successful years they sold the business, and Mr. Bradley returned to Westport, where for several years he was engaged in farming.

Mr. Bradley is among the most esteemed citizens of Westport; he has been active in the business and public life of that town throughout his lifetime, and has several times held public office. A Republican in politics, Mr. Bradley served as selectman for eleven years from 1885, in 1896 was elected judge of probate, and was reëlected continuously to that office as long as he was eligible. On April 20, 1920, he retired from this office, having reached the age limit fixed by law at which judges may hold office in Connecticut. Mr. Bradley was a justice of the peace for about thirty years, until retired for the same reason.

He was elected from his district to the State Legislature, in 1921, and is serving on the committee on banking. He has been connected with the Westport Bank and Trust Company since 1887 as a director, and since 1913 has served as its president. He is treasurer and one of the trustees of the Westport Public Library, and a senior member of the board of trustees of the Staples High School, president of the Willowbrook Cemetery Association, and a corporator of the Norwalk Savings Society. Fraternally, Mr. Bradley is a member and a trustee of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport; Aspetuck Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Westport; Westport Country Club and Westport Club. He is a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church.

On December 29, 1875, Mr. Bradley married (first) Sarah A. Coley, daughter of Lamson Coley. They were the parents of two sons and a daughter. One son died in infancy. The second son, Herbert S., was born December 11, 1877, and died May 14, 1883. The daughter, Edith, was born October 14, 1883, married, October 31, 1906, Winfred Martin Gaylord, of Easthampton, Massachusetts, and they have the following children: Elizabeth, born December 21, 1908; Ruth Anita, born April 21, 1910; Daniel Bradley, born October 20, 1912; and Winfreda, born May 15, 1916. Mrs. Sarah A. Bradley died April 27, 1890. Mr. Bradley married

(second) in November, 1892, Grace Hunt, daughter of Floyd and Eleanor Hunt, of Ridgefield.

Surrounded by associations and friends of many years, Mr. Bradley makes his home in Westport, his native town, where the history of his life has been written as a record of wholly honorable attainment.

(The Burr Line).

(I) Jehue Burr was born in England about 1600, and died in Fairfield in 1670. He came over in the Winthrop fleet in 1630, and was among those who settled in Roxbury. Two years later he was admitted a freeman, and in 1635 was a member of the church with his wife. Jehue Burr joined the company headed by William Pynchon, and was among the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts, remaining there for eight years, whence he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut. In 1645 and 1646, he was representative to the General Court from Fairfield.

(II) Jehue (2) Burr, son of Jehue (1) Burr, the immigrant, was born in England, in 1625, and died in 1692, in Fairfield. He was a captain in King Philip's War. His first wife was Mary Ward, daughter of Andrew Ward.

(III) Daniel Burr, son of Jehue (2) and Mary (Ward) Burr, was born about 1642; he was made a freeman in 1668, and in 1690 was commissary of Fairfield county. He married (second) Mary Sherwood.

(IV) Esther Burr, daughter of Daniel Burr, became the wife of Daniel Bradley (see Bradley III).

BRADLEY, Edward Burr,

Attorney-at-Law.

From the time of its American founding the family of Bradley has had honorable representation in Connecticut, its first home, and numerous members of the lines established by Francis Bradley there continue their residence. Numbered among these is Edward Burr Bradley, a legal practitioner of Westport, whose professional activity and reputation have been in keeping with distinguished and worthy traditions. The history of his family has always interested him, and a valued possession is the original commission as major issued to his great-great-grandfather, Daniel Bradley.

(VIII) William Henshaw Bradley, son of Daniel Burr Bradley (q. v.), was born in Westport, Connecticut, December 5, 1848. He was educated in the public schools and Green Farms Academy, finishing his schooling with a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Bridgeport. He was well known in the district, served for one term as a justice of the peace, and for a number of years as tax collector. Politically he was a Republican, and in religious faith an Episcopalian, a communicant of Trinity Church. He affiliated with Aspetuck Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Westport. He married Annie H. Gray, daughter of Eliphalet and Harriet (Coley) Gray, of Westport. Their only child was Edward Burr, of whom further.

(IX) Edward Burr Bradley, son of William Henshaw and Annie H. (Gray) Bradley, was born in Westport, Connecticut, July 28, 1880. After attending the public schools of his birthplace he entered the law department of the University of New York, whence he was graduated LL. B. in 1903. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1903, and to practice in Connecticut two years later, for three years thereafter being associated with Robert H. Hibbard. Subsequently he established independently in New York City, and after a short time made Westport the scene of his professional work

Mr. Bradley has confined his practice mainly to corporation and surrogate channels, and has built up a substantial clientele in the district and in New York. He is held in esteem for personal and professional qualities, and his place in the community is that of a responsible, progressive citizen. He is a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, and a member of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport. His club is the University of New York City.

Edward Burr Bradley married Elizabeth Babbitt, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of one son, Daniel Burr, born March 7, 1918.

GRAY, Walter Thomas,

Business Man.

The name Gray is of local origin, that is, following the name of a place in Burgundy, France. In the department of Haute-Saône, there is a town called Gray. The name was originally Croy. A Norman chief named Rolf, Rollo, or Raoul, invaded France with his Norwegian followers and established himself there in the ninth century. A descendant, or at all events a member of the same family, became chamberlain to Robert, Duke of Normandy, and received from him the castle and honor of Croy, from which his family assumed the name of De Croy, which was afterwards changed to De Gray, and at last to Gray without the prefix.

Gray instead of Grey is the orthography in use in this branch of the family, as it is almost universally in the different branches of the country. In England and Ireland, however, in the titled families, Grey still obtains, while in Scotland it is Gray. However, this slight difference makes but a narrow line of demarcation between different branches of a family all evidently descended from one parent stock and of one origin.

The Grays unquestionably came over to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, for among the names of those inscribed at Battle Abbey, after the decisive battle of Hastings, as worthy to be remembered for valiant services there rendered, was John de Gray.

The Gray family in America is numerous, widespread, and consists of many diverse branches. They were among the Pilgrims of New England, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, and were also early settlers of Virginia and other Southern States. Within the first century—from 1620 to 1720—researches made warrant the estimate that at least twenty different families of Grays, or different branches of the same family, had emigrated to this country and made their homes in the New World. As early as 1622, two brothers, Thomas and John Gray, had become proprietors of the island of Nantasket in Boston Harbor, by purchase from the Indians. At an early period there were also Grays at Salem, Boston, Plymouth, and Yarmouth, and in the provinces of Connecticut and Maine.

The fact that the Gray family was largely represented among the early settlers of Fairfield county, Connecticut, was soon ascertained, but it seemed probable at first that they were among other pioneers from the Colony of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay who had pushed on toward the frontiers on the line of westward emigration, and so helped to people the sister Colony of Connecticut. And this reasonable inference found ready confirmation in the discovery that the Grays of Beverly and Yarmouth had representatives at an early day in Litchfield county, and in the northern part of Fairfield, and on the adjoining "Oblong." However, further research dispelled that theory and

disclosed the fact that there was a very early and doubtless direct emigration of Grays to old Fairfield, Connecticut. The records show that there were two brothers, John and Henry Gray, among the first settlers in 1643. They had married sisters, daughters of William Frost, who with his family had come from Nottingham, England.

Henry Gray is said to have been a man of consequence, and represented his town at the General Court. He married Lydia Frost, and was in middle life when he migrated to this country. He died about 1658, aged probably fifty years. He left four sons: Jacob, Henry, Levi, and William. John Gray, brother of Henry Gray, married Elizabeth Frost, but the names of his children cannot be definitely determined. The name of William Gray, of Fairfield, appears on the early records of Westchester county, New York, as having been appointed administrator of the estate of his brother Levi, date of June 3, 1684, who had paid church rates in Eastchester, March 30, 1678. A "home lot" had been granted to William Gray on November 9, 1680. His name again appears on the records of Westchester county as having paid church rates in the town of Eastchester in 1692; and again the real estate records show that "William Gray of Fayrefield in Conn., weaver, sold his home lot in Eastchester," date of April 23, 1697. It is not known whether he then returned to Fairfield, but that some of his descendants remained is evidenced by the fact that the name of William Gray appears on record there in 1775, and on a map of Westchester county, date of 1779, William Gray's place, in the town of Eastchester, is noted. None of the name of Gray have, however, at any recent date, resided in that vicinity. Henry and Lydia (Frost) Gray were the parents of Henry, who was the father of Isaac Gray. Isaac Gray's grave is said to have been the first one in the old Northfield burying ground. Isaac Gray had a son, Nathan, of whom further.

Nathan Gray was born in 1714, and married, in Fairfield, Connecticut, July 24, 1735, Mary Holibert. One of his thirteen children was Elijah, of whom further.

Elijah Gray married (first), in Weston, Connecticut, September 10, 1769, Esther Sturges; (second), May 6, 1793, Rhoda (Morehouse) Disbrow, a widow; (third) Lydia Taylor. Elijah Gray died on his eightieth birthday, November 16, 1827.

Walter Thomas Gray, son of Elijah and Esther (Sturges) Gray, was born December 15, 1785. He died in Westport, survived by six children. He was a shoemaker, following that occupation all of his active life.

Henry Gray, son of Walter Thomas Gray, was born in Easton, Connecticut. He learned his father's trade of shoemaking, and in that pursuit and farming passed his life. He married Charlotte Brant, and they were the parents of Walter Thomas, of whom further.

Walter Thomas (2) Gray, son of Henry and Charlotte (Brant) Gray, was born in Easton, Connecticut, in 1846, and died in 1895. His early life was spent on the home farm, and in early manhood he was for a few years an itinerant merchant of tinware, a picturesque type of peddler, of which there are few representatives at this time. Modern methods of transportation and distribution have caused their passing, but their wagons, well stocked with household goods of every description, were a boom to rural communities and farmers remote from business centers. About 1875, Mr. Gray opened a bottling establishment in South Norwalk, and later purchased a site in East Norwalk, where he installed his business.

His product, bottled soda water, found its market in the surrounding territory, and Mr. Gray continued in this line with increasing success until his death. Five or six men were employed by him in the manufacture of his beverages, and several wagons distributed his goods throughout the neighboring towns. Mr. Gray was a member of the Knights of Pythias, of South Norwalk, a man widely known and as universally respected.

Walter T. Gray married, in 1879, Mary Arline Bradley, daughter of Eli and Sophia (Smith) Bradley. They were the parents of one child, Walter Henry, who died in infancy. Mrs. Gray was educated in the Western Female Seminary in Oxford, Ohio, and upon the death of her husband assumed the direction of his business. She was totally inexperienced in practical affairs, had never shared the burden of managing the business with her husband, and the intricacies of commercial enterprise were entirely unknown to her. Taking over the responsibility of management, she met every emergency that arose with wisdom and foresight, and in a day when women were not so generally active in affairs as now, when they have proved their possibilities in executive positions. She not only retained the trade built by her husband, but increased its scope, and conducted the business successfully for about a quarter of a century. Then the high cost of materials caused by the war leaving only a narrow margin of profit, combined with the fact of her advancing years, caused her to close down the plant in 1918. This action at this time was not due to inability to continue manufacture, but was a decision that proved the same careful judgment and acumen that had guided her throughout the years of her independent administration.

The Bradley family, of which Mrs. Gray is a member, is of Norman origin, and is given in full in the preceding sketches.

Henry Bradley, grandfather of Mrs. Gray, was known during his life as Captain Harry Bradley, a sea captain, who was lost on one of his voyages. His home was in Greenfield, Connecticut. He married Roxie Seeley. His son, Eli Bradley, was born in Greenfield, Connecticut, in May, 1819, and died January 4, 1907. He was a member of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport. He married Emily Sophia Smith, daughter of Hezekiah and Eunice (Meeker) Smith, of Saugatuck. They were the parents of the following children: Emma Augusta, married Samuel Baker, deceased, of East Norwalk; Mary Arline, married Walter Thomas (2) Gray, aforementioned; Caroline, deceased, married Frank Curtis, of Norwalk; Charlotte, died unmarried; Henry Eli, died in infancy; Harry Burr.

FISHER, Clinton Reed,

Banker, Useful Citizen.

The banking interests of a community constitute one of the elements most vital to its prosperity, and it is of the utmost importance that those interests should be committed to the care of men of unquestioned ability and unimpeachable integrity. As treasurer of the Stamford Trust Company, Mr. Fisher fulfills most completely all the exacting demands involved in the tenure of such an office, to the duties of which he brought a ripe and comprehensive experience.

(I) William Fisher, grandfather of Clinton Reed Fisher, was a native of New York City. He was employed as a master mechanic by the Harlem Railroad Company. He was the inventor of the form of oil boxes now in use on journals

of railroad trucks. Mr. Fisher married Ann Lowrey, of New York City.

(II) Daniel M. Fisher, son of William and Ann (Lowrey) Fisher, was born August 21, 1846, in Saybrook, Connecticut. He attended the public schools of New York City. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in the insurance business. He was a veteran of the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard. Mr. Fisher married Emma L. Reed, daughter of Sands Reed, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and their only child, Clinton Reed, is mentioned below. The death of Mr. Fisher occurred October 12, 1912.

(III) Clinton Reed Fisher, son of Daniel M. and Emma L. (Reed) Fisher, was born July 15, 1870, in Darien, Connecticut. He received his education in New York public schools. When the time came for him to enter upon the active work of life he entered the service of Henry Clews & Company, well known bankers of the metropolis, with whom he remained seven years, acquiring a thorough insight into the methods of banking and laying up a fund of valuable experience. In 1891 the Stamford Trust Company was organized, and Mr. Fisher entered their service in the capacity of bookkeeper. As time went on he filled, successively, every position up to his present one of treasurer, becoming assistant treasurer on July 1, 1917, and in July, 1918, being elected treasurer. During the many years which have elapsed since he associated himself with the institution he has, by the excellence of his work and the clearsighted wisdom of his words of counsel, contributed in no small measure to the maintenance and extension of its strength and prosperity. The well-nigh unceasing demands of duty have left Mr. Fisher little leisure for social enjoyment, and the only club in which he holds membership is the Suburban Club of Stamford. Of the obligations of citizenship he has always been mindful, and no institution or cause which he deemed worthy of encouragement has appealed to him in vain.

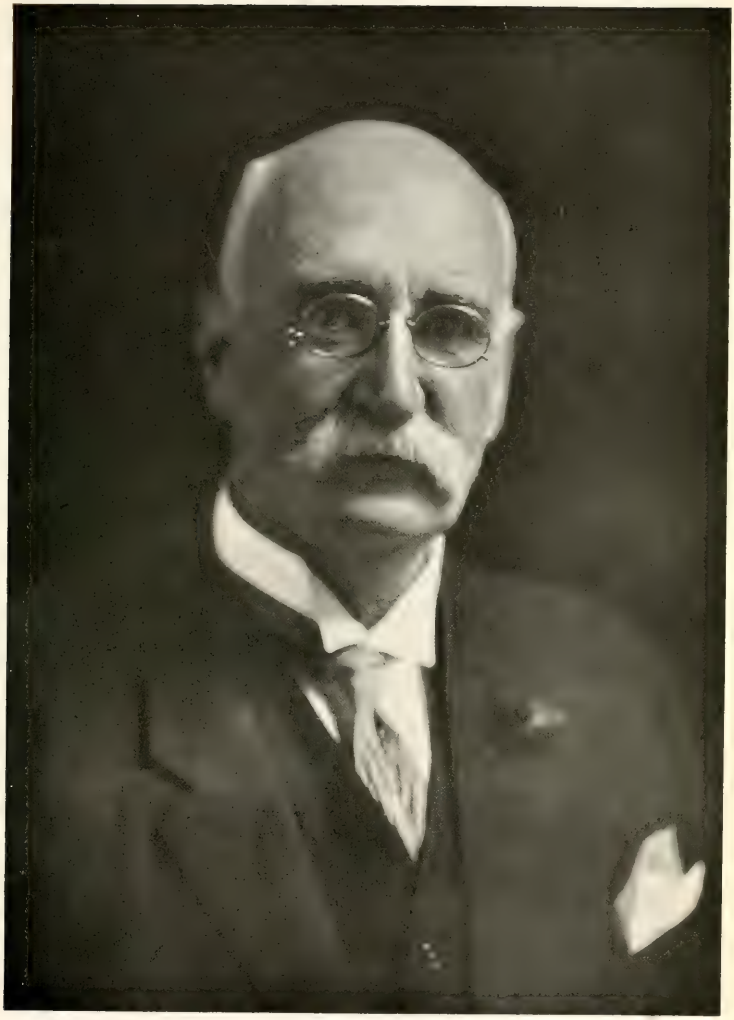
Mr. Fisher married, October 24, 1895, Janet Sammis, daughter of Frederick H. and Elizabeth (Hatfield) Sammis, of Oregon, Illinois, and they are the parents of one son, Edward C., born August 2, 1896; graduated from the New York Law School in 1917, and in December of the following year was admitted to the bar. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The record of Mr. Fisher is one of quiet, forceful and effective usefulness in a position involving high trusts and great responsibilities. He is a type of man essential to the upbuilding of large cities and of all communities.

HUBBARD, Frederick Augustus,

Lawyer, Public Official.

An able member of the Fairfield county bar, Judge Frederick A. Hubbard, is also a representative of one of the earliest families of New England. It is an old tradition in the Hubbard family that the name was derived from Hubba (Ubba or Ubbo), the Danish sea king, who in the fall of 866 with an immense fleet and twenty thousand warriors landed on the coast of East-Abglia or Kent to avenge the death of his father, Ragnar Logbrog. The latter had made his name a cause for terror on the shores of the Baltic and the British Isles on account of his invasions. After taking possession of Paris, he planned an invasion of England, and his expedition was wrecked on the coast of Northumbria, but Ragnar, with a band of his followers who reached the shore, began their usual career of depredation in spite of the inferiority of their numbers. When the Northumbrians learned of the



Wm. A. Hubbard

descent of the Norsemen, they flew to the coast and fought the invaders, and made Ragnar a prisoner. He was put to death immediately and is said to have consoled his last moments with the hope that "the cubs of the boar would avenge his fate."

His son, Hubba, above mentioned, spent the winter in fortifying his camp and equipping his followers. In February, 867, despite the desperate battle given by the Northumbrians, the forces of Hubba triumphed. They killed Osbert in battle, but took prisoner Aella, his erstwhile rival chieftain, but now compatriot in fighting the common foe. Hubba and his followers now gave themselves the pleasure of torturing to death the men who had thrown King Ragnar Lodbrog into a cage of snakes to be devoured. This victory gave Hubba and his brother, Hingua, undisputed possession of all the country south of the Tyne and north of Nottingham. They continued to increase their dominions by victorious invasions of the surrounding countries, and their exploits form one of the most thrilling chapters in early British history. Hubba was finally slain in his camp with twelve hundred of his followers by Odyn. Scattered across Britain and Wales have stood seven historic eminences each known as "Hubba's Hill."

It is common knowledge that there was great confusion in spelling names during several centuries following the adoption of family surnames, and that of Hubbard was no exception to the rule, more than fifty different spellings of what is apparently the same name being found on record. Even in America, the forms, Hubbard, Hubbert, Hubard, Hubert, Hobart and Hobert are common. Several branches of the family in England have borne coats-of-arms.

(I) George Hubbard, the ancestor of the family, is distinguished from other immigrants of the name, by the reference, "George Hubbard of Guilford." He is believed to have been in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1633; in October, 1635, he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in that part which is now called Wethersfield. There he resided for three years, and later settled in Milford, where he was admitted to the church, January 15, 1644. Four years later, September 22, 1648, he purchased land in Guilford, whence he removed, and was admitted to the church there, October 6, 1650. He was a surveyor. In each community he interested himself in public matters, and was several times honored with public office. In 1639 he served as representative; for eight terms he served as deputy magistrate, and in 1666-67 was a member of the General Assembly. He died in Guilford, in January, 1683. George Hubbard married Mary Bishop, daughter of John and Anne Bishop, and she died in Guilford, September 14, 1675.

(II) John Hubbard, son of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, was born in England, in 1633, and died in 1705. He was brought to America by his parents, and in 1650 was a resident of Wethersfield, Connecticut. On March 26, 1661, he was admitted a freeman in Wethersfield. A few years before his death John Hubbard removed to Hatfield, Massachusetts. About 1648 he married Mary Merriman, of Concord, Massachusetts.

(III) Jonathan Hubbard, son of John and Mary (Merriman) Hubbard, was born January 3, 1658-59, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, January 17, 1728. He had removed to the latter town in 1680, and there married, January 15, 1681, Hannah Rice, who was born in 1658, and died April 9, 1747, in Concord; she was a

daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (King) Rice, of Sudbury and Marlboro, Massachusetts.

(IV) Thomas Hubbard, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Rice) Hubbard, was born August 27, 1696, in Concord, Massachusetts. He married Mary Fletcher, of that town.

(V) Nathan Hubbard, son of Thomas and Mary (Fletcher) Hubbard, was born January 23, 1723, in Concord, Massachusetts. Subsequently, he lived in Groton, Massachusetts. He married, April 2, 1745, Mary Patterson.

(VI) Thomas (2) Hubbard, son of Nathan and Mary (Patterson) Hubbard, was born December 28, 1745, and died May 25, 1807. His second wife was Lois White, who was born April 30, 1747, and died March 26, 1834, of Lancaster, Massachusetts. They were married October 1, 1777.

(VII) Luther Hubbard, son of Thomas (2) and Lois (White) Hubbard, was born August 13, 1782, and died March 2, 1857, in Manchester, New Hampshire. He was a stone cutter and maker of tomb stones for surrounding counties. He was known as Major Hubbard, but there is no record of his having performed military service. Luther Hubbard married, December 18, 1806, Hannah Russell, born July 9, 1781, in Westford, Massachusetts, died in Manchester, New Hampshire, December 12, 1870.

(VIII) Luther Prescott Hubbard, son of Luther and Hannah (Russell) Hubbard, was born June 30, 1808, in Hollis, New Hampshire, and died in Greenwich, Connecticut, September 18, 1894. The public schools of his native town afforded his early education, and these courses were supplemented by a term in the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, New Hampshire. In 1824 Mr. Hubbard learned the trade of stone cutter, which his father had long followed. In Quincy, Massachusetts, Mr. Hubbard worked at his trade and was one of the men employed in shaping the stones of the Bunker Hill Monument. In 1827 he came to New York, where he had charge of much important work. Subsequently he accepted a position as confidential clerk in the office of Ira Morris & Company, granite dealers of New York City.

Mr. Hubbard was always interested in his fellowmen, and it was this desire to be of assistance which led to his later employment as secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society. He was one of the first to distribute Bibles in New York for the Marine Bible Society in 1833. In 1863 he became financial agent of the former society. Mr. Hubbard removed with his family to Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1859, and there was warden of the borough. Mr. Hubbard published a small genealogy bearing on his family history in 1872. He was secretary of the New England Society in the City of New York for forty consecutive years.

Mr. Hubbard married (first) November 28, 1832, Sarah Ogden Johnson, and for his second wife, Mary Cummings Tenney, who was born November 19, 1819, in Hollis, daughter of Hon. Ralph E. and Phebe Colburn (Smith) Tenney. Their children were: Frederick A., of further mention; Mary Tenney, born October 12, 1855; John Theodore, born October 2, 1857, died February 2, 1882; William Norris, born November 2, 1865, a physician in New York City; Benjamin Farley, deceased.

(IX) Frederick Augustus Hubbard, eldest son of Luther Prescott and Mary Cummings (Tenney) Hubbard, was born November 17, 1851, in Hollis, New Hampshire, and was seven years old when brought by his parents to Greenwich, Connecticut. There he attended school

and the Greenwich Academy. The legal profession had attracted him from youth, and with the purpose of making that his career he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, noted New York lawyers and friends of his father. In 1875 Mr. Hubbard was graduated from the University of the City of New York with the degree of LL. B. and in the same year was admitted to practice there and also in the State of Connecticut. His practice has been in Greenwich and he has made a specialty of probate cases, care of estates, real estate law, and a good deal of conveyancing.

For many years Judge Hubbard has been one of the foremost citizens of Greenwich. Upright in his dealings, he has commanded the respect of his fellow-citizens. His political affiliations are with the Republican party; although not desirous of holding office, Judge Hubbard never shirks a public duty, and any movement for the general welfare can count upon his loyal support. He was appointed deputy judge of the Borough Court of Greenwich.

Judge Hubbard has found time outside of his business cares to indulge in his talent for writing. His library at home and collection of curios is typical of his tastes. His writing is entertaining and instructive. He has contributed many articles to newspapers over the pen name, Ezekiel Lemondale. Many who are familiar with his articles feel that his literary work should be embodied in a more enduring form. He is a fluent, graceful writer, possesses a keen sense of humor and has a splendid sense of proportion. He will always be remembered for his one published volume "Other Days in Greenwich," which, while disclaiming to be a history, splendidly supplements the work of other historians by relating interesting facts and anecdotes of people, places and things identified with the past of that town. It is a unique and valuable contribution to Connecticut's historical literature. Fraternally, Judge Hubbard is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich, and is a life member of the New England Society of New York.

Judge Hubbard married, August 1, 1883, Agnes Helena Waterbury, daughter of George P. and Ellen F. (June) Waterbury. They are the parents of three sons: 1. Carleton Waterbury, born April 25, 1884; he graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1909, and is a mechanical engineer in New York; he married Katharine Chase, and they are the parents of Malvern Drexel, Richmond Chase, Dorothy Georgia and Frances Alice. 2. Drexel Tenney, born August 22, 1886; he married Katherine Bond, and they have one child, Charlotte Bond, born June 3, 1919. 3. George Frederick, born October 19, 1899; he was educated in Repton School, Tarrytown, and was a first lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, and was injured while in service by an airplane crash; he has fully recovered. The family attend the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, and aid in its support.

WEED, Edward Franklin,

Lover of Natural Science.

For almost three hundred years the surname of Weed has been prominently identified with the interests of Fairfield county, Connecticut. Members of this family have been among the useful and upright citizens of their communities, and they have left definite impress upon the industrial and public life of these communities.

The Weed family is a very ancient one

in England. The name is derived from the place which was the residence of the family, Weed-on-the-Street, or Weed-on-Beck, one of the oldest parishes in the hundred of Fawsley county, Northampton, situated four miles from Daventry. The name could be found only in Northamptonshire at the time of Jonas Weed's emigration to this country.

There is a record of Ralph, of Weed-on-Beck, or as the name became simplified, Ralph de Weedon, having settled in Buckinghamshire in 1307. He became knight of the shire, and his arms were:

"Argent, two bars gules, in chief three marlets sable."

The family became scattered throughout Great Britain, and different branches were soon established in various sections of the kingdom. The form of the name changed with the different environment, and we find Wedon, Wead, Weedon, Weede, and Weeden, as well as other names somewhat similar. Only in the County of Northampton did the simple spelling Weed survive. From this fact it is possible to state with more than ordinary certainty the locality where this line of the family originated.

(I) Jonas Weed, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, lived near Stamford, Northampton county, England, and with a group of friends became interested in the stories of the new colonies across the ocean, and joined Governor Winthrop's fleet, sailing in company with Sir Robert Saltonstall on the good ship, "Arabella." The expedition landed in Boston, May 29, 1630, and old records of Watertown, Massachusetts, show that Jonas Weed was among the settlers there the following year. On May 18, 1631, he was admitted a freeman in Watertown. He removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635, and during his stay there served as a juror, this service carrying great respect and honor in the pioneer communities. He removed from Wethersfield to New Haven, and the colonizing expedition to Stamford was organized and started from there. In 1641 he removed to Stamford, and there received a grant of land in 1642. He died in 1676, and his wife survived him until 1689 or 1690.

(II) Daniel Weed, son of Jonas Weed, married Ruth ———, and was the father of Nathaniel, of whom further.

(III) Nathaniel Weed, son of Daniel and Ruth Weed, born October 22, 1696. The latter married Mary ———, and was the father of Nathan, of whom further.

(IV) Nathan Weed, son of Nathaniel Weed, was born January 1, 1725. He married and was the father of Nathan, of whom further.

(V) Nathan (2) Weed, son of Nathan (1) Weed, married, September 2, 1787, Mary Scofield.

(VI) Joseph Weed, son of Nathan (2) and Mary (Scofield) Weed, was born December 20, 1801, and died March 9, 1888. He was a Whig, and later a Republican. He attended the Congregational church of Darien. He married (first) Louise Weed, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Waterbury) Weed, March 7, 1825, and their children were: Joseph Henry, Nathan, Louisa, and Alvah. He married (second) Jane Tweedy, of New York City, and their children were: Samuel Richard of whom further; Arthur, Beatrice, Mary, Edgar, Edwin, Mary J., Jessie G., and Annie Tweedy.

(VII) Samuel Richard Weed, eldest child of Joseph and Jane (Tweedy) Weed, was born in New York City, February 9, 1837, where he died, Feberuary 4, 1918. He was a writer by occupation, and in later years was in the insurance business. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious faith a Congrega-

tionalist. Mr. Weed married, October 11, 1859, Nellie S. Jones, daughter of David W. and Mary Cabor (Newell) Jones, the former of Boston, and the latter of Framingham, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Weed were the parents of the following children: 1. Walter Harvey, born May 1, 1862. 2. Nathan Herbert, born August 1, 1868. 3. Edward Franklin, of whom further.

(VIII) Edward Franklin Weed, son of Samuel Richard and Nellie S. (Jones) Weed, was born January 20, 1870, in St. Louis, Missouri. When he was about six years of age his parents removed to Brooklyn, New York, and Edward F. received his education in the public schools of that city. Following his courses there, he became a student in the Connecticut Agricultural College in Storrs, Connecticut. Mr. Weed then became a special student of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College in microscopic botany and entomology. Mr. Weed has never lost his interest in his natural science work, and spends much of the leisure time from his business in this work. Mr. Weed's hobby is stamp collecting. For forty years he has been collecting stamps, specializing at different times in the stamps of certain countries. At the present time Mr. Weed is making a specialty of British Colony stamps and has a valuable collection of them. The social activities of Mr. Weed are many. He is a thirty-second degree Mason; he affiliates with Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Lafayette Consistory; and Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. He is secretary of the local Red Cross Association, and a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of Noroton, of which he is junior warden.

Mr. Weed married (first) Mrs. Louise (Lane) Colyer, daughter of Adolphus and Eliza Jane (Stearns) Lane. He married (second), July 18, 1912, Isabel M. Weed, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Dorlon) Weed, of New York City, and Macon, Georgia, the former a son of Joseph and Louise (Weed) Weed.

WEED, Hanford Smith.

Lawyer, Legislator.

In the annals of Fairfield county frequent mention is found of the Weed family. This family is not only among the oldest families of that county, but also among the most prominent.

(II) John Weed, eldest son of Jonas Weed (q. v.), purchased land in Stamford, Conn., April 20, 1657, and died in 1688. He married, in 1665, Joanna Westcott, daughter of Richard Westcott.

(III) Daniel Weed, son of John and Joanna (Westcott) Weed, was born February 11, 1669. He married and was the father of Abraham, of further mention.

(IV) Abraham Weed, son of Daniel Weed, was born August 18, 1680. He married and was the father of Abraham, of further mention.

(V) Abraham (2) Weed, son of Abraham (1) Weed, was born in that part of Stamford now included in New Canaan, January 11, 1727-28. He married Naomi Pond.

(VI) Enos Weed, son of Abraham (2) and Naomi (Pond) Weed, was born March 14, 1731-32. The Christian name of his wife was Mary.

(VII) Lieutenant Seth Weed, son of Enos and Mary Weed, was born January 30, 1752. He was a member of the First Company, 5th Regiment, under Captain David Waterbury (later colonel), and Lieutenant Jonathan Whitney, in May, 1775. This regiment marched to New York under General Wooster. Seth Weed

was commissioned lieutenant, January 1, 1777, and resigned September 30, 1777. In June, 1776, he was in Captain Hall's company under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Seymour of the Connecticut Light Horse, which was ordered to New York for service. In 1779, Seth Weed was in Captain Scofield's company under Major-General Oliver Wolcott during the New Haven alarm. Lieutenant Seth Weed and Silas Davenport were appointed to procure provisions needed for the Continental army and State troops. Lieutenant Seth Weed married, January 3, 1771, Hannah Andreas or Andros. He died December 26, 1822. A house which Lieutenant Seth Weed built was remodelled in 1920. It stands on Weed street, about a quarter of a mile south of the Weed homestead.

(VIII) Seth (2) Weed, son of Lieutenant Seth (1) Weed and Hannah (Andreas, or Andros) Weed, was born July 7, 1772, and died January 14, 1833. He was a farmer and with his father owned most of the land through which Weed street, New Canaan, now passes. He married, November 27, 1793, Sally Ayres, born March 27, 1774, died March 5, 1844.

(IX) Samuel Andros Weed, son of Seth (2) and Sally (Ayres) Weed, was born in New Canaan, November 13, 1799, and died July 7, 1868. For many years he was a wholesale grocer in New York City, during which time he resided there. On his return to New Canaan, he built the house now occupied by Mr. Hanford S. Weed, on his father's property. At this time Mr. Weed retired from business. He was the first president of the first bank organized in New Canaan. Mr. Weed married, April 7, 1835, Anna Smith, born March 14, 1799, died March 23, 1894, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Tallmadge) Smith, of New Canaan.

(X) Seth Chauncey Weed, son of Samuel Andros and Anna (Smith) Weed, was born May 4, 1838, and died January 26, 1896. He attended Rockwell's schools in New Canaan, and prepared for college at Hoyt's private school at Niagara Falls. About this time his father opened a hardware store in New Canaan, and Seth C. Weed took charge of the management of this store. He continued in this business for some years, finally resigning to travel with his wife. Mr. Weed married, June 19, 1862, Jane Amelia Smith, daughter of Hanford and Naomi C. (Wortendyke) Smith, of New York City, and their children were: 1. Jennie C. A., born April 23, 1863, a member of Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Weed is past regent, and was active in Red Cross work during the World War. 2. Amanda P., born September 16, 1865; she is now regent of the above named chapter and also was active in aiding the Red Cross. 3. Samuel Andros, born December 4, 1866, died September 10, 1914. 4. Hanford Smith, of further mention. 5. Chauncey James, born October 23, 1870, died February 5, 1872. 6. Sherman Chauncey, born March 20, 1872. 7. Naomi W., born February 11, 1874, a member of Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was active in Red Cross work. 8. William St. John, born January 27, 1875. The family still own the three Weed homesteads, their great-great-grandfather's and their great-grandfather's and they make their home in their grandfather's homestead. For many years the family have attended St. Mark's Episcopal Church and aid in its good works.

(XI) Hanford Smith Weed, son of Seth Chauncey and Jane Amelia (Smith) Weed, was born in New Canaan, October 3, 1868. He was educated in the public schools, and spent two years at Rev. Dr.

Eugene Alvord

Selleck's school, Norwalk, and two years at the King School, Stamford. In 1891, Mr. Weed received his degree of B. A. from Yale College, and in 1893 received his degree of LL. D. from the New York Law School. The same year Mr. Weed was admitted to the New York bar, and some time later to the Connecticut bar. After association in practice with other attorneys in New York for about three years, Mr. Weed opened an office of his own in New York, in 1896, where his principal practice has been, although he has a large and growing practice in New Canaan and vicinity. Mr. Weed specializes on surrogate and probate work and real estate law and has the care of many estates.

Mr. Weed is a Democrat in politics, and has been very active in the work of his party. He is not a politician, but takes a very sincere and earnest interest in public affairs, especially as concerns the town where he and his ancestors for so many generations were born. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace and as a member of the board of finance. He went to the convention that nominated the candidate for State Senator in 1912, pledged to support another candidate for the nomination, one of the county's most estimable citizens, but it developed that, because of certain professional activities in connection with litigation, that candidate at that time would not be acceptable to the voters of his party, and so quite unexpectedly Mr. Weed was nominated for the office and was elected. As a member of the State Senate, in 1913, Mr. Weed served as chairman of the committee on banks and banking, chairman of the finance committee, and chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments. These appointments were a signal honor, as it has been very rare in the history of the State that a man at one session has been made chairman of so many committees. But it was only a just recognition of his ability, indefatigable industry and patriotic devotion to public duty. The committee on banking revised the entire banking laws of the State, and so thoroughly and satisfactorily was the work done that since that time very few and those minor changes have been made in the laws as then adopted. Mr. Weed has another unique distinction, that is, that every bill that he in his capacity as chairman of a committee approved was enacted into law and every bill that he disapproved failed of enactment. He also served as a member of several other committees: Towns and probate districts, Putnam memorial camp contested elections, and Senate appointments.

Mr. Weed is a member of the Yale Club of New York, and of the Norwalk and Roxbury clubs. He is held in high esteem among his fellow-citizens, and takes his place among the leading men of Fairfield county.

WEED, Eugene Augustus,

Contractor and Builder.

From the beginning of time the builders of the world have left their mark on the pages of history. In this day, when it is hard to believe that there is anything further to be said or written in the story of construction, still the builder puts himself, his best, into his work, and to the discerning observer there is individuality and meaning in the edifices which to the multitude signify only use or shelter. In the structural development of the city of Stamford, Connecticut, Eugene Augustus Weed has had a large share.

(III) Abraham Weed, son of Daniel and Ruth Weed (q. v.), was born August

18, 1680. He married, April 11, 1706, Susannah Bell.

(IV) Abraham (2) Weed, son of Abraham (1) and Susannah (Bell) Weed, married, January 11, 1727 or 1728, Naomi Pond.

(V) Peter Weed, son of Abraham (2) and Naomi (Pond) Weed, was born March 29, 1745. He married, June 1, 1768, Esther Bouton.

(VI) Zenas Weed, son of Peter and Esther (Bouton) Weed, was born August 24, 1790. He lived the greater part of his life in New Canaan, Connecticut. He was an industrious, thrifty man, and besides following farming was a skilled shoemaker. He married Betsey R. Comstock, daughter of Abijah and Betsey (Raymond) Comstock. This family were descendants of William Comstock, an early settler of New London.

(VII) Rufus Weed, son of Zenas and Betsey R. (Comstock) Weed, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut. He received a thorough grounding in the essentials of education in the public schools of that town. He then learned the shoemaker's trade. But he was not a young man to sit quietly down and watch the world pass by him, and he looked upon his trade more as an equipment in case of emergency than as a definite life work. He left home at an early age and went to New York City, where he secured a position as clerk in a grocery store. He remained there until he had acquired a working knowledge of the business, then opened a store for himself. His location was the corner of Seventeenth street and Tenth avenue, quite well uptown some seventy-odd years ago. He continued in business for some years, then was offered an excellent position on the police force of New York City, which he accepted. Later he resigned and went into draying. In this line, as in the grocery business, he operated for himself. The rapidly increasing trade of the Metropolis made this a profitable venture. He increased his equipment judiciously, and after he had acquired a sufficient sum of money for further ventures disposed of the business to advantage and went to Wisconsin. This was in 1855, and he found himself one of the early pioneers of that State. He bought a quarter section of land, erected a house for his little family, and remained there for seven years. The open spaces appealed to him, and the opportunity of shaping the beginnings of the State thrilled him as his ancestors had been thrilled by early Colonial life in the East. In 1862, still imbued with the pioneer spirit, he pressed farther West, removing to Minnesota. Here he again established himself and his family, and here he died in the home he had chosen for himself rather than any place circumstances might have apportioned him. His wife was Charlotte Bowman, daughter of Samuel Bowman, whose family home was near Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey. Of their six children four grew to maturity; the children were as follows: Zenas, deceased; Eugene Augustus, of whom further; William, deceased; Harriet, who married James Pike, of Aurora, Brookings county, Dakota; Ithiel; and Charles, of Rochester, Minnesota. The family were members of the Congregational church, of which the father was deacon for many years.

(VIII) Eugene Augustus Weed, the second son of Rufus and Charlotte (Bowman) Weed, was born in New York City, December 22, 1847. It was in Wisconsin that he began attending school, and he enjoyed only the advantages afforded by the primitive schools of the pioneer country. But many men of orderly minds and a capacity for assimilating information have won their way to success with no

better start, and Mr. Weed has added his name to this group. In accordance with his family tradition, he made his start in life on his own responsibility, leaving home and coming East. He remained with his grandparents for about a year, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, then went to Portchester, New York, and began to learn the trade of mason. When about seventeen years old he located in Stamford, Connecticut, and followed his trade as a journeyman. He was industrious and economical, but what is more important, perhaps, he never was satisfied with a piece of work unless it was completed in a workmanlike manner. In 1876 he went into business for himself, he had not only his savings with which to build his success, but an established reputation for excellence of work. In his long career Mr. Weed has built innumerable structures, many of them of vital significance to the industrial and business world of Stamford and vicinity. Noteworthy among these are the Blickensderfer Typewriter factory, and several buildings for the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. Included in his earlier work were the Irving block, since torn down; the Hurlburt block, the first five-story building to be erected in Stamford, which stood at what is now No. 107 Atlantic street; and the Adams four-story block, where the Town Hall now stands. He also built many school houses in Stamford and neighboring towns. In January, 1910, he retired from active business. He is still hale and hearty, and is keenly interested in every phase of public progress. He has always borne his share in public responsibility, but has always been reluctant to enter the political game. He is affiliated with the Republican party, and served a term of six years as a member of the Park Board. For some years Mr. Weed was a director of the Blickensderfer Typewriter Company, and is now a director of the Stamford Realty Company. He is an honored member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; and a member of Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport.

Mr. Weed married Emily Morrell, daughter of Elijah P. Morrell, a prominent public official of Portchester, New York. They have one child, Harry E., of Lakewood, Ohio, who married Minnie E. Wilson, of Stamford, and has two children, Harriet and Wilson. Mr. Weed has long been identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, as was his wife, who passed away December 25, 1919, and he has always been active in every movement that made for the public good.

WEED, Edgar S.,

Real Estate and Insurance.

One of the oldest families in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and one which has played an important part in the upbuilding of that county, particularly in the city of Stamford, Connecticut, is the Weed family, represented in the present generation by Edgar S. Weed, of Stamford.

(I) Hezekiah (2) Weed, great-grandfather of Edgar S. Weed, was born July 26, 1756, and was a son of Hezekiah (1) Weed, and traced descent to the emigrant, Jonas Weed, through his son, Jonas (2) Weed. Hezekiah (2) Weed married, October 28, 1779, Rebecca Knapp, and they were the parents of Alanson, of whom further.

(II) Alanson Weed, son of Hezekiah (2) and Rebecca (Knapp) Weed, was

born July 23, 1780, and died March 3, 1849, in New York City. He went to New York at the age of thirteen years and clerked in a store. Eventually, through his good judgment and thrifty habits, he was able to open a store on his own account, and this was situated at East Broadway and Catherine street. For almost half a century he continued successfully in business. He married (first) April 8, 1804, Betsey Wilson, Dr. Mitchell officiating; he married (second) Clorinda Smith, April 27, 1826, Rev. Henry Chase officiating. His first wife died June 25, 1824, his second, December 3, 1857.

(III) Edgar S. Weed, son of Alanson and Clorinda (Smith) Weed, was born in New York City, December 26, 1835, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, July 1, 1890. He was educated in the public schools, and subsequently became a clerk in a grocery store. He removed to Stamford, and there entered into a partnership with his brother, Albert G. Weed, under the firm name of A. G. Weed & Brother, and engaged in a similar business. For many years they were among the best merchants of Stamford, and were remarkably successful in their business life. Mr. Weed finally disposed of his interests to his brother, and was retired for several years before his death. He married Emily Bishop, daughter of Edwin and Hannah (Palmer) Bishop, a native of Stamford, and a direct descendant of Rev. John Bishop, of Stamford (1642). Mr. and Mrs. Weed were the parents of ten children, six of whom grew to maturity. They were: 1. Harriet, who married Frank Weed, and now resides in Rochester, New York. 2. Edgar Smith, of whom further. 3. Julia D. 4. Herbert Stanley, of whom further. 5. Horace N., a resident of Greenwich, Connecticut. 6. Clarence, a resident of Stamford, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Weed and their family were members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Weed was treasurer for many years.

(IV) Edgar Smith Weed, son of Edgar S. and Emily (Bishop) Weed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, January 20, 1863. The public and private schools of that city afforded him his early education, and his first step in the business world was with the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, where he remained for ten years. The first eight years were spent as an accountant in the paymaster's department, which was followed by a year in New York City, and on returning to Stamford, Mr. Weed was placed in charge of the pattern work. In 1891 he went to New York City again and entered the employ of the Iron Car Company, remaining for two years. At that time the health of Mr. Weed was somewhat undermined and it became necessary to give up his business interests for a year. From 1898 to 1919, a period of twenty-one years, Mr. Weed was associated with the Diamond Ice Company, having charge of their office in Stamford. In the fall of that year he resigned from this position, and in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Weed & Weed, engaged in the real estate and insurance business and has prospered from the first. Their business is of a general nature, and although vastly different from the lines followed by Mr. Weed for so many years his business acumen and good judgment are important factors in his success. In politics Mr. Weed is a Republican, and served two years as town auditor. In October, 1918, he was elected town treasurer, which office he still holds. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was for five years a member of the State

Guard of Connecticut, and for two years served in the Home Guard. His club is the Suburban, of Stamford.

Mr. Weed married (first) Isabella Brennan, daughter of Owen W. Brennan, at one time charity commissioner of New York City. He married (second), June 23, 1900, Mary E. Horan, daughter of James J. Horan, of Stamford, who was born July 21, 1874.

(IV) Herbert Stanley Weed, son of Edgar S. and Emily (Bishop) Weed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, August 27, 1870. He was educated in the public schools, and after eight years in the employ of Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, in 1894 entered the Young Men's Christian Association work as assistant secretary of the Stamford Association. The following year he went to Sewickley, Pennsylvania, as general secretary. In 1900 he became general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Stamford, Connecticut, where he remained until 1910, largely increasing the membership and vigorously prosecuting association activities, attesting the value of his leadership, and in that year he took up the duties of general secretary in Richmond, Indiana. In 1913 he resigned from the Young Men's Christian Association, and was appointed special agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, in Richmond, continuing until the entry of the United States into the World War. He was sought for overseas service in the Young Men's Christian Association, and for twenty months was a part of the "Y" organization with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, his previous association experience and friendly understanding of men of all walks of life enabling him to serve efficiently and helpfully in the great work accomplished by the Young Men's Christian Association in France.

Upon his return to the United States in July, 1919, Mr. Weed became associated with his brother, Edgar S. Weed, in real estate and insurance operations in Stamford. Mr. Weed and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. He retains an active interest in Young Men's Christian Association affairs, although not as an executive, and was a supporter of the movement that gave Stamford its splendid new Young Men's Christian Association building.

Herbert S. Weed married Elma A. Law, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Robert L., was a second lieutenant of artillery, receiving his commission in Saumur, France. 2. William D., a member of the "Columbia Unit" in the United States during the World War. 3. Ruth Bishop.

WEED, Richmond,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

Among the early Colonial families there is none which achieved a more honorable record in early Connecticut history than the Weed family. Its members have been worthy citizens, brave soldiers, and prominent men for many generations. The family was founded by Jonas Weed (q. v.).

The venerable home of this ancient race is still standing on the Boston post road in Darien. It is the old styled structure of about two hundred years ago and was built to replace the first house built by Jonas Weed, which was destroyed by fire. The original chimney escaped the general demolition, and the house now standing was built around it, thus preserving it as the center of this dwelling.

(I) "Gentleman" John Weed, the great-grandfather of Richmond Weed, directly descended from the immigrant, was born October 15, 1771. He saw service in the Connecticut Legislature. He married, December 23, 1799, Sarah Waterbury, a widow.

(II) Henry Davis Weed, son of John and Sarah (Waterbury) Weed, was born August 30, 1803, and died February 1, 1875. As a boy he went to Savannah, Georgia, making the greater part of the journey on foot. There were no railroads in that day and probably no vessel bound for the port he desired. In association with his brother, Nathaniel B. Weed, he established a hardware business in Savannah under the firm name of N. B. Weed & Company, which is still carried on by descendants and is the oldest hardware concern in the United States. In the course of time Mr. Weed became the head of the firm, the name being changed to H. D. Weed & Company. When the business was started it was retail, but in the passing years has grown to such proportions that it has been largely wholesale. The territory extends into neighboring states and many of the surrounding country stores are supplied. At the outbreak of the Civil War the financial situation of the South was such that Mr. Weed was not able to make his collections, and he accepted cotton in payment of the accounts, which was stored in a building in Savannah. When the army of General Sherman entered the city the cotton was destroyed. It had always been the custom of Mr. Weed to spend his summers at the old homestead in Darien, and during the war he ran the blockade eight times in order to reach the North. In his claim against the United States Government for the cotton destroyed, Mr. Weed was allowed $90,000, and with this money the brick Weed house now standing in Noroton was built. Immediately after the return of peace, Mr. Weed assisted in the establishment of the Freedmen's Bank, but the Southern whites were not yet ready to support such an institution and the venture was necessarily abandoned. This unsuccessful undertaking was the cause of Mr. Weed losing many thousands of dollars, but the episode serves to indicate the fine spirit of the man and also his far-reaching business instinct.

Mr. Weed married Sarah M. Dunning, December 10, 1835, daughter of Sheldon C. and Gertrude (Russell) Dunning, of Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Weed died August 16, 1865. Their children were: Joseph Dunning; John Waring, of further mention; Edwin G., who is the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Florida; Gertrude, who died at the age of sixteen years. The family were members of the Christian church, a denomination sometimes known as the Campbellites. Henry Davis Weed died February 1, 1875, in Savannah, Georgia.

(III) John Waring Weed, son of Henry Davis and Sarah M. (Dunning) Weed, was born July 5, 1845, in Savannah, Georgia. He graduated from the University of Georgia in Athens, receiving his degree in 1915. Mr. Weed had only been a year there when the Civil War broke out and he went into the Confederate army. He was in the Signal Service and was out four years, and after the war he returned to Georgia with his horse. He subsequently travelled in Germany a year for his health. On his return he entered Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1869, and was admitted to the bar in New York City. During his lifetime he was engaged in the practice of his profession there, and was at one time in partnership with John D. Townsend; previous to this

time he had been associated with the legal firm of Evarts, Choate & Barlow. In 1882 Mr. Weed began to practice alone, continuing until 1889, in which year the law firm of Weed, Henry & Meyers was organized. Their practice was a general one, and Mr. Weed continued a member of this firm until his death.

In politics Mr. Weed was an independent Democrat, and although he gave much time to public speaking and took an active interest in affairs of civic importance, he did not seek to hold public office. Mr. Weed was much interested in charitable organizations and was never too busy to give his time to the furthering of those movements for the general welfare. He was a member of St. John's Guild, of which he was president for several years. Mr. Weed was a member of the Bar Association of New York; member of the Georgia Society; Nyantic Club of Flushing, New York; Wee Burn Golf Club, of Darien, Connecticut, and of the Stamford Yacht Club. During the summer Mr. Weed lived in Noroton, and his winter residence was in Flushing. He was an attendant of St. George's Episcopal Church in Flushing, and was warden of St. Luke's Church in Noroton.

Mr. Weed married Louise Richmond, daughter of General Lewis Richmond, of Bristol, Rhode Island, and their children were: Rev. Edwin D., who married Marguerite H. Johnson, and resides in Duluth, Minnesota; Richmond, of further mention; Magdelaine, wife of Lindley M. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin reside in Flushing, Long Island, and are the parents of Lindley Murray, John Weed, Edward Vernon, Martin Franklin; Sarah, wife of Samuel M. Dorrance, of New York City, and the mother of Samuel and Louise Dorrance.

(IV) Richmond Weed, son of John Waring and Louise (Richmond) Weed, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, July 26, 1875. He was educated in the public schools and in the Flushing High School. In 1895 Mr. Weed received his A. B. degree from Columbia University, and two years later graduated from the Columbia Law School with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Weed was admitted to the bar the same year, and immediately entered his father's office where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1902 Mr. Weed was made assistant corporation counsel of New York City, which office he ably filled for two years. In 1904 he resigned and returned to his father's office, being admitted a member of the firm the same year. This arrangement continued until the death of Mr. Weed's father, and after this time Mr. Weed practiced alone until 1919. In the latter year the firm of Gordon, Weed & Young was organized. As a lawyer, Mr. Weed has made a well deserved success. He applied himself diligently to the making of his career, and is actively interested in all matters of public interest. Outside of his legal affairs, he serves as a director of several corporations. During the Spanish-American War, he enlisted as a seaman in the United States Navy, April 26, 1898; served on the United States Steamship "Yankee" with the New York Naval Militia on blockade in Cuba until the termination of the war; was discharged, September 2, 1898. During the World War, he was December 22, 1917, appointed member of the War Loan Staff of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, with special reference to legal matters connected with the Government loans. He served until February, 1919.

Mr. Weed is a member of the New York State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Queens County Bar Association, the

New York Law Institute. The chief recreations of Mr. Weed are hunting and fishing. He spends the summers at his country home in Noroton, Connecticut, and there finds an opportunity to indulge in these sports. Mr. Weed is a member of several clubs, among them being: Down Town Club of New York City, Columbia University Club, Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., Oakland Golf Club, Wee Burn Golf Club of Stamford, the Stamford Yacht Club, the Woodway Country Club, and the Orchard Lake Club. In politics, Mr. Weed is an independent Democrat; he does not seek to hold public office, yet he is ever willing to do his share of the public service. He is a member of the Episcopal Church of St. George, Flushing, and of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Noroton, and aids in the support of their charitable works. He also serves as trustee of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, St. John's Guild, New York City.

MARSHALL, Alfred Wilkinson Walton,

Banker.

The qualities of sound principle and singleness of purpose are revealed in the life of Alfred W. W. Marshall, vice-president of the Greenwich Trust Company. He has devoted his interests to one line of work, and as a result now holds an important executive position in that work. Mr. Marshall is a man worthy of confidence, and of strong personality. He was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, April 1, 1875, son of Joseph Hoyt and Mary Louise (Marshall) Marshall.

The surname of Marshall is one of the most ancient. In fact, we find mention of it in "Canterbury Tales," which also gives an inkling of its origin:

> And with that word, he gan unto hyme calle
> A squier, that was marchal of his halle.

It is formed from the word (old English) *marah,* meaning horse, and *scalh,* signifying keeper or caretaker. It is a name, then, belonging to the class known as occupational, and was early assumed by one who was in charge of the king's horses, or in some way connected with the royal hunts.

(I) Gilbert Marshall, the ancestor of this family, was, according to family tradition, one of three brothers who came to America from Scotland in 1750. His name is first found on Greenwich, Connecticut, records, in the tax list of 1769. On December 30th of that year, land in Coscob, Connecticut, is conveyed by Stephen Marshall to Andrew and Gilbert Marshall of the same place. The names of these men appear on the tax lists for a number of succeeding years. According to the probate records in Stamford, Connecticut, Gilbert Marshall died in 1795; he married Sarah Brown. Gilbert Marshall was known as "Captain Jack," and ran a boat between Coscob and New York. He served in the Revolution as corporal in Captain Abraham Mead's company (the Sixth) 9th Regiment, Connecticut Militia.

(II) Stephen Marshall, son of Gilbert and Sarah (Brown) Marshall, was born April 22, 1783, and died June 30, 1835. He married, November 1, 1807, Pamelia Bush Mead, daughter of Captain Matthew and Mary (Bush) Mead (see Bush and Mead lines). She was born January 21, 1784, and died February 8, 1857.

(III) Gilbert (2) Marshall, son of Stephen and Pamelia Bush (Mead) Marshall, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, November 3, 1809, and died March 8, 1892, at Port Chester, New York. For a time he was engaged in the retail shoe business with his cousin, Matthew Mead, under the firm name of Marshall & Mead. He was one of the founders, November

14, 1843, of the Greenwich Methodist Episcopal Church. He was active in church work until the end of his life. He removed to Port Chester, and there engaged in the shoe business with his son-in-law, under the firm name of Marshall & Betts. He married (first), October 22, 1834, Deborah Bouton Hoyt, born July 13, 1813, died January 11, 1876, daughter of Joseph Bouton and Thankful (Benedict) Hoyt, of New Canaan, Connecticut (see Hoyt line).

(IV) Joseph Hoyt Marshall, son of Gilbert (2) and Deborah Bouton (Hoyt) Marshall, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, February 6, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of Greenwich, and on completing his courses there entered a dry goods store as a clerk. For several years he was thus occupied, but an opportunity presenting itself to purchase a bakery Mr. Marshall took advantage of it, conducting it very profitably in partnership with his brother, Stephen Marshall, for several years. About 1870 Mr. Marshall accepted a position as bookkeeper with Russell, Burdsall & Ward, manufacturers of nuts, bolts, etc., of Greenwich. He later became paymaster, which position he now holds. He has been associated with this company for almost half a century, and is one of their valued and trusted employees.

Mr. Marshall married, September 10, 1860, Mary Louise Marshall, daughter of John Ennis and Susan Morgan (Covert) Marshall, who was born at West Farms, New York, May 12, 1841 (see Marshall line). The children of Joseph Hoyt and Mary Louise (Marshall) Marshall were: Howard Ellsworth, born March 11, 1862, married Mary E. Melville: Mary Edith, died in infancy; Jessie Amanda, born November 3, 1866; Susan Mary, born March 15, 1869, married June 5, 1901, Joseph Haight, Jr.; Alfrew W. W., of further mention; Joseph H., died in infancy; Zetella Josephine, died in infancy; Chester Arthur, died in infancy.

(V) Alfred W. W. Marshall, son of Joseph Hoyt and Mary Louise (Marshall) Marshall, was educated in the public schools of Port Chester, New York. In 1890 he entered the First National Bank of that city as a messenger, remaining in the employ of this institution for sixteen years, rising through the various grades until he was made teller. He held that position until 1906, and in the latter year resigned to accept the position of secretary of the Greenwich Trust Company, which office he still holds. Later, Mr. Marshall was made vice-president of this institution, and he is discharging the duties incumbent on these two offices in a most commendable manner. Throughout the early years of his bank service he was always alert to learn every detail of the business, and retained his knowledge. As time went on and positions entailing greater responsibilities were offered him, he was able to accept them and fill them creditably.

In the public life of his community, Mr. Marshall has ever been interested. He is a member of the Republican party, and has several times been honored with political office. For two terms he served as clerk of the town of Rye. During the World War, 1917-18, when men of executive ability and keen minds were in such demand, Mr. Marshall freely gave of his experience and time in the Liberty Loan work. He served as chairman of four of the five drives, which in itself is sufficient warrant of his ability. He was also actively identified with many other phases of the war work.

Socially, Mr. Marshall is a member of Mamaro Lodge, No. 653, Free and Accepted Masons, of Port Chester, New York, of which he is past master; is a

member of the Past Masters' Association of the Twelfth Masonic District; and is past high priest of Anmour Chapter, No. 292, Royal Arch Masons, of Port Chester, which he helped to organize. He is also a member of the New York Consistory and the Mecca Shrine; the Azim Grotto; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Port Chester; he was organizer and served as treasurer of the latter organization for several years. Other social activities of Mr. Marshall's include membership in the Greenwich Country Club, which he serves as treasurer; is a member and secretary of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club; and the New York Athletic Club. His chief recreation is found in hunting and fishing, and he is a member of several rod and gun clubs, including the Red Spot Fishing Club, of Upton, Maine; and River Hill Fishing Club, of Greenwich, Connecticut.

Mr. Marshall married Edith B. Walsh, daughter of Hon. Robert Jay Walsh. They were the parents of a son, Robert Jay Walsh Marshall, born August 20, 1906. Mrs. Marshall died February 4, 1910.

(The Mead Line).

(I) William Mead, of Fairfield, Connecticut, was born about 1600, and died in 1663. In 1625 he married, and was the father of John Mead, of whom further.

(II) John Mead, son of William Mead, was born in 1634, and died February 5, 1699. He married Hannah Potter, daughter of William Potter, and they were the parents of John (2) Mead, of whom further.

(III) John (2) Mead, son of John Mead, was born about 1658, and died May 12, 1693. He married, in 1681, Ruth Hardey, daughter of Richard Hardey, of Stamford, Connecticut, and they were the parents of John (3) Mead, of whom further.

(IV) John (3) Mead, son of John (2) Mead, was born October 7, 1682. He married, in 1724, Elizabeth Lockwood, and died in 1759. They were the parents of Captain Matthew Mead, of whom further.

(V) Captain Matthew Mead, son of John (3) Mead, was born about 1734, and died in 1812. He married, about 1759, Mary Bush, a descendant of an old family (see Bush V), and they were the parents of Pamelia Bush Mead, born January 21, 1784, died February 8, 1857, who married Stephen Marshall (see Marshall II).

(The Bush (Bosch) Line).

(I) Hendrick Bosch, ancestor of the Bush family, was a native of Leyden, Holland. He was married three times, his first wife being Anna Maria (Rembach) Bosch.

(II) Albert Bosch, son of Hendrick Bosch, was born in Holland, in 1645, and came to America with his father and stepmother. Like his father, he was a sword cutler. In 1689 he was sergeant and then leader of Captain Peyster's company in Leister's Rebellion. He married, May 1, 1668, Elsie Blanch, baptized February 22, 1643, daughter of Jeurian Blanch, a goldsmith.

(III) Justus Bosch, son of Albert Bosch, was born in 1674, and died in 1739; he was a merchant. In 1726 he bought proprietary rights in land in the Peningo Neck Purchase, Rye, New York. At one time he was a resident of Greenwich, Connecticut, where he also purchased land. Probably he lived in Greenwich before settling in Rye, for on June 15, 1716, the town of Greenwich voted to "Justice Bush of New York" mill privileges on Horseneck brook. Earlier than this he is recorded in Newtown, Connecticut, where on July 25, 1705, he and two other men purchased from the Indians a tract of

land eight miles long and six miles broad. Later Mr. Bush and William Junos sold their interest in the tract for £22 10s. His will is dated June 24, 1737. The records of the Dutch Reformed church of New York show "July 13, 1698, Justus Bosch married Anna Smith"

(IV) Justus (2) Bosch or Bush, son of Justus Bosch, was baptized December 3, 1699. He was an extensive landowner in Greenwich, Connecticut, his holdings being in that part of town known as Belle Haven. According to "Selleck," Norwalk's historian, he married Ann Hayes, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Moore) Hayes, of Norwalk, Connecticut. Letters of administration on the estate of Justus Bush were granted to his sons, Justus and Henry, May 15, 1761.

(V) Mary Bush, daughter of Justus (2) Bush, married, about 1759, Captain Matthew Mead (see Mead V). At the time of their marriage they were said to be the richest couple in Fairfield county. She outlived her husband, who died in 1812. They were the parents of Pamelia Bush Mead, who married Stephen Marshall (see Marshall II).

(The Hoyt Line).

(I) Simon Hoyt, son of John Hoyt, was born in Dorchester, England, January 20, 1590, and died at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1657. He married (first) at Upway, England, Deborah Stowers, daughter of Walter Stowers. He married (second) soon after coming to America, Susanna Smith. Children by his first wife: John; Walter, of whom further; Thomas, Deborah, Nicholas, and Ruth.

(II) Walter Hoyt, son of Simon and Deborah (Stowers) Hoyt, was born June 3, 1616. He came with his father to America about 1629. He lived at Fairfield, Connecticut, and died about 1698. He married and had children, among them Zerubbabel, of whom further.

(III) Zerubbabel Hoyt, son of Walter Hoyt, was born about 1650. He married Mehitable Keeler, widow of John Keeler, and lived at Norwalk, Connecticut. Among their children was Caleb, of whom further.

(IV) Caleb Hoyt, son of Zerubbabel and Mehitable (Keeler) Hoyt, married, in 1707, Mehitable Blatchley, a widow (daughter of John Keeler). They lived at Norwalk. The will of Caleb Hoyt was proved in May, 1755. Among his children was David, of whom further.

(V) David Hoyt, son of Caleb and Mehitable (Keeler-Blatchley) Hoyt, was born December 3, 1710, died in 1771. He removed to New Canaan, Connecticut, from Norwalk in 1737. He married, January 5, 1735-36, Ruth Lockwood, daughter of Joseph Lockwood, and among their children was Timothy, of whom further.

(VI) Timothy Hoyt, son of David and Ruth (Lockwood) Hoyt, was born May 27, 1739, died in 1815. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and lived in Norwich and New Canaan, Connecticut. He married, February 4, 1761, Sarah Benedict (see Benedict V), and among their children was Joseph Bouton, of whom further.

(VII) Joseph Bouton Hoyt, son of Timothy and Sarah (Benedict) Hoyt, was born September 6, 1775, and died October 12, 1844. He married, February 8, 1800, Thankful Benedict, and among their children was Deborah Bouton Hoyt, of whom further.

(VIII) Deborah Bouton Hoyt was born in 1813. She married Gilbert (2) Marshall (see Marshall III).

(The Benedict Line).

(I) Thomas Benedict was of Nottinghamshire, England. Tradition says that

the family lived for many years in the silk manufacturing district of France and were of Latin origin. Thomas Benedict was born in 1617, and came to America in 1638. He married, about 1640, Mary Bridgum, and they were the parents of nine children, among them John, of whom further.

(II) John Benedict, son of Thomas and Mary (Bridgum) Benedict, was born in Southold, Long Island, but removed to Norwalk, Connecticut. He married Phebe Gregory, daughter of John and Sarah Gregory (see Gregory line). They were the parents of seven children, among them John (2), of whom further.

(III) John (2) Benedict, son of John (1) and Phebe (Gregory) Benedict, was born in 1676, and died in 1766. He married Mary (probably Haight), and they were the parents of six children, among them John (3), of whom further.

(IV) John (3) Benedict, son of John (2) and Mary (Haight) Benedict, was born in 1701, and died in 1770. He lived in New Canaan, Connecticut. He married (first) Dinah Bouton. He married (second) Mary ———. Children: Daniel, John, Jachin, Joseph, Dinah, Hezekiah, Rhoda, Mary; Sarah, of whom further.

(V) Sarah Benedict, daughter of John (3) and Dinah (Bouton) Benedict, married, in 1761, Timothy Hoyt (see Hoyt VI).

(The Gregory Line).

Henry Gregory, who founded the family in America, came from an old and distinguished Nottingham family. He was born there about 1570; was in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1633; at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1639, and in a few years removed to Stratford, Connecticut, of which town he was one of the founders. A distribution of his estate was ordered July 19, 1665.

John Gregory, son of Henry Gregory, was early in New Haven, Connecticut, whence he removed from Stratford, and thence to Norwalk, where he was an original settler. He represented the town in nine May sessions of the Legislature and at eight October sessions. His will was executed August 15, 1689, and on the 9th of the following October his wife, Sarah, was represented at court as a widow. They had a daughter, Phebe, who married John Benedict (see Benedict II).

(The Marshall Line).

Captain Sylvanus Marshall, of Greenwich, Connecticut, was born May 4, 1746, and died September 28, 1833. He was second lieutenant in Captain Jesse Bell's company, First Battalion, State Troops, Colonel Samuel Whiting, 1776; ensign in Captain Abraham Mead's company, Ninth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel John Mead, August 13 to September 8, 1776; lieutenant in Captain Sylvanus Mead's company, same regiment, November 1, 1776, to January 11, 1777; and captain of rangers in 1781. After leaving the service, Captain Marshall continued to reside for a time in Greenwich, and then lived for a year or two in Bedford, New York. He removed to Salem, New York, and then back to Greenwich, Connecticut. He spent the last fifteen years of his life with his son, Walter Marshall.

Walter Marshall, son of Captain Sylvanus Marshall, was born December 29, 1788, and died December 29, 1836. He was of Mamaroneck, New York. He married, May 25, 1812, Martha Ennis, born October 27, 1788, died May 22, 1864. They were the parents of John Ennis Marshall, of whom further.

John Ennis Marshall, son of Walter Marshall, was born February 7, 1815, and died October 5, 1897. He was a member

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Henry R. Sherwood

of the "Union Defence Committee of the Town of Rye," formed April 29, 1861. He was supervisor of the town from 1855 to 1859, and member of the Assembly in 1863. In recognition of his services in the Legislature, his fellow-townsmen presented him with a gold watch. At one time he owned a shoe store in Port Chester, New York, which from the character of the gatherings there acquired the name of "Leather Tammany." He was vice-president of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, and remained a director until his death. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian.

John Ennis Marshall married, June 21, 1837, Susan Morgan Covert, born November 9, 1820, died January 1, 1896, and they were the parents of Mary Louise Marshall, who married Joseph Hoyt Marshall (see Marshall IV).

SHERWOOD, Harry R.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

There is a half-way point in life where every man hesitates, and it is one of the most difficult moments of decision, for very often success is just around the next turn in the road. Harry R. Sherwood, a leading lawyer and esteemed citizen of Westport, Connecticut, was engaged in various employments before he realized that his career was to be a legal one. The Sherwood family is very old in the annals of Fairfield county, Connecticut, and also has a prominent place in English literature.

(I) David Sherwood, the great-great-grandfather of Harry R. Sherwood, is buried at Greenfield, Connecticut.

(II) Ruel Sherwood, son of David Sherwood, probably settled in Weston from Greenfield, Connecticut, and married Rachel Beers. The father of Mrs. Sherwood and her seven brothers were in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood were the parents of Charles E. Sherwood, of whom further.

(III) Charles E. Sherwood, son of Ruel and Rachel (Beers) Sherwood, was born March 29, 1807, died March 18, 1897. He was engaged in farming, and married Ann Beam. Their children were: 1. Henry M., a school teacher early in life and later a furniture dealer in Chicago, Illinois, where he specialized in school furniture; he married Eliza Gray. 2. Charles W., of whom further. 3. James S. 4. Mary, wife of James Punzelt. 5. Harriet, married James Smibert, of Chicago. 6. John B., who became associated with his brother in the furniture business in Chicago.

(IV) Charles W. Sherwood, son of Charles E. and Ann (Beam) Sherwood, was born in what is now part of the town of Westport, Connecticut, but which was then included in Weston, in July, 1833, and died June 22, 1892. He learned the trade of carpenter, and also was a very thorough mechanic; he did a lot of high grade work in the way of interior finish. A large part of the interior finish of Trinity Church was his handiwork. He enlisted in Company C, 28th Regular Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War, and was in service a year. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Port Hudson, and taken to Libby Prison, where he was confined for about forty days and then paroled. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Sherwood married Lois A. Osborn, daughter of John and Anna (Banks) Osborn, and they were the parents of four children, only one of whom grew up. The family were attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church and contributed to the support of its good works.

(V) Harry R. Sherwood, son of Charles

W. and Lois A. (Osborn) Sherwood, was born January 31, 1873, in Westport, Connecticut, and was educated in the public schools there and in the South Norwalk High School. After three or four years spent in various employments, Mr. Sherwood entered Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1899 and admitted to the bar in June of the same year. He engaged in general practice of his profession, and for two years was in the office of Davenport & Banks, at the same time maintaining an office of his own in Westport.

Mr. Sherwood has actively entered into public matters, and has several times been honored with public office. He was a member of the Legislature in 1915, serving on the judiciary committee. In 1917 he was reëlected, which in itself is sufficient warrant of his ability and the confidence reposed in him by his constituents, and he again served on the judiciary committee. Two years later he was for a third time honored by his fellow-citizens, and was House chairman of the committee on cities and boroughs. In 1921 he was again reëlected Representative and served on the judiciary committee.

Mr. Sherwood is a member of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport, Connecticut, and of Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Norwalk, Connecticut. He is a member of the Westport Country and the University clubs of Bridgeport.

Mr. Sherwood married Edna Mason, daughter of William B. Mason, of Jersey City, New Jersey, but a native of England. Their children are: Lois, and John Mason Sherwood. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Sherwood is a trustee.

MATHEWSON, Clifford Earl,

Business Man.

As sales manager and secretary of the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company, of Norwalk, Connecticut, Mr. Mathewson continues active in a line in which he has been well known since 1902, at which time he took over the entire management of the Diamond Rubber Company's business on the Pacific Coast and the Orient. Mr. Mathewson is a native of the West, and a member of an old New England family, of which numerous representatives have chosen western homes.

(I) The founder of the branch of the Mathewson family was James Mathewson, who came from England, locating at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and moving, about 1658, to Providence, Rhode Island. He was born about 1624, and died in 1682. He married Hannah Field, daughter of John Field, who died in 1703. Their children were: Ruth; James, born in 1666, died in 1737; John, died in 1716; Isabel, died in 1719; Thomas, born in 1673, died in 1735; Zacheriah; Lydia; and Daniel, of whom further.

(II) Daniel Mathewson, son of James and Hannah (Field) Mathewson, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 28, 1683, died in Gloucester, Rhode Island, January 13, 1751. He married (first), February 10, 1704, Sarah Inman; (second), in 1732, Esther, surname unknown; (third), September 26, 1742, Charity Inman; (fourth), July 12, 1747, Lydia Montague. There were seven children of his first marriage, four of his second, one of his third, and two of his fourth.

(III) Othniel Mathewson, son of Daniel and Sarah (Inman) Mathewson, was born February 2, 1705. He married, February 3, 1733, Sarah Winson, and they had six children.

(IV) Joseph Mathewson, son of Othniel and Sarah (Winson) Mathewson, was born December 20, 1748. He married, April 8, 1773, Betty Brown, daughter of Nicholas Brown. Among their children was Samuel, of whom further.

(V) Samuel Mathewson, son of Joseph and Betty (Brown) Mathewson, was born about 1780. He married Candace Ballou, descendant in the sixth generation of Maturin Ballou, and they moved to Connecticut, from Burrillville, Rhode Island. Children: Ada, born May 11, 1802; Susanna, born Oct. 15, 1803; Charlotte, born August 17, 1805; Julia Ann, born July 27, 1807; Polly M., born May 7, 1809; Dearborn, of whom further; Phebe, born June 22, 1813; Sessions, born May 5, 1815; Laura, born March 15, 1817; Esther, born November 20, 1822.

(VI) Dearborn Mathewson, son of Samuel and Candace (Ballou) Mathewson, was born in Burrillville, Rhode Island, March 27, 1811. When he was a lad of eleven years his parents went to Connecticut and settled in North Coventry, Tolland county, where he grew to manhood. Mr. Mathewson was reared on a farm, and when he arrived at years of manhood, purchased a tract of land near that owned by his father. He remained upon it a few years, then removed to Manchester, and purchased a half interest in a stone quarry, which he retained possession of for one year. He then disposed of his interest in this and removed to Windsor, where he rented a farm and remained until 1855, then decided to go West. He proceeded to Rock Island, Illinois, and thence to Henry county, Illinois, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, situated a mile from Oxford, upon which he settled and lived for eight years. There were great improvements to be made, all of which he accomplished. He erected a dwelling-house, and after he had brought much of the farm land to a good state of cultivation, he sold out to good advantage, and purchased a tract of fifty acres in Winnebago county. This land he also greatly improved, and erected a house upon it. Here he remained until 1870, when he determined upon removal to Iowa. He accordingly came into Linn county, and purchased a tract of land on Section 21, Maine township. Here he established a permanent home, and remained until his death, which occurred April 30, 1885. He was a man of industry, energy and generous impulses, and made substantial contributions to the welfare of his community.

Mr. Mathewson married (first) Maria W. Whiton, a native of Connecticut, who died in Tolland, that State. He married (second), March 24, 1840, Martha Savantia Kimball, born in Bozrah, Connecticut, September 23, 1818, daughter of John and Nancy (Turner) Kimball, descendant in the seventh generation of Richard Kimball. Children: Albert, born February 14, 1841, died October 29, 1841; Harriet Maria, born October 20, 1842; Albert Watson, of whom further; Martha Louisa, born March 27, 1846, died November 27, 1846; Martha Janet, born November 24, 1850; George Dearborn, born August 11, 1853.

(VII) Albert Watson Mathewson, son of Dearborn and Martha S. (Kimball) Mathewson, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, March 8, 1844, and died February 8, 1920. When he was a boy of six years of age his parents moved to Iowa City, Iowa, later settling at Morse, in the same State, and there he was educated in such schools as existed in what was then a frontier State. In early young manhood he entered business independently, establishing a creamery, and developed a large wholesale trade, which he

continued for about four years. Selling his interests in this line, he removed to Fairmont, Nebraska, where he conducted real estate operations, two years later locating in Trenton, that State, where, in addition to dealing in property, he founded the first bank. He remained in this place two years, and in 1890 was the pioneer settler in what is now Brady, Nebraska. He was the owner of the first store and bank, brought many families to the town, and was the principal factor in its large growth and development. He built the bridge across the North Platte river to connect the rich farming country to the south with Brady, then a small village. This bridge saved the farmers of this section a journey of thirty miles to North Platte, and fifteen miles to Gothenburg, and was the determining cause of Brady's rise to importance. Mr. Mathewson retired from business in 1906 with a record of extreme usefulness that had benefited large numbers of pioneer settlers in the West. He made his home in Denver, Colorado, until his death in 1920. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, donated land for the church and school in Brady, and was a man of great public spirit, although avoiding diligently personal publicity.

Albert W. Mathewson married Mattie J. Mack, a native of Illinois, and they were the parents of: Ernest Linn, and Clifford E., of whom further.

(VIII) Clifford E. Mathewson, son of Albert W. and Mattie J. (Mack) Mathewson, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, December 1, 1879. He obtained his education in the public schools of Trenton, Brady, and North Platte, Nebraska, and as a young man entered the bicycle business in Denver, Colorado. From 1899 to 1902, during the boom in the bicycle business, he engaged in racing, and held many track and road records, and in the latter year became general manager of all the twelve Pacific coast branches of the Diamond Rubber Company, manufacturers of automobile and bicycle tires. While serving in this capacity his headquarters were San Francisco, California. He developed this business to the point where a volume of many millions of dollars worth of business was done yearly. In 1914 he decided to go into business for himself and the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company was organized by a number of the head men of the parent company. Mr. Mathewson becames sales manager and secretary of the new company, an office he holds to the present time. This company has gained wide reputation in its line, and has enjoyed successful and prosperous continuance. Mr. Mathewson has borne a full share in the shaping of its policies and the upbuilding of its interests, and is widely known in the tire trade. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, his lodge Mt. Moriah, No. 44, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is also a member of Islam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of San Francisco, California. He was at one time the youngest thirty-second degree Mason in California.

Mr. Mathewson married Marie A. Hall, daughter of William Hall, of San Francisco, and they are the parents of: Clifford E., Jr., born April 27, 1917; and Joan Marie, born December 1, 1918. The members of this branch of the family now live in Stamford, Connecticut.

MATHEWSON, Herbert A.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The origin of the name of Mathewson is similar to that of Williamson and Johnson and many other names of that order. They were derived from the combination

of the Christian name of the father combined with the word "son." In the early dates, before surnames were in general use, it was common to refer to a man as John's son, William's son, and Matthew's son. As time went on and surnames became a necessity, in order to distinguish members of a family, it was very natural that these names would be assumed by those who had borne them, as their surnames. The name of Mathewson is an old one in England and is frequently met with in the records there. In the State of Connecticut the name has been known since 1850, the founder of the family in New England being John Mathewson.

John Mathewson, above referred to, was born in Hounslow, England, where he grew to manhood. He was apprenticed to Mr. Charles Peck in the Woolwich Arsenal, and after serving his time went with his father, who was general superintendent of the Government Gun Powder Works in Hounslow. About 1845 Mr. Mathewson came to America, bringing with him and putting into operation the first steam machinery for making gunpowder. After installing the machines in the plants of A. G. Hazard and the Du Ponts, Mr. Mathewson remained with the Hazard Powder Company as general superintendent for many years, until his removal to Enfield, at which time he engaged in the brewing business as a member of the firm of Mathewson & Gray, which he organized to take over the old Connecticut Valley Brewery in Thompsonville. Mr. Mathewson was active in the business until his death, which occurred in 1879. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife, who was Ann (Turvey) Mathewson, died in 1888, and they were the parents of the following children: John, deceased; Edwin E., a former partner of Herbert A., now deceased; Ann Eliza, wife of William O. Collins, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Albert H., of Springfield; Florence A., of Enfield, Connecticut; George T., deceased; Charles P., of Hartford, Connecticut; Herbert A., who receives extended mention below.

Herbert A. Mathewson, son of John and Ann (Turvey) Mathewson, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, April 21, 1861, and died June 1, 1921. He was educated in the public schools of that town and in the private school of the Rev. C. M. Selleck, of Norwalk. In 1879 he entered the employ of Lounsbury Brothers & Company, beginning as assistant shipping clerk, and held all of the various positions up to a partnership in the business. About 1876 Edwin E. Mathewson, brother of Herbert A. Mathewson, became a member of the firm, and the name was changed to Lounsbury, Mathewson & Company, and later Herbert A. became a member of the firm. The product of manufacture has always been women's shoes, sold direct to the retailer. Salesmen cover the entire United States in the interests of the business, and there are three hundred and ten people employed. Mr. Mathewson was one of the energetic American type of business men, and was held in high esteem among his fellow business men and citizens. He was a director of the City National Bank of South Norwalk. In politics he was a Republican, and gave able service to the interests of his constituents as treasurer of the city of Norwalk. His clubs were the South Norwalk and the Norwalk Country, and he was also a member of several clubs in other cities. In all of the many departments of city life into which his activities led him he filled a place of usefulness and made worthy contribution to the general welfare. He was esteemed for personal qualities of rare merit, and the record of a busy life has no page that will not bear the public view.

Mr. Mathewson married Mary E. Knapp, daughter of Burr Knapp, of Norwalk. Her mother was Rebecca (Fitch) Knapp, daughter of Samuel Mason Fitch. The Knapp ancestry of Mrs. Mathewson will be found elsewhere in this work (see Knapp, John H.). Mr. Mathewson was an attendant of Trinity Episcopal Church, of South Norwalk, in whose work Mrs. Mathewson takes an active part.

Below is a copy of resolutions adopted by the directors of the City National Bank at their regular meeting held June 20, 1921:

To the Board of Directors:

Your committee, appointed to prepare a suitable minute upon the death of Herbert A. Mathewson, beg leave to report the following:

In the death of Herbert A. Mathewson this Board has lost one of its ablest and most efficient members. He was conscientious and outspoken, and never hesitated to say and to do what he deemed to be just. He was, however, open to conviction, and was always considerate of the opinion of his associates, and we always found him willing to coöperate in the most helpful way. His successful career as a man of business, and his complete mastery of the underlying principles of finance and banking, served to render his advice invaluable in making loans and extending credits. Therefore, we feel a personal loss in this death, and we share with the whole community in the loss of a good citizen.

We beg to extend to his widow and family our heartfelt sympathy.

John H. Light,
Lewis R. Hurlbutt,
Committee.

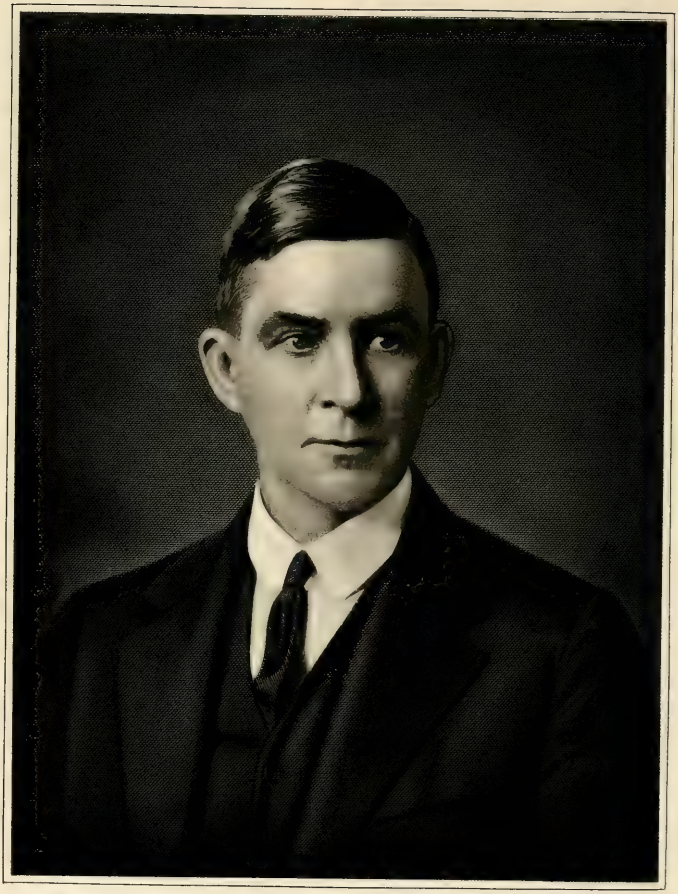
ADAMS, Elbert Sherman,

Business Man, Legislator.

In every man there is some natural tendency toward certain lines of work and success depends largely upon giving heed to this bent. And it is equally true that the man who is not interested in public affairs cannot hope to succeed. He must be willing to do his part for the community in which he lives, and it is knowledge of these facts which has contributed largely to the success of Elbert S. Adams, one of the leading business men of Norwalk, Connecticut.

The Adams family is one of the oldest and most honored of the New England Colonial families, and is traced to Robert Adams, who was born in England, in 1602. Eventually his descendants removed to Braintree, Massachusetts, where Squire Adams, the grandfather of Elbert S. Adams was born. He married Parmelia Waterbury, born in Norwalk, a scion of an old Fairfield county family. They were the parents of Jonathan Taylor Adams, born in Weston. As a boy he learned the trade of shoemaker and completed his apprenticeship in Norwalk and Westport. For about thirty years he was occupied at this work, and then entered the butcher business in Norwalk. He continued in this business for about fifteen years, and then sold out to his sons. During most of his lifetime Mr. Adams lived in Norwalk and there he married Caroline Disbrow, daughter of Sherwood Disbrow, of Norwalk, and they were the parents of nine children, namely: Royal W., resides in Norwalk; William T., deceased; Elbert S., of further mention; Arthur R.; Sylvia Estella, deceased; James Howard; Edith, wife of Nathaniel Jones, of Norwalk, both now deceased; Ernest; Lester. The father and mother of these children attended the Congregational church of Norwalk for many years.

Elbert Sherman Adams was born March 4, 1854, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools there. Soon after completing his studies, he went into the meat business with his father, and later in partnership with his brother, Royal W., succeeded his father



W. E. Ham, M.D.

in the business under the firm name of Adams Brothers. In 1902 Mr. Adams withdrew from the firm, and the brother continued alone until 1920, in which year he disposed of his interests. After severing his connections with his brother, Mr. Adams entered into the music business, at the same time taking the agency for the Sonora phonograph for the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island. For two and one-half years Mr. Adams continued this business and then, owing to a serious illness, he was compelled to give up the agency, which he sold back to the company, having built up a splendid business in the comparatively short time he held the territory.

In politics Mr. Adams is a Republican, and has always taken more than a passive interest in public affairs. He served a year as city treasurer, and was a member of the Common Council for two terms. In 1902 he was a member of the Legislature, and served as clerk of the committee on appropriations and was chairman of the committee on new towns and probate districts. He also served on several other special committees. In 1902 Mr. Adams was appointed postmaster of Norwalk by President William Howard Taft, which office he held for nine years.

Mr. Adams married (first) Ida Bouton, daughter of John Bouton, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Grace Bouton, married Charles L. Wing, and has two daughters, Frances Carolyn and Carol Vida. 2. Spencer S., is assistant treasurer of the South Norwalk Trust Company; he married (first) Louise Potter, and has two children, Dorothy Disbrow and Elbert Sherman, 2d; the mother of these children died in 1901; Mr. Adams married (second), in 1903, Elizabeth Randolph (Meeker) Coleburn, daughter of Silas Barnum and Rosina (Ambler) Meeker, and widow of James C. Coleburn, to whom she bore one son, Kenneth Meeker Coleburn. The latter married Emily Eleanor Coley, and has a daughter, Eleanor Stanton. Elbert S. Adams and Mrs. Adams are members of the Congregational church, and the former is chairman of the music committee of the church.

CRAM, George Eversleigh,

Physician, Served in World War.

One of the surnames that is not so commonly found is that of Cram. It is derived from an ancient word meaning retail shop (kramme), and was probably assumed by an early ancestor from his occupation. In the early records it is spelled Cramme, and its members are mainly found in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In spite of the fact that the name is very uncommon, the ancestor of this family was among the earliest immigrants to the New World. The latter, John Cram, was born in England, and was a proprietor of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was one of the early proprietors of Exeter, New Hampshire. Two of his sons grew to maturity, and it is through one of these that the line of the Cram family herein described undoubtedly descends.

(I) Daniel Cram, grandfather of Dr. Cram, was born in South Lyndsboro, New Hampshire, about 1815, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1900. He was a contractor, engaged in railroad work all his lifetime, and resided many years in East Boston. Mr. Cram was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Boston Brass Band, being a cornetist of considerable ability. He married, about 1840, in Boston, Mary Hornsbury McNulty, born in England, about 1815, died in Boston in 1899, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Hornsbury) McNulty.

They were members of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Cram were the parents of the following children: George W., of further mention; Mary Jane, born about 1843; Elizabeth, 1845; Daniel Henry, August 14, 1847; Sarah Melissa, 1849; Josephine Lily, 1852; Adeline, 1854; Ida May, 1856; Benjamin Manley, 1858. All of these children were born in Boston.

(II) George W. Cram, father of Dr. Cram, was born in East Boston, Massachusetts, January 25, 1842, and died December 26, 1905. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and then learned the trade of civil engineer, which he followed for a short time. Then Mr. Cram followed in his father's footsteps and entered the contracting business, only of a more general nature. He was awarded a contract in Norwalk, Connecticut, to put in the city water works, and he removed to that city where he was a resident until his death. Most of the sewer system of the old city of Norwalk was installed by Mr. Cram, and he also had a contract for construction of that part of the railroad in the vicinity of Roxbury. Mr. Cram was a Republican, a public-spirited citizen, and although he took an active part in the campaigns he was never a seeker for public office. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; member of the Grolier Club, of New York.

Mr. Cram married Lydia Ann Bartlett, born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, July 11, 1841, died April 25, 1919. Her father, Horace W. Bartlett, was born December 2, 1812, in Salem, Massachusetts, and died in Norwalk, Connecticut, June 11, 1897. He went to sea early in life and became a captain. Later he was in the shoe business in Newburyport as a manufacturer and retailer. He was a member of the Grolier Club, of New York, of Ex Libris, of London, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Horace W. Bartlett married Ann Maria Currier, daughter of Benjamin Currier, born July 4, 1813, in Newburyport, died September 12, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cram were the parents of: Albert Stevens, died unmarried; George E., of further mention; Alice Bartlett, married Hubert E. Bishop, of Norwalk, sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Clarence Currier, of Seattle, Washington. The family attend Grace Episcopal Church.

(III) Dr. George Eversleigh Cram was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, October 14, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of that city. He tutored for college, and was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. at Sheffield Scientific School in 1897, and in 1901 received his degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York. The seven months following were spent in a Brooklyn hospital, thence he went to Tamalipas, Mexico, as physician for a mining company. During the Yellow Fever Epidemic in 1903, he was stationed in Tampico, Mexico, and in his efforts to minister to the sick contracted the fever himself. After his recovery he spent some time in the State of Durango, and altogether was in Mexico ten years. During that time he completely mastered the Spanish language, which is spoken there, and this knowledge made his services even more valuable.

In 1911 Dr. Cram returned to Norwalk and engaged in general practice. He has made that city his residence since and has built up a large clientele. For six years he has been a member of the Board of Health, and is also on the staff of the Norwalk Hospital. He is a member of the Norwalk Medical Association, the Fairfield County Medical Association, the Connecticut Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Frater-

nally, he is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which his father was a member; Our Brothers Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Norwalk Club; Norwalk Country Club; Norwalk Yacht Club.

On April 2, 1916, Dr. Cram enlisted in the naval militia as a junior lieutenant. When the United States entered the World War, he was sent to Boston and shortly after was transferred into the National Naval Volunteers. He was ordered to New York Navy Yard to go aboard the United States Steamer "Christobal," and from there to Brest. He was stationed at Brest for a year, then sent through Spain to Gibraltar and went aboard the United States Steamer "Anahma," where he remained seven months. At this time the armistice had been signed, and Dr. Cram was ordered to Constantinople; he was aboard the first American war vessel that had ever passed through the Dardanelles, and was in Constantinople when the Allies took possession of that city. They were sent to the relief of the crew of the United States Steamer "Scorpion," that had been interned by the Turks during the War, and subsequent to this time Dr. Cram was attached to the "Scorpion" for a time as medical officer, and on his release came home on a United States army transport by way of Smyrna. He arrived in this country, July 1, 1918, and was released on inactive duty the following month. Thus through this very creditable record in time of need, Dr. Cram has brought honor to his family name, and proves himself worthy of descent from those courageous and hardy pioneers.

Dr. Cram married Jeanne (Barrett) Hoke, daughter of John Barrett, of Sheridan, Indiana, and widow of Charles Hoke. By her first marriage Mrs. Cram was the mother of three sons, George, Charles and William Hoke. Dr. Cram and his wife attend and aid in the support of the Methodist Episcopal church of Norwalk.

TAYLOR, Cornelius G.,

Agriculturist, Public Official.

Among the surnames of occupational derivation is Taylor, of ancient origin, found in New England at the time of the earliest Colonial settlement. Hall's "History of Norwalk" gives the marriage of Josiah Taylor and Thankful French, August 2, 1729, and their children: Josiah, born 1730; Jonathan, born 1731; Levi, born 1733; Gamaliel, born 1735; Borak, born 1737; Abijah, born September 22, 1740, of whom further; Paul, born 1741-1742; Sarah, twin of Paul; Thankful, born 1746; Eleazer, born 1749; Deborah, born 1756.

The family records of Norwalk, supplementing Hall's "History of Norwalk," have the children of Abijah Taylor and Isabella, his wife, as follows: Robert W., born 1769; Thomas W., born 1772; Gilbert, born 1775; Dan, born 1778; David, of whom further; Samuel, born 1784; Charles W., born 1786.

David Taylor was born August 2, 1781; he married Sally Dykeman. All of the name of Dykeman in America are believed to have descended from William Dykeman, a native of Holland, who was among the early settlers of New Amsterdam. Of his children there is no record. He had grandchildren, among whom was Jacobus. Jacobus Dykeman married a member of the Kesur family, and had children, among them William. William Dykeman, born 1725, died 1787, married Mary Turner. One of their children was Michael. Michael Dykeman was born August 9, 1756, and died in January, 1808, a soldier of the Revolution. He married, about 1778, Sarah Oakley, and had two

daughters: Sarah, to whom all indications point as the wife of David Taylor, and Maria. Children of David and Sarah [Sally] Taylor: Dykeman; Sandusky, of whom further; Hiram; David; Abigail, married Peter Brower; Jerusha, married Thomas Bird; Sarah Elizabeth, married George Hoyt; and Betty, who died in childhood.

Sandusky Taylor, son of David and Sarah [Sally] Taylor, was born in Poundridge, New York, and died in Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1864. He took up railroading for his life work, and it was while following this occupation he met with a fatal accident. Mr. Taylor married Oreatha Juliere, daughter of David Juliere, of West Norwalk, of French descent. Their children were: Eva, married Charles Tooker, of Hoboken, and is now deceased; Cornelius G., of whom further.

Cornelius G. Taylor, son of Sandusky and Oreatha (Juliere) Taylor, was born in White Plains, New York, December 1, 1856. He came to New Canaan, Connecticut, when he was but a lad of ten years, and with the exception of two years has resided there continuously since that time. He started in life as an apprentice, and through his own unaided efforts carved a recognized place in his community. He lived in Hoboken until apprenticed to Stephen Raymond, of New Canaan, at the age of ten. He was with Mr. Raymond for eight years and then went to New York City, where he learned the tinsmith's trade. Not finding this to his liking, Mr. Taylor returned again to New Canaan and purchased his present farm of about one hundred and fifty acres, and has since engaged in general farming. He has about twenty head of cattle.

In politics, Mr. Taylor is a Democrat, and served several terms as a member of the board of selectmen, and also served as assessor. He is a member of Wooster Lodge, No. 37, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; New Canaan Grange; Pomona Grange, and the State Grange; and served on the school board.

Cornelius G. Taylor married, in 1877, Nancy E. Tallmadge, daughter of William H. and Nancy (Weed) Tallmadge, and they have one daughter, Lorena. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Taylor is a trustee of the Tallmadge Hill Union Chapel.

(The Tallmadge Line).

(I) Thomas Tallmadge was of Newton Stacy, Hants, England. He came to America in 1631, landed at Boston, removed to Lynn, later to Southampton, Long Island, and was allotted two hundred acres of land. He died about 1653. His wife's name is not mentioned. He had seven children, among whom was Robert.

(II) Robert Tallmadge, son of Thomas Tallmadge, was born in England, and came to America as a young man. It is said he was one of the original purchasers of New Haven in 1639. He married Sarah Nash, daughter of Thomas and Margery (Baker) Nash. Among their six children was Enos.

(III) Lieutenant Enos Tallmadge, son of Robert and Sarah (Nash) Tallmadge, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, October 4, 1656. He was on Bradley's list of proprietors of New Haven in 1685. He went to the defense of Schenectady in command of assistance sent by Connecticut, and was killed in the burning of the town, February 9, 1690. He married, May 9, 1682, Hannah Yale, daughter of Thomas Yale. They had four children, among whom was Thomas.

(IV) Thomas Tallmadge, son of Lieutenant Enos and Hannah (Yale) Tallmadge, was born in New Haven, December 7, 1688, removed to Stamford, and

died in 1766. He married, in 1715, Susanna Weed, who died in 1756. They had six children, among whom was James.

(V) James Tallmadge, son of Thomas and Susanna (Weed) Tallmadge, was born September 10, 1721, and died in New Canaan, in 1797. He was probably the founder of Tallmadge Hill. He married, at Norwalk, in 1741, Mary Seymour. They had five children, among them Seymour.

(VI) Seymour Tallmadge, son of James and Mary (Seymour) Tallmadge, was born May 28, 1755, and died July 6, 1840, at Pike, Allegheny county, New York, where he had removed some time after 1816. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He married, April 7, 1774, Sarah Hoyt. They had eight children, among them John.

(VII) John Tallmadge, son of Seymour and Sarah (Hoyt) Tallmadge, was born in New Canaan, March 3, 1777, and died May 25, 1852. He married, May 15, 1798, Sarah Bates, of New Canaan, who died December 17, 1856. Children: Polly, born 1799; John L., born 1801; Sarah D., born 1803; Seth, born 1809; William H., of whom further; James H., born 1816.

(VIII) William H. Tallmadge, son of John and Sarah (Bates) Tallmadge, was born May 12, 1810, lived in New Canaan, and died February 3, 1875. He married, January 11, 1848, Nancy Weed. Children: Sarah, born 1849, married D. S. Sholes; Nancy E., born 1852, married Cornelius G. Taylor (see Taylor line); Mary, born August 2, 1853.

TAYLOR, Frederick Clark,

Attorney-at-Law.

Frederick Clark Taylor was born in Stamford, Connecticut, November 3, 1866, son of Henry F. and Mary E. (Clark) Taylor.

(I) The ancestor of the Taylor family, John Taylor, was a Puritan. He came from England and settled first in Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1639 he was in Windsor, and there received a grant of land in 1640. He was the father of two sons born about 1646. In 1647 John Taylor sailed on a return voyage to England on the ship "Phantom," which was lost at sea together with those aboard.

(II) John (2) Taylor, eldest son of John (1) Taylor, was born in 1641, and was killed by the Indians in 1704. He settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, and was granted a home lot there on Elm street. He was granted permission to set up a saw mill there in 1674. In 1703 he received eighty acres of land, in which section the town of Southampton was later located. He was among the men who contributed to Harvard College in 1672-73. In 1688-90 John Taylor served in King William's War, and also served in Queen Anne's War, and it was during a pursuit of Indians he met his death, May 13, 1704. He married Thankful Woodward, daughter of Henry Woodward, who was quartermaster of the Hampshire Troop, of which John Taylor was captain, formed in 1663.

(III) John (3) Taylor, son of John (2) and Thankful (Woodward) Taylor, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1667, and died in 1774. He married (second), January 19, 1726, Hannah Stewart, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph Stewart.

(IV) Seth Taylor, son of John (3) and Hannah (Stewart) Taylor, was born March 30, 1735. He married, March 7, 1765, Martha Gaylord, daughter of Rev. William Gaylord, of Wilton.

(V) Seth (2) Taylor, eldest son of Seth (1) and Martha (Gaylord) Taylor, was born February 4, 1771, and died in 1837. He married Abigail Warren.

(VI) John Warren Taylor, son of Seth

(2) and Abigail (Warren) Taylor, was born April 8, 1810, in Norwalk, Connecticut, and died December 29, 1876, in Westport, Connecticut. Until he was fifteen years of age he attended the public schools and also was a student at the Norwalk Academy. Until 1832 he was instructor in a school in Norwalk. In 1834 he purchased a small stock of drugs from Dr. Nash, of Westport, and entered into the drug business, to which he later added books and stationery supplies, continuing this business until his death. Mr. Taylor was one of the most prominent men of Westport; was an old line Whig; served in many public offices; for thirty-seven consecutive years was town clerk, and also served as postmaster and justice of the peace. He married, March 20, 1832, Mary Jerusha Hoyt, born in Norwalk, Connecticut, October 29, 1812, daughter of Uriah Hoyt.

(VII) Henry F. Taylor, son of John Warren and Mary Jerusha (Hoyt) Taylor, was born in Westport, Connecticut, where he grew to manhood. For a number of years he was associated with "Scribner's Magazine." Subsequently he was advertising manager of "The Churchman." In October, 1863, Mr. Taylor married, in Stamford, Mary E. Clark, daughter of Austin Griswold Clark, of Stamford. Their children were: Emily Louise, Frederick Clark, of further mention; Francis Gilbert, Sarah Howe. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Stamford, of which for many years he was senior warden. Mr. Taylor now resides in Seattle, Washington.

(VIII) Frederick Clark Taylor, son of Henry F. and Mary E. (Clark) Taylor, began his education in Stamford, attending the common and high schools there. In 1883 he left school temporarily and entered the employ of the Continental Insurance Company, of New York City, continuing with them for about five years. In 1888 he entered the real estate and insurance brokerage business in New York on his own account. Two years later he came to Stamford and engaged in the real estate business there. This continued for several years. In the meanwhile Mr. Taylor took up once more the pursuit of his studies. In 1893 he began the study of law, preparing himself for the law school of Yale University. In 1894 he entered the law school, from which he was graduated in 1896. While there he was chairman of the editorial board of the "Yale Law Journal." In February, 1897, he formed a law partnership with James S. Jenkins, under the firm name of Taylor & Jenkins. Mr. Taylor has always taken an active interest in public affairs, yet is not a politician in the commonly accepted sense of that term. He was elected in November, 1897, to the office of judge of the Court of Probate for the District of Stamford, Fairfield county, on the Republican ticket, and was reëlected for four consecutive terms of two years each, and declined to be a candidate to succeed himself in 1907. He was chosen the last time as the candidate of both the Republican and Democratic parties, being the first man in the history of the court to be thus honored with a unanimous election. In 1907 he resumed the active practice of his profession, specializing in corporation, estate, trusts and family practice.

Mr. Taylor is a director of the newly consolidated First-Stamford National Bank, and a member of its executive committee, having been one of the vice-presidents of the Stamford National Bank at the time of the consolidation. He is an incorporator and director of the Stamford Savings Bank, a director of the Stamford Gas & Electric Company, the Stamford Hospital, the Ferguson Library of Stam-

ford, the Stamford Home for the Aged, and many other corporations. He is a member of the State Bar Examining Committee, of the grievance committee of the Fairfield County Bar, member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, and vice-president of the Stamford Bar Association. Mr. Taylor is a director of the Woodway Country Club and of the Suburban Club of Stamford, a member of the Stamford Yacht Club, the Wee Burn Golf Club, of Noroton, the Graduates' Club, of New Haven, the Metropolitan, Racquet and Tennis, and Yale clubs, of New York.

On November 5, 1892, Mr. Taylor married Elizabeth H. Tilley, daughter of George H. Tilley, of Darien, Connecticut, who was for years secretary and treasurer of the Southern Express Company. They have two children: Harriet Dorothy, born December 4, 1894; Frederick Heath, born September 15, 1896. The latter left Williams College as a volunteer with the American Expeditionary Forces and served in France as a member of the Headquarters Troop of General Hodges, Seventy-Sixth Division. He is now studying the textile industry at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta. Mr. Taylor and his family are members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Stamford, of which he is a vestryman.

SHERWOOD, Stuart Wakeman, M. D.,
Specialist in Mental and Nervous Diseases.

(I) The ancestor of this branch of the Sherwood family was Thomas Sherwood, born in England in 1585-56, traditionally in Warwickshire, and who, in April, 1634, with his wife, Alice, and children, Ann, Rose, Thomas (2), and Rebecca, sailed from Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, in the ship "Frances." He was for a time at Wethersfield, Connecticut, appeared at Fairfield about 1648, and was there in 1650. His will was dated July 21, 1655, and probated October 25 of the same year. Among his children was Thomas.

(II) Thomas (2) Sherwood, son of Thomas and Alice Sherwood, was born about 1624, and died at Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1697. He was a freeman at Hartford in 1664, and was the first miller on Mill river in Fairfield. He married four times; (first) Sarah Wheeler, who died before 1659; (second) Ann Turney; (third) Mrs. Elizabeth Cable; (fourth) Mrs. Sarah (Hide) Coley. By his second wife he had six children, among them Samuel.

(III) Samuel Sherwood, son of Thomas (2) and Ann (Turney) Sherwood, married at Fairfield, Connecticut, and had: Sarah; Samuel (2), of whom further; Abigail; Anne; Daniel, born April 5, 1708, died 1784.

(IV) Samuel (2) Sherwood, Esq., son of Samuel Sherwood, was born between 1700 and 1702, and was deacon of the Congregational church of Westport in 1747. He married, March 8, 1722, Jane Burr, daughter of Daniel Burr; she was baptized April 17, 1702. Among their children was Samuel (3).

(V) Samuel (3) Sherwood, son of Samuel (2) and Jane (Burr) Sherwood, was born between 1722 and 1725. This is probably the Samuel Sherwood (Connecticut Soldiers in the Revolution, page 11) who served from Fairfield, Connecticut. He married Ann Nichols, and among their children was Samuel Burr Sherwood.

(VI) Samuel Burr Sherwood, son of Samuel (3) and Ann (Nichols) Sherwood, was born November 26, 1767, and died April 26, 1833. He graduated from Yale College, in 1786, was admitted to the bar in 1790, and practiced at Westport, Connecticut. The Christian name

of his wife was Charity; she was born in 1767, died in 1814, and was buried at Westport.

(VII) Henry Sherwood, toward whom all indications point as the son of Samuel Burr and Charity Sherwood, was a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1818. He resided in Westport, Connecticut, his death occurring in 1878, and he was always known as Captain Sherwood, drilling the town militia. He married, and was the father of Henry Edgar Sherwood, of whom further.

(VIII) Henry Edgar Sherwood was born in Westport, Connecticut, in 1841, and died in October, 1903. He was educated in Westport public schools and Westport Academy, and entering the local bank at an early age, was connected with that institution nearly all of his life. B. L. Woodworth was cashier of the bank, an office he retained for more than fifty years, although during the latter part of that period Mr. Sherwood for several years carried the responsibility and discharged the duties of the position. Mr. Sherwood was not strong in his youth, and in addition to his banking work, for many years conducted a dairy farm, an enterprise that brought him excellent returns financially as well as in improved health. Mr. Sherwood was a man of unusual talents, and developed no mean ability as an artist, although his painting was confined largely to the copy of masterpieces. He was also an amateur musician of ability, for many years sang tenor in the choir of Christ Episcopal Church, and took much interest in local music generally. He was also a vestryman and treasurer of Christ Church, of which his wife was also a member. He was a Republican in political belief, and for a number of years filled the office of town treasurer.

Mr. Sherwood married Alice Dotten, daughter of James and Sarah (Knowles) Dotten, and they were the parents of the following children: Stuart Wakeman, of whom further; Hetty, who married Louis Weidlich, of Stratford, Connecticut; Elsie, who married Claude W. Gillette, M. D., of Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania; Leonard, a resident of Los Angeles, California; Ethel, a trained nurse of New York City, served in Base Hospital No. 7, of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, during the World War; Frances, who lives in Los Angeles; Katherine, a resident of New York City.

(IX) Stuart Wakeman Sherwood, son of Henry Edgar and Alice (Dotten) Sherwood, was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 25, 1874. In his youth he attended grammar school and Staples High School in Westport, Connecticut, and for seven years was employed in the bank with which his father was connected, then known as the First National Bank. Entering the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1902, completing his training with one year as interne in the Harrisburg General Hospital. Shortly after his return to Westport and the subsequent death of his father, Dr. Sherwood became assistant physician at the Westport Sanitarium, remaining on the staff of this institution until 1904. At this time he became mine physician for the mining company owning coal lines near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and for three years he served in this capacity.

About 1915 Dr. Sherwood founded the Alderbrook Sanitarium in the town of Norwalk, Connecticut, and here he has specialized in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases. The sanitarium has come into high standing among organizations of its kind, and is distinctive in the degree to which its institutional aspects are minimized and from the em-

John J. Boreek

phasis that is placed upon home features and environment. Dr. Sherwood has had the Alderbrook Sanitarium put into practice a number of original ideas and methods in psychiatry, and his success has won favorable professional notice, as well as constituting a prosperous business enterprise. Dr. Sherwood is a member of the Norwalk Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He has for many years been vestryman and treasurer of Christ Episcopal Church, offices that his honored father held before him.

Dr. Sherwood married Lilian Batson, daughter of Benjamin Batson, of Ottawa, Canada, and they are the parents of two children: Benjamin Edgar, and Elizabeth Batson.

RORECH, John J.,

Contractor, Builder.

Business responsibilities came to Mr. Rorech at an early age, and the promise of youthful years for a useful, successful career has been amply fulfilled in his mature years.

John J. Rorech was born in Stamford, the son of John and Matilda (Muller) Rorech, and was educated in the public schools and King's Preparatory School, and graduated from Merrill's Business College. He grew up in the contracting business with his father, and when a very young man was given charge of his father's men. At an unusually early age Mr. Rorech began taking contracts on his own account, and has won recognition among the leading business men of his native city. He has built a large variety of structures in Stamford and vicinity, including residences of high grade, office buildings, and business establishments. Mr. Rorech is vice-president of the Stamford Master Builders' Association, and is widely known to the public and throughout the trade. He rebuilt a great portion of the village of Darien after that place had been destroyed by fire. He is an interested participant in matters of public interest, and lends his hearty support to movements promoting the civil welfare. In addition to his contracting and building operations, Mr. Rorech is prominent in Stamford's business circles as the founder and president of the National Chemical Corporation, of Stamford, an organization that has purchased a factory in Stamford and is actively engaged in chemical and medical manufacture. For some years Mr. Rorech was a member of the Seventh Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club.

Mr. Rorech married, September 17, 1913, Lorion Stark Leon, daughter of Albert Ernest and Lorion Hinckley (Nice) Leon. Mrs. Rorech is a descendant of General John Stark, of Revolutionary fame, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and Emerson College of Oratory, in her native city of Boston, and was on the stage for about four years, advancing rapidly until her marriage. At first she was with the famous Castle Square Stock Company, later playing important roles with such well known stars as Walter Hampden, Nance O'Neil, and Katherine Grey. She was prominent in many New York productions, also playing one of the principal roles in the original company of the "Yellow Jacket," in which she appeared two years. She has been frequently urged by motion picture producers to do work for the screen. She is a member of the Women's Club of Stamford, and is active in its work. The father of Mrs. Rorech, Albert E. Leon, was born in Boston. He became political editor of the Boston "Globe," and later was the founder and owner of the publication, "Practical Politics." While he

was an Independent, he was the manager of the three campaigns for the governorship of Massachusetts of Governor William Russell, and managed several other political campaigns. Subsequently, he was owner of the railroad between East Aurora and Buffalo. Mr. Leon is a great student and has given considerable time to the invention of Cellugraph, an oilless bearing which has been widely adopted by the largest textile manufacturers of the country. Mr. Leon married Lorion H. Nice, daughter of John and Lucy (Clark) Nice. The father of Mr. Leon was Ernest Leon, who was born in Paris. He died when his son, Albert Ernest, was but twelve years of age. His wife was Mercy Jane (Jones) Leon, of an old New Hampshire family.

The family home is a most attractive residence at Shippan Point, built by Mr. Rorech in 1919. It was designed entirely by Mrs. Rorech, is constructed of stucco, and in architecture, floor plan, and appointments shows discriminating taste and judgment in homemaking. A view of this beautiful home accompanies this record.

WATERBURY, William Tell,

Master Mariner.

The career which Captain William Tell Waterbury chose was one which has appealed to the youth of the land for generations. It was a natural tendency for him to follow, considering the many hours he spent with his father, and his associations. The Waterbury family, which has been identified with Stamford since earliest Colonial days, were pioneers in steamboat transportation for Stamford freight and passenger traffic, and contributed more in their time, perhaps, than any other agency to the material upbuilding of the city. The family is still prominent in the commercial life of Fairfield county.

(I) John Waterbury, the first of this family to settle in Stamford, was among those who came from Wethersfield, Connecticut. He received a grant of land in 1650, and died eight years later. His children remained there and founded the numerous families of that name which are still prominent in this section of the country. In an old "History of Stamford" by Rev. Mr. Huntington, the author speaks of this family in the most glowing terms, as follows:

> There were the Waterburys, then known as Senior and Junior, the former being a colonel in the Continental service, who had earned some reputation for good judgment and military ability in the field, and the latter soon to earn by his personal fitness for it, the rank of general of brigade.

(II) David Waterbury, the son of John Waterbury, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in February, 1722, the twelfth day. He did excellent service in the French and Indian War, and was commissioned major. He was representative in the General Assembly when the Revolutionary War broke out, and served the cause of the colonies with such ardor and fidelity that he was esteemed one of the noblest patriots of Stamford. He entered the war a colonel and was promoted to brigadier-general in 1776. After the close of the war, he was selectman and representative, and remained a resident of Stamford until his death, June 29, 1801.

(III) Captain William Waterbury, fourth son of David Waterbury, was born October 10, 1765, and died January 10, 1842. He was much in the public service, and opposed the tax on the Congregational Church Society, using his private means liberally to establish the freedom of the church in the same spirit that he had given his services to the cause of

RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN J. RORECH
SHIPPEN POINT, CONNECTICUT

political freedom. He married Mrs. Sally Jessup, daughter of Philip Lockwood.

(IV) Captain David (2) Waterbury, eldest son of Captain William and Sally (Lockwood-Jessup) Waterbury, was born April 17, 1819. His education was limited to such as the times and location afforded. When about fifteen years old he shipped as a sailor on a market boat trading weekly between Stamford and New York. He rose rapidly from one position to another until before his twentieth birthday he was captain and owner of the "Rival," a sloop of about fifty tons. In 1852, in company with Edmund Lockwood and Lewis Waterbury, he purchased the steamer, "William W. Frazier," a daily passenger and freight boat plying between Stamford and New York, Captain Lockwood commanding and Captain Waterbury serving as superintendent, agent and so forth, with offices in Stamford. This steamer was the first to run between Stamford and New York regularly, and to be owned in Stamford. In 1859 the company built a new steamer, the "Ella," which was run on this route until it was sold to the United States Government at the time of the Civil War. When Captain Lockwood retired from active business, Oliver Scofield joined interest with the two remaining partners and they built the "Stamford," which they placed on the same route in 1863. They sold this steamer the next year and built the "Shippan," placing her on this route in 1865. In May, 1870, she was burned at the Stamford Wharf, also the entire property of the company, the loss being about $70,000, only half covered by insurance. In 1870 the business was sold to R. Cornell White, of New York. The same year, Captain Waterbury started a business in Stamford in coal and wood, which he continued until his death, November 22, 1894. Also he organized the Stamford Transportation Company, of which he was manager. This was in 1873, after the New York parties had failed with the steamboat business. Captain Waterbury sold the transportation interests to the North & East River Steamboat Company. Captain Waterbury was a Democrat in politics, and disregarded partisan connections for the sake of the better man if that man was an opponent of his party. He was broadly liberal in his religious views, and was for many years a member of the parish of the Universalist church.

Captain Waterbury married (first), January 23, 1842, Sarah M. Selleck, daughter of John and Charlotte (Mead) Selleck, of Greenwich, Connecticut. Of their children six grew to maturity. They are: Captain William Tell, of whom further; John S., Mary E., Sarah M., Charles F., whose sketch follows; Lottie A. Mrs. Waterbury died September 26, 1867. Eight years later Captain Waterbury married (second), her sister, Mrs. Josephine E. Colby.

(V) Captain William Tell Waterbury, son of Captain David (2) and Sarah M. (Selleck) Waterbury, was born March 4, 1843, in Stamford, Connecticut, where he died, February 12, 1912. He attended the public schools of Stamford and the famous Glendenning Academy. We can picture the young lad accompanying his father on every opportunity and finding in the life on the water the fulfillment of his desire. On completing his schooling he obtained work on a small sailing vessel, one of the type which was used in transporting commerce between Stamford and New York. Having set himself to mastering all the details of the vessel, Captain Waterbury rose rapidly until he was qualified to take charge and was made captain.

Throughout the many years of his ac-

tive business life he was identified with the business of sea transportation, and enjoyed a large circle of acquaintances. A few years before his death, finding the life of a captain too arduous, he retired to pass his remaining days with his family and among the associations of his childhood. Captain Waterbury was one of the early members of Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Stamford, and also of Rittenhouse Chapter. The only fire company in his day was the one formed of the volunteer citizens, of which he was one, and he was also a member of the veteran organization formed after the new fire company was installed.

Captain Waterbury married Sarah Guley, daughter of Jacob Guley. The latter was a native of England, and came to America about 1844. He was in the woolen business, and resided in various textile centers in the East. His wife and daughter came to this country to join him seven years later. Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury were the parents of three children: Harry Guley, a sketch of whom follows in the work; S. Maude; Alice Dodge. For many years the family were actively identified with the Presbyterian church, of Stamford.

WATERBURY, Charles F.,

Merchant.

As a man is broadened by contact with his fellows, so a city is enriched by contact with the outside world. Men who control the arteries of commerce are vital factors in the growth and development of a community, and among this number is Charles F. Waterbury, of Stamford.

(V) Charles F. Waterbury, son of Captain David (2) and Sarah M. (Selleck) Waterbury (q. v.), was born May 15, 1855. He was educated in the public and private school of Professor Glendenning. He then was employed in his father's steamboat business for a short time. He then learned the trade of moulder, which he followed until 1875, in which year he again became associated with his father in the coal business. He was soon made manager of the business, and in 1888 was admitted to partnership. In 1892 he purchased his father's interest and has since continued alone. It is the largest coal business in Stamford and a large wholesale trade is conducted. Other business interests of Mr. Waterbury include: Director of the First Stamford National Bank; vice-president of the East Dock Branch Corporation; president of the Woodland Cemetery Association; secretary and treasurer of Shippan Water Realty Company; director of the Morris Plan Bank. In politics Mr. Waterbury holds independent views, and refused to be a candidate for public office.

Mr. Waterbury married Annie Samuel Lockwood, daughter of Charles A. Lockwood, of Stamford, and they are the parents of two children: 1. David, born October 12, 1882; now manager of his father's business; he married Ida Zahn, daughter of Frederick Zahn, of New York City; he is the father of two sons and one daughter: David C., John Lockwood, Margaret Z. 2. Josephine Waterbury became the wife of Walter Edward Leaman; one son, Walter Edward, Jr. The mother of this family is an attendant of the Universalist church of Stamford. Mr. Waterbury is a member of the Suburban Club, of Stamford, the Stamford Yacht Club, and the Woodway Country Club.

WATERBURY, Harry Guley,

Business Man, Public Official.

In one of his addresses, the late Marshall Wilder said: "The genealogy of a

family is completely barren, unless enriched by the intermingling of biographical sketches which may stand as landmarks in the history of the race." A family, therefore, whose members have conducted their lives in such a manner as to bring honor and distinction to the name is indeed enriched by the addition of the biographies of those members.

(VI) Harry Guley Waterbury, son of Captain William Tell and Sarah (Guley) Waterbury (q. v.), is a splendid example of the type of capable man of affairs. He was born November 10, 1868, in Stamford, Connecticut. He received his education in the public schools there. He entered the employ of Lyman Hoyt & Son, furniture dealers, where he remained for ten years. For the succeeding two and one-half years, he was assistant postmaster, which position he left to enter the employ of the Stamford Gas & Electric Company. At that time he was their only clerk, and some idea of the growth of Stamford can be gleaned from the fact that there are now twenty persons employed in the office.

Mr. Waterbury progressed with the passing of the years, and to-day holds the position of auditor of the company with which he started as clerk. He is well and favorably known among the business men of his native city, takes an active interest in the civic and social life there, and has several times served in public office. From 1904 to 1905 he was town treasurer, and since 1917 has been a member of the Board of Finance. Several other of Stamford's business interests claim his attention, namely, the Stamford Savings Bank, of which he is a director; treasurer of the Woodland Cemetery Association, and treasurer of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Waterbury, fraternally, is a member of Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has served as past master of this lodge; is past high priest of Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; is past thrice illustrious master of Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; member of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, and Pyramid Temple, of Bridgeport; member of Past Masters' Association of Fairfield County. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Waterbury married Mary L. Clark, daughter of George H. Clark, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of a daughter, Beryl, born March 20, 1902. George H. Clark was the son of Selden Yale and Hannah N. (Sears) Clark, a descendant of an old New England family, one of his ancestors, Jonathan Clark, having been a signer of the Massachusetts Constitution. George H. Clark was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, April 29, 1848, and died September 7, 1916. He was long connected with the government paper mills at that place, where paper for United States currency is made. Mr. Clark was a leading citizen of Pittsfield, a member of the old volunteer fire department, and took an active part in Democratic political affairs. He was a devoted member of the Episcopal church. George H. Clark married Mary Baker, born February 16, 1850, died February 6, 1915. Children: George H., Jr., and Mary L., who married Harry G. Waterbury. Mrs. Waterbury is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, eligible through the services of both Clark and Yale ancestors.

FOSTER, Dean,

Specialist on the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.

New York City, and Stamford, Connecticut, have known Dr. Dean Foster in his specialized work in the medical profession for a period of twenty years, during which time he has maintained offices in both places for the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Stamford is his residence, and his professional, social, and civic connections are mainly with the organizations and institutions of Connecticut, while he has been called into the public service as the representative of his district in the State Senate. Dr. Foster is well known as an able specialist in the branches in which he has directed his life work, and he has come into a position of prominence in his calling and in his community.

The Foster family, of English origin, is of Colonial record in New England, and its branches were early transplanted widely throughout the country. Andrew Foster, grandfather of Dr. Dean Foster, was born at Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, and followed the farmer's calling. He married Rachel McMichael, and Edwardsburg, Michigan, became the family home. This was the birthplace of Thomas Foster, son of Andrew and Rachel (McMichael) Foster, who was born in 1846, and there grew to manhood. Like his father he was an agriculturist, and in 1884 moved to Anthony, Kansas, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a past master in the Masonic order at Anthony, and was also a member of Harper Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred in 1899. Thomas Foster married Alice Dean, daughter of William Dean, of Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, a member of an old Colonial family, and their children were: Dean, of whom further; Peggy, married Edward Fulton, of Caldwell, Kansas; Andrew J., of Springdale, Connecticut; Lloyd, of Freeport, Kansas; Hugh M., an attorney of Globe, Arizona; and Graham, likewise an attorney of Globe, Arizona.

Dr. Dean Foster, son of Thomas and Alice (Dean) Foster, was born in Edwardsburg, Michigan, in 1870, and prepared for college at Lewis Academy, Wichita, Kansas. Entering the University of Kansas, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having interrupted his course by one year of school teaching. For one year prior to his college entry he had also taught school. His classical studies were followed by a course in the Medical School of Yale University, and in 1899 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A portion of the following year was spent as an interne in the New Haven Hospital, and the two following years were occupied with an interneship in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, where he studied the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1901, Dr. Foster became a resident and special practitioner of Stamford, and in 1902 he opened an office in New York City, to both of which he has since given his time and attention. He is attending ophthalmic aural and otological surgeon to the Stamford Hospital and to the Greenwich Hospital, and is also assistant surgeon at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He has been honored in the past by his professional colleagues of Stamford with the presidency of the Stamford Medical Society, and he is also a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Foster was elected to the Common Council of Stamford in 1911, and gave willingly of his time to public affairs. In

Dean Fisher M.D.

1913 he was called to a larger field of usefulness in the public business, and was elected to the State Senate, and received the further distinction of reëlection to the same important office. In the Senate he was a member of the committee on public welfare and of the committee on the sale of lands. Dr. Foster is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and is also affiliated with Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. His club is the Suburban of Stamford.

Dr. Foster married Mabel E. Neale, daughter of Frederick and Kathryn Neale, of Toronto, Canada, and they are the parents of: Alice Dean, Kathryn E., and Mabel N.

BRUSH, Ralph Emerson,

Lawyer, Served in World War.

While a resident of Greenwich, Mr. Brush as the possesor of a lucrative and growing clientele maintains an office not only in his home town but also in New York City. During the recent World War he made an honorable record in the United States Navy, and in the promotion of the best interests of his community he is always actively interested.

The Brush family is of long standing in Greenwich, having been founded there by one of two brothers who went thither from Long Island soon after 1700. Their descendants in the successive generations have been actively instrumental in the upbuilding and development of the town and neighborhood.

Joseph Brush, great-grandfather of Ralph Emerson Brush, was the owner of a large part of the town of Greenwich, from Putnam avenue through Rock Ridge and Edgewood Park. Mr. Brush married Sarah A. Mead, daughter of Richard Mead.

Amos M. Brush, son of Joseph and Sarah A. (Mead) Brush, was born January 9, 1825, in Greenwich, and as a young man was in business at Coscob, where he was the proprietor of a general store, purchasing produce from farmers and running market sloops to New York. He also dealt extensively in cattle, driving them on the hoof to the New York stockyards. In this enterprise he was associated with his brother Benjamin, under the firm name of A. and B. Brush. When Amos M. Brush was about forty years old he retired from business and for a few years resided in New York City, eventually returning to Greenwich. He was a Democrat, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace. Active in town affairs, he at one time served as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the Governor. He was an active member of the Congregational church, occupying a seat on the board of deacons. Mr. Brush married Sarah P. Mead, daughter of Amos Mead, and his death occurred July 30, 1905.

Augustus Mead Brush, son of Amos M. and Sarah P. (Mead) Brush, was born May 13, 1856, in Greenwich, and educated in Prof. Peck's private school. On reaching manhood he entered the iron, steel and plumbing supply business. He resided in New York during the winters, spending his summers in Greenwich. Yachting was his recreation, and he was a member of the Riverside Yacht Club. He and his wife were members of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Brush married Sarah Hodgman, daughter of Dr. Abbott Hodgman, of New York City. Dr. Abbott Hodgman was educated at Dartmouth College and received his professional training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New

York. His death occurred February 26, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Brush were the parents of the following children: Abbott Purdy, of Greenwich; Ralph Emerson, of further mention; Gladys Merrill, wife of G. Lawrence Redman, of Greenwich; and Marjorie E. On June 6, 1904, Mr. Brush passed away at the comparatively early age of forty-two.

Ralph Emerson Brush, son of Augustus Mead and Sarah (Hodgman) Brush, was born July 10, 1886, in New York City, and received his earliest education in the private school of Miss Elliott, passing thence, successively, to grammar and high schools. He studied for his profession in the New York Law School, graduating on June 18, 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he was admitted to the New York bar, and the following year became a member of the bar of Connecticut. After practicing in New York four years in association with the firm of Wells & Snedeker, he opened his own office in Greenwich, but still maintains an office in New York City.

The professional progress of Mr. Brush has been both assured and rapid. For two years he filled the office of prosecuting attorney in Greenwich, and his private practice has steadily increased, keeping pace with the excellent reputation which he has built up alike with his legal associates and the general public. He was one of the organizers of the Putnam Trust Company and is now a director and also counsel for the company. He is a director of the Putnam Cemetery Association, and of the Title Insurance and Mortgage Company.

The interest of Mr. Brush in politics is from the standpoint of what is for the best good of the community. In movements for good government he takes an active part. He affiliates with Acacia Lodge, No. 89, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and the Greenwich Country Club. He is a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

On November 6, 1917, Mr. Brush enlisted in the United States Navy, receiving a commission as ensign in the United States Naval Reserves. In view of the fact that he had been very active in yachting and had made a study of navigation, he was assigned to the Merchants' Auxiliary at Pelham Bay, as instructor in navigation. In June, 1918, he was promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, and in September was assigned to the United States Troop Transport "America," sailing for Brest, France. His duties on shipboard were those involved in the charge of fire control. Returning from France in the latter part of October, he arrived in New York harbor on a Friday, and on the following Monday, at four o'clock in the morning, the ship on which he came sank at her pier in Hoboken. When the armistice was signed Mr. Brush was sent back to Pelham, and was placed on the inactive list, December 31, 1918. In May, 1919, he resumed his law practice in Greenwich and New York City.

Mr. Brush married, April 29, 1916, Electa Harper, daughter of John A. and Flora (Sherbourne) Harper, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of one child: Electa Harper Brush, born July 2, 1918.

Able as he is to look back upon a career of patriotic service, as well as upon a record of professional success, Mr. Brush's life-story has opened under the happiest auspices. Everything indicates that the results which have already crowned his work at the bars of two states will be followed by others larger and more satisfying as the years go on.

WALSH, Hon. Robert Jay,

Attorney and Statesman.

In all histories of public progress and personal achievement, there are many names which it is the delight of the biographer to record. These names are fraught with significance to the community, the State, the nation. They represent lives of dignity and beneficence, spirits strong to lead, wise to guide, capable of handling great issues in such a way as to avert disaster. The city of Greenwich, Connecticut, can point to her share of these names, among which the Honorable Robert Jay Walsh holds a high place. While the fact that the story of his life is now a memorial record, gives it a tinge of sadness, still it gives opportunity to picture with greater freedom the beauty and fineness of the character which made him a true leader among men.

Born August 1, 1854, in Lewisboro, Westchester county, New York, his boyhood was spent in a section which abounds with historical interest; and perhaps it was only natural that the early impressions should give him an impulse toward the public service, in which his brilliant mentality was to become such an important factor in later years. He was a son of James F. and Annie E. Walsh, highly respected citizens of the town of Lewisboro. The boy was only ten years old when the family removed to Ridgefield, Connecticut. He was a studious child, and having attended school regularly, was now well advanced in the elementary studies, which he continued in the public schools of the town. When twelve years of age he entered the High Ridge Institute at Ridgefield, a school widely known for its thorough excellence. The learned Prof. William O. Seymour, later railroad commissioner of Connecticut, was then principal of the institution, and took a personal interest in the lad.

In the life of the school he was a leader, being popular with his companions, and interested in all the activities of the institution. But it was not within the nature of the boy to let the social interests of the school outweigh the intellectual. He never neglected his studies, and his work was always characterized by that precision which bespeaks careful and thorough preparation. He was always cordially loyal to the ideals of the institution, and in sport as well as in study stood for right and honesty. He attended this school for two years, during which time he gained a practical knowledge of the higher branches, then became anxious to strike out into the world of men and affairs and make a place for himself which should count towards his future. In all the later life of the man the most idle observer could note a strong vein of practical common sense. And now, as a mere boy, it was definitely apparent in his choice of an occupation. Sturdy and well-grown, he delighted in athletic activities and tests of strength, and he realized that skill in some branch of industry was an excellent foundation for a useful career. Possessing a great fondness for animals, he chose the blacksmith's trade, and entered an apprenticeship. He by no means dropped his studies, but spent many hours of his spare time in reading and study.

As he grew towards manhood the intellectual pursuits held stronger appeal, and when he had mastered his trade, he sought the advice of Dr. William S. Todd, then a prominent Ridgefield physician. He reviewed his English studies with the doctor, and with this preparation and at the age of seventeen taught school for a year. Appreciating to the full the responsibilities connected with this vocation, he entered the State Normal School to gain

more thorough training, but receiving a very flattering offer from a school in Portchester, New York, did not remain to be graduated. The young man's genial personality and habits of careful study combined to make him a beloved as well as a successful teacher, and he was held in warmest regard by parents, children, and friends. During the entire period of his work along this line, he made his influence felt throughout the community in upholding high standards among the children under his care. Still in all his young manhood, he was constantly looking forward, seeking from the future some higher, broader field of usefulness. Characteristically, while still teaching school, he took up the study of law under the direction of Col. H. W. R. Hoyt, then and for many years thereafter, a prominent and successful attorney at Greenwich, Connecticut. Colonel Hoyt saw a brilliant future before the young man, appreciating to the full his analytical temperament and his capacity for seeing both sides of a question. He frankly encouraged him to drop the work of teaching and devote all his time to preparation for the practice of the law. He gave the young man such assistance as was most practical—remunerative work in his own office, together with help in professional study.

Mr. Walsh was admitted to the Fairfield county bar, and immediately thereafter taken into partnership with Colonel Hoyt, the experienced man giving generously of the ripened fruits of his years of practice, in the form of advice. With unflagging zeal the young man threw himself into the work he had chosen, and while he never failed in his loyalty to the man who had smoothed his way, still his native diligence and indomitable courage gave him the personal power without which no real success can be achieved. Notwithstanding his deep appreciation of the assistance of Colonel Hoyt, in 1882, Mr. Walsh desiring absolute freedom of action and purpose, opened his own law offices in the town of Greenwich.

Gifted with an unusually pleasing personality, an outgrowth of a wholesome optimism and a ready sympathy with his kind, he won and held the confidence of the people, and soon came to be regarded as one of the really big men of the town. He was not permitted to confine his public appearance to the court room. His cool judgment and invincible logic were needed in the public service, and it was inevitable that the Republican party, with which he was closely affiliated, should make him a leader. He gave of his talents in this work, as in every branch of activity, without stint of self-consideration, bringing all the force of his nature to bear in the advancement of what he considered the right.

During the presidential campaign of 1880, he took the stump for Garfield and Arthur, and this was the beginning of a long and brilliant public career. In this same year he was elected to the Republican State Central Committee for the Twelfth Senatorial District of Connecticut, which honor he held for nine years, until his duties as judge led him to resign. He again took the stump during the campaign of 1884, doing eloquent and forceful work in support of Blaine and Logan. The success of the opposing party in the presidential election in no way weakened his allegiance to Republican principles, and before the close of the year he was nominated by the Republicans of the twelfth district as their candidate for the State Senate. There was great enthusiasm among the voters of the district, and he was elected by a very large majority, running far ahead of his ticket. He was made secretary of the

State Central Committee in 1886, and his senatorial record had so established him in the confidence of his constituency that upon his renomination, they reëlected him by twice his first majority.

He had won recognition in the Senate as a man of power, fearless in spirit, keen of wit, relentless and untiring in pursuit of his object, yet always a fair opponent and graceful in relinquishing a point to the mind of the majority. He served as chairman of the committee on incorporations, in 1885, and later, in 1886 and 1887, was chairman of the judiciary committee. In filling these important positions, for which by nature, as well as by training, he was peculiarly fitted, he demonstrated that element of fairmindedness which so largely contributed to the success of his whole career. During the session of 1887 he had the honor of being called to preside over the senatorial body as president *pro tem*, and no one appreciated more than he the significance of the dignity being accorded to so young a man. In 1888 he was nominated by his party for the office of Secretary of State, and his election was included in the success of the ticket. In the spring of 1889 the home county called upon him to fill a position demanding every power and grace with which the man was so generously endowed. He was appointed judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas in Fairfield county. Rarely indeed is a man found who fills this responsible and dignified position as well and as conscientiously as did Judge Walsh. Appreciating to the full the psychological side of criminology, his fine discernment and unwavering sense of justice made him no easy prey to sentiment. His thorough training and wide experience gave him a firm grasp on the most complicated legal problems, and his clear-sighted progress through the most tangled case made him the admiration of all connected with it.

With the arduous duties thus devolving upon him, he made every effort to withdraw from all political connections, and positively refused renomination to the office of Secretary of State, which he had filled with so much honor to his party and satisfaction to his constituency. The Legislature, however, failed to declare the election of his successor, and since it was constitutionally impossible for the office to remain vacant, he filled the office until another election released him from it, and allowed him to give his full time to the county judgeship, where his personality was becoming a power for right and justice. But his party had not released him permanently from the broader service to the State, as time proved.

Perhaps one of the most noteworthy periods of Judge Walsh's public service was in 1885. He had for some time served as corporation counsel for the borough of Greenwich, and his capacity for the wise administratiion of public affairs became so widely recognized that Governor Harrison, in that year, appointed him a member of the commission to revise the statutes of Connecticut. He was one of the youngest in that body of men, all eminent in the legal profession. His influence upon the deliberations of the commission was apparent from the first. His keen mind and progressive spirit made him a recognized leader among them, and it was cordially conceded that much of the success of the commission was due to his efforts. There is a particularly characteristic touch in the fact that personally he was more proud of having been the counsel for the town of Greenwich for a period of thirty-five years of changing political administrations of the town government than of any of the more showy

and solid honors that came to him from the larger outside world.

The depth, as well as the breadth of the character of the man was apparent in the less conspicuous activities for the public good which always commanded his cordial interest and earnest support. While, as one of the most distinguished attorneys of his time, and as an honored judge, the arduous duties of his professional life might have excused him from many public offices in which his talent was needed, still he served most devotedly wherever he found the opportunity. The financial world of his town and county has reason long to appreciate the prosperity which was founded largely on his sound common sense and sagacious judgment. At the time of the organization of the Greenwich Trust Loan and Deposit Company, he turned his great ability to most practical use in establishing it securely in the confidence of the public. For many years he was president of this company, the honor being entirely unsought so far as he was concerned, indeed his election to this office took place while he was absent from home on an extended vacation, one of his rare periods of relaxation, and continued as its president up to the time of his death, a period of twenty-seven years. He was a director of the Greenwich Gas and Electric Light Company, being one of its most enthusiastic promoters, this at a period when few communities of similar size aspired to the dignity of city conveniences. He was for some time secretary of the Hawthorne Mills Company, manufacturers of high-grade woolen fabrics, capitalized in the millions, and located in Greenwich and New York City; president of Abendroth Brothers Foundry at Port Chester, New York, manufacturers of boilers, coal and gas ranges and soil pipe, a successful concern employing about five hundred men, of which he was president up to the time of his death. Also president of the Greenwich Water Company, the water supply for Greenwich, Port Chester and Rye, New York, holding office up to his death. He was also deeply interested in real estate development, and there are many evidences about the vicinity of Greenwich of his taste and good judgment in the laying out of residential sections. He was also president of the Putnam Cemetery Association; director, New York & Stamford railroad; trustee of Greenwich Y. M. C. A.; trustee of Greenwich Library Association; charter member of Greenwich Country Club; member of Blind Brook Country Club; of Indian Harbor Yacht Club; of Republican Club of New York; Acacia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich; Empire Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Greenwich.

Perhaps in these varied activities one can measure the man more accurately than in his professional and political career. In the latter, unquestionably, he reached an enviable position, but in those civic and business interests to which he turned as relaxation, in a way, his world found the human and warmly personal side of the man. He had a genius for the right thing—the kind thing—and his world was not slow to learn to love him as loyally and deeply as it had long admired him.

Still another side of his rich and wholesome nature, but a side known only to his closest friends, as the home life in which he was a devoted husband and father. He married Anna A., daughter of Matthew Merritt, a very prominent resident of Fairfield county. They were the parents of three charming daughters: Lucy M., who is the wife of Walter B. Todd, son of Dr. William S. Todd, makes her home in Greenwich; Edith B., who was the wife of A. W. W. Marshall, vice-presi-

dent of the Greenwich Trust Company, of Greenwich; she was the mother of a son, Robert Jay Walsh Marshall, born August 20, 1906; she died February 4, 1910; Roberta Jay, who is the wife of Lloyd S. Cooney, now living on Middlesex road, Noroton, Connecticut, but formerly of Greenwich. They are leaders in the social life of the county, and earnest workers in every movement for the public welfare, local, State and National.

WILLIAMSON, Charles E.,

Prosecuting Attorney.

One of the acknowledged leaders of the Fairfield county bar, Charles Ernest Williamson, is also one of the eminently public-spirited citizens of Connecticut. He is distinguished by his zeal in the public service, and has several times been called upon to represent his fellow-citizens in both the upper and lower house of the Legislature. Since 1913 Mr. Williamson has held the office of prosecuting attorney of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and the manner in which he has discharged the duties of this office has been one of satisfaction to the people of that city.

(I) Alanson Williamson, grandfather of Charles E. Williamson, was born in Bedford, New York, January 7, 1815, and died at Darien, Connecticut, April 20, 1904. He married, August 14, 1836, Elizabeth Hoyt, born September 11, 1815, at Poundridge, New York, and died November 17, 1905, at Darien, Connecticut, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Norman) Hoyt. She was a direct descendant of the immigrant, Simon Hoyt, one of the first settlers of Stamford, Connecticut, whose ancestry follows in detail.

(II) George Henry Williamson, son of Alanson and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Williamson, was born December 29, 1843. He lived at Darien, Connecticut, and married, July 22, 1869, Cynthia Drugen Millspaugh, born September 12, 1846, daughter of Erastus Elmer and Elizabeth Ann (Derrbon) Millspaugh (see Millspaugh line). George Henry and Cynthia Drugen (Millspaugh) Williamson were the parents of three sons: 1. Frederick H., born October 17, 1876, of Brooklyn, New York. 2. Charles Ernest, of further mention. 3. Norman Lester, of Darien, Connecticut, born there, June 15, 1881.

(III) Charles Ernest Williamson, son of George Henry and Cynthia Drugen (Millspaugh) Williamson, was born March 29, 1879, in Darien, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of Darien and at the Stamford High School, graduating from the latter in 1898, after which he spent a year in the Yale Law School. In 1900 he was employed as a clerk in the grocery house of Richard J. Rogers in New York City, where he remained for two years. On June 16, 1903, Mr. Williamson was appointed financial clerk at the Fitch Home for Soldiers at Noroton, Connecticut, which office he resigned October 21, 1907. While thus earning his living, he continued his study of law at the New York Law School's evening sessions, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1907. The same year he entered the office of John W. Banks, who is now judge of the Superior Court, and remained with Judge Banks until 1916. In that year Mr. Williamson formed his present association with Spottiswood D. Bowers, under the firm name of Bowers & Williamson, and their practice is a general one.

Mr. Williamson has ever been interested in all matters of public interest from a youth. As early as 1908 he was a candidate for Representative to the Legislature and received one hundred and sixty out of one hundred and seventy-six votes in the caucus. In the legislative session

of 1909 he was chairman of the commission on banking, and was again elected in 1910, serving on the same commission. Sufficient warrant of the confidence his constituents had in his ability was shown in 1915 when he was a member of the Legislature and served on the Judiciary Committee. The following year he was elected to the State Senate, and served as chairman of the Committee on Forfeited Rights, and also on the Humane Institutions Committee. In 1918 he was reëlected to the Senate. Since entering politics, Mr. Williamson has been a delegate to every State convention except that of 1910. In 1913 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Bridgeport, Connecticut, as above noted, and he maintains his residence in Darien.

Mr. Williamson is a member of Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Stamford, and of the Algonquin Club, of Bridgeport.

(The Hoyt Line).

(I) Simon Hoyt was in Salem in 1628 or 1629, and came in either the ship "Abigail," or the "George." He was a pioneer in several places in New England, and at length settled in Stamford, Connecticut, where he died.

(II) Joshua Hoyt, son of Simon Hoyt, was born about 1641, and died in 1690. The Christian name of his wife was Mary.

(III) Joshua (2) Hoyt, son of Joshua and Mary Hoyt, was born October 4, 1670, and died January 1, 1744. He also lived in Stamford, and married, March 16, 1698, Mary Pickett, who died November 10, 1732.

(IV) Job Hoyt, son of Joshua (2) and Mary (Pickett) Hoyt, was born January 22, 1703-04, and died October 13, 1754. He was admitted to the New Canaan church, September 7, 1735. He married Elizabeth Lockwood, born May 15, 1708, at Stamford, Connecticut, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ayers) Lockwood, and granddaughter of the immigrant of this distinguished family, Robert Lockwood. Mrs. Elizabeth (Lockwood) Hoyt was admitted to the church in New Canaan, Connecticut, July 21, 1734.

(V) Jesse Hoyt, son of Job and Elizabeth (Lockwood) Hoyt, was baptized April 24, 1743, and died between 1829 and 1831. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War, actively engaged along our northern frontier, and was taken prisoner by the British troops in their raid on Poundridge in 1779, but escaped. In 1806 he was a member of the Poundridge church, and during the Revolution was a member of one of the local regiments.

(VI) Jesse (2) Hoyt, son of Jesse Hoyt, was born June 3, 1775, in Poundridge, and died at Laceyville, Ohio, October 2, 1856. He married (second), April 14, 1804, Sarah Norman, and they were the parents of Elizabeth Hoyt, who became the wife of Alanson Williamson, as above noted.

(The Millspaugh Line).

Erastus Elmer Millspaugh was born February 5, 1805, and died September 2, 1886. He married, April 23, 1831, Elizabeth Ann Derrbon, born June 17, 1814, and died February 3, 1889. Their daughter, Cynthia Drugen Millspaugh, married George H. Williamson, as above noted. Erastus E. Millspaugh was a son of Edward M. Millspaugh, the latter born December 8, 1781, died June 17, 1842. He married, February 23, 1804, Ann Catherine Latte, born September 20, 1787, died December 18, 1823. His father, Matthias Millspaugh, was born June 7, 1748, and died April 27, 1796. He married Elsie Kimbach. He was the son of Peter and Susanna (Comfort) Millspaugh, and grandson of Matthias Millspaugh. The

Adelbert Arthur Steel

Millspaugh family were early settled in Montgomery, Orange county, New York, having left their home in Holland because of religious persecution. There were four families who came together in 1730, namely, Sinsbough, Miltzpach, Bookstaver and Youngblood. Their first winter was spent in a dugout, and the following spring they built a log church, where they worshipped for many years. These families purchased over a thousand acres of land in the town, and part of this same land is now in the possession of their descendants.

SKEEL, Adelbert Arthur,

Lawyer, Veteran of Spanish-American War.

The Skeel family has a long and honored ancestry in Connecticut, whence branches have spread to neighboring States and throughout the country. This outline begins with John Skeel, who married Hannah Terrill, daughter of Roger Terrill, and removed from South Britain, Connecticut, to Woodbury, in this State. John Skeel died October 5, 1721; his wife died November 11, 1730. They were the parents of John, of whom further; Hannah, Thomas, Elizabeth, Abigail, and Ephraim.

John (2) Skeel, son of John and Hannah (Terrill) Skeel, was born in November, 1679, and died May 25, 1727. He was of Woodbury in 1702. He and his wife, Sarah, were the parents of: Thomas; Miriam; John, who, with his sons, Eliab, Gideon, Adoniram, and Benjamin, and a daughter Mabel, settled in Durham, Albany county, New York; Ephraim; Abigail; Jonathan; Samuel, of whom further; Sarah; and Hannah.

Samuel Skeel, son of John (2) and Sarah Skeel, married Lydia Belden, and they had children: Belden; Truman, of whom further; Samuel, Anna, and Simeon.

Truman Skeel, son of Samuel and Lydia (Belden) Skeel, was a soldier in the American army in the Revolutionary War, serving as a corporal in the 5th Company, 7th Regiment, from South Britain, Connecticut (Lineage Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution, No. 9455). He married, June 2, 1779, Chloe Hill, and among their children were Arad, and Sarah, who married Abijah Bradley. Arad Skeel, son of Truman Skeel, married Sarah Lake, and had a son, Orrin (also spelled Oren). Abiram Skeel, of whom an account follows, had a son Truman and also a son Oren. Many of the two families settled in New York, and all of the circumstances lead to the conclusion that Abiram was a brother of Arad and son of Truman.

Rev. Abiram Skeel was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, and became a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. Sterling, Cayuga county, New York, became his home, and there, where his death occurred, he and his wife are buried. Rev. Abiram Skeel married Dr. Lydia Prentice, a woman of strong personality and mentality, who practiced medicine and who was so prominent in church affairs as to gain the title of "the petticoat bishop." She was of the family of General Prentice, of Revolutionary War fame, and a cousin of George D. Prentice. Among their sons were Oren, of whom further; Truman, Alanson; and Rev. Harlow, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Oren Skeel, son of Rev. Abiram and Lydia (Prentice) Skeel, was born in New York State, and became an early settler in Illinois, locating in the town of Dixon about 1838 and engaging in farming operations. He married Caroline Maria

Douglas, daughter of Warner and Charity (Remington) Douglas, her father of Scotch-Irish ancestry and a native of Ireland, where his father owned a considerable estate. Warner Douglas was taken in his youth by two elder half-brothers to Liverpool at a period prior to the Revolutionary War and was bound in service to the captain of a ship sailing out of that port. The lad escaped from the vessel, and by good fortune was befriended by a clergyman in Boston, Massacusetts, who took him into his family and reared him. In manhood, Warner Douglas moved to Wolcott, Wayne county, New York. His wife was a native of Massachusetts. Caroline Maria Douglas was an early advocate of prohibition, militant in her ardor for the cause, and led a mob in a raid upon the first saloon in Lena, Illinois.

James D. Skeel, son of Oren and Caroline Maria (Douglas) Skeel, was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1850. He was educated in the township schools and, learning the trade of carpenter in his youth, followed it for a time, also engaging in agricultural operations. Subsequently, he became a pattern-maker, was for a time a stationary engineer, and afterward superintendent of the Stover Manufacturing Company at Freeport, Illinois. For several years he has been retired from active life, enjoying a well-earned leisure. He married Elizabeth Schadell, daughter of Samuel Schadell. Children: Cora, married William M. Schlott, of Freeport, Illinois; Alvah, of Freeport, Illinois; Theron, deceased; Adelbert Arthur, of whom further; Pearl, married Daniel MacNeill, of Freeport, Illinois; Maurice, a resident of Freeport; Ethel, married Albert Albright, of Dakota, Illinois.

Adelbert Arthur Skeel, son of James D. and Elizabeth (Schadell) Skeel, was born in Lena, Stephenson county, Illinois, May 15, 1878, and after attending the public schools of Freeport, Illinois, became a student in the Northwestern Academy at Evanston. For a time he was a student at the noted Cheshire Military Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, proceeding to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and being graduated in 1904 with the degree of Ph. B. In 1907 he graduated from the Yale Law School, with the degree of LL. B., was admitted to the bar in the same year, and until 1911 pursued professional practice in New Haven. In that year Mr. Skeel came to Stamford and formed an association with Cummings & Lockwood that endured for three years, since which time he has practiced independently. Early in his Stamford residence he was called into the public service and he has filled the office of corporation counsel of the city of Stamford for five terms with conspicuous success. He is a Republican in political sympathy, has acted as moderator of town meetings, and has been a delegate to several party conventions.

Mr. Skeel enlisted in Chicago, Illinois, in Company B, 3rd Mississippi Regiment, United States Volunteers, and served during the Spanish-American War, and is now a member of the United Spanish War Veterans. During the World War he held the rank of sergeant in the State Guard. Mr. Skeel is a member of Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Union Lodge, Independent Order of Mechanics, and of the Suburban Club.

Mr. Skeel married Helen Louise Peck, daughter of Benjamin Hall Peck, of Cheshire, Connecticut, and they are the parents of one daughter, Esther, born April 22, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Skeel are members of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Skeel is auditor.

Ralph L. White, M.D.

WHITE, Ralph Lewis,

Physician, Served in World War.

There is no profession more noble than the profession of medicine. It offers to the young man a career of ability and usefulness, and it is such a career that Dr. Ralph Lewis White, of New Canaan, Connecticut, is creating for himself. He was born in Sloatsburg, Rockland county, New York, June 14, 1889, son of James L. and Frances (Becraft) White, and grandson of David White.

Dr. White was educated at Trinity School, New York City, and at the Central University. In 1910 he graduated from the University of California, with the degree of M. D. For one and one-half years following, Dr. White was with the Good Samaritan Hospital of New York City, and also spent six months at the Lying-In Hospital. Until 1913 he was located in Eddy county, New Mexico, where he practiced for two years, and in the latter year located in New Canaan, Connecticut. There he was successfully practicing until the World War, which brought its great demand for trained men in their professions.

On August 11, 1917, Dr. White was commissioned first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, and was called to the army school at Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained about two weeks. From Hoboken, New Jersey, Dr. White sailed for England and was stationed at Blackpool, R. A. M. C. headquarters, for six weeks, where he took special training. Thence he went to Boulogne, France, and there he was brigaded with the 148th Field Hospital, and was senior officer in charge of that for a while. After the offensive was started, the hospital was broken up and the men were placed with battalions. Dr. White was with the 188th Brigade, 63rd Naval Division, until August 27th, on which date he was knocked down by the concussion of a high explosive shell that caused three pulmonary hemorrhages and he was sent back to America, where he was discharged, September 23, 1918. It was the spring of the following year before Dr. White attempted to resume his practice, which he has since continued in New Canaan. He is a member of the staff of the Stamford Hospital; also a member of the Stamford, Fairfield County and Connecticut Medical societies.

Outside of his professional work, Dr. White finds needed recreation in his hobbies of farming and raising race horses. He is the owner of a farm in Newburgh, Orange county, New York. Among his horses are Princess Eva, a Chimes mare by Beau Ideal; she has a mark of 2:23½; also Lentala, by Walnut Hall, who has a mark of 2:08½; another mare is Mary Skinner, by Lacopia, by Bingen, and she has a mark of 2:03¼, at three years old.

Dr. White's fraternal affiliations are as follows: Member of Tau Epsilon; Alpha Sigma; Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Norwalk; and the Suburban Club of Stamford.

Dr. White married Olive F. McCready, daughter of Robert W. McCready, of Tuxedo, New York. The McCready line will be found in connection with the sketch of Mrs. White's brother, Dr. R. H. McCready, which appears in this volume. Dr. White and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of New Canaan.

BORG, Henry L., A. B., Ph. G., Ph. D.,

State Chemist.

All lines of honest effort bear relative importance to the public welfare, but many a man has made his chosen work broadly significant for good by tireless energy, a capacity for exhaustive research and precise conclusions, and the practical application of his knowledge to everyday problems. In such a relation to the community stands Henry L. Borg, of Stamford, Connecticut.

The name of Borg is of peculiarly interesting origin. In Sweden it is customary to give certain surnames to men who have given military service. These surnames are retained after leaving the army, and it is considered a great honor to be permitted to bear them. As an inheritance handed down from father to son, they are borne proudly, showing as they do the military record of the family. The nam of Borg is of such derivation.

Dr. Borg's grandfather was a manufacturer of piano wire, and had the reputation of producing the finest bass strings on the market in his day. He was a man of more than local note in Sweden, and was interested in public progress as well as in the business in which he attained success. He controlled the local newspaper, and was instrumental in forwarding the interests of his community, his fearlessness and sound common sense giving him an influential position in the province. When the telephone was first introduced into Sweden he defrayed the expense from his personal means of erecting a telephone line from Stockholm in order that he might give his readers the latest news while it was still vitally fresh and important in the great centers of population. He was one of the burgomasters of the town in which his family had been large land-owners for generations.

Of the next generation, Albert Borg, the present Dr. Borg's father, was born in the Province of Wwemmerberg, Sweden. At the age of twelve years he came to America with his parents. The family settled in Altoona, Pennsylvania, where the young lad began his education in the public schools of the town. Mentally he was generously endowed, and his splendid inheritance of physical health carried him through the period of his education, when his studious tastes would have been very trying to one less robust. He was a great student of history, delighting in the great deeds of men of all times and all nations. Later his parents removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he continued his education in the Hartford public high school. Later he studied law, but while he found great satisfaction in the knowledge thereby gained, he never practiced. The field of merchandising appealed to him more strongly, and here his training in broad and varied interests gave him an appreciable advantage. He became interested in a chain of grocery stores operating in many Eastern cities, including Hartford, New Britain, and Bridgeport, having as an allied interest the importation of high grade liquors. These stores were uniformly successful. He was associated with this company for about twenty years, then withdrew, but retained the Bridgeport interests, which he continued to operate until the time of his death. Like his father, he was public-spirited and a thoroughly progressive man, and was prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

His wife, Christine Borg, was a daughter of Axel Johnson. They were the parents of ten children, among whom seven lived to mature years: Henry L., of whom we give more extended mention; Hilda, who married Harry Benedict, of Bridgeport; Eva, Edith, Frederick, Sidney, and

Henry L. Borg

Ferris. The family are members of the Episcopal church.

Henry L. Borg was born in Bristol, Connecticut, June 13, 1882, and is the eldest son of Albert and Christine (Johnson) Borg. He received his early education in the public schools of that town, but showed such capacity for diligent and precise work that his parents gave him opportunities broader than any to be found in a small town to prepare for a future of usefulness. When he was twelve years old he was sent abroad, and enjoyed a year and a half of study at Upsula, a school connected with the University of Gottenberg. Later, when the family resided in Bridgeport, he attended school in that city, and was graduated from the Bridgeport public high school. For a year he attended Yale University, then entered the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Through the formative years of his life, he showed great decision of character and steadfastness of purpose. So it was as a man, with his life work before him, that he entered Columbia University School of Pharmacy the following autumn. Here two years' work gave him the degree of Graduate Pharmacist, and in 1904 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His thesis, "The Superphosphates," gave evidence of careful research.

The young man then took up post-graduate work in Bacteriology at the Southern University, Baltimore, Maryland. This institution is a department of the Johns Hopkins University, world-famous in this branch of science. In this connection, Mr. Borg also covered the regular medical course. This was not with the intention of practicing medicine, but to fit himself for every branch of chemical work, including autopsies.

With this broadly comprehensive preparation, he came to Stamford and established the Borg Laboratories. Here he keeps well abreast of the times, and has done much work of real significance. He now has nine men in his employ. Not long after this important beginning, he purchased a drug store, which has since been successfully conducted under the name of Borg Brothers. In April, 1919, The Borg Products Company was organized, with Dr. Borg as president and manager. This company manufactures a general line of baker's supplies, including shortening, extracts, flavors, etc. The company employs about thirty-five people. In this eminently practical way, Dr. Borg applies the knowledge he has won through the years of study, giving, it need hardly be said, the most painstaking attention to every detail which will perfect the quality of his products. The buildings are equipped with every modern device adapted to this line of production, and special attention is given to sanitation through every process of production. The buildings occupied are those formerly used by the Mianus Motor Works.

It was inevitable that a man of this calibre, with training which has made for such wide usefulness, should be called to public service. Dr. Borg has been State Chemist for some years. In 1916 he opened a laboratory in Bridgeport. The principal work done there is clinical, and five men are employed under his direction. Socially he has not been allowed to forget his position in the public eye. He is a member of Phi Chi at Columbia; Kappa Phi at Johns Hopkins; and the Alumni Association of both universities. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Stamford; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of South Norwalk;

Lafayette Consistory, of Bridgeport; Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Stamford; Excelsior Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Stamford. He is also a member of the Stamford Historical Society, and the Stamford Suburban Club and Yacht Club. In political affiliation, Dr. Borg is a Republican. He was chairman of the Stamford Board of Health for two years; was chairman of the Board of Finance for two years; and for two years was member of the Common Council. In all his public life he exemplifies the same high ideals which have made his scientific work a success.

Dr. Borg married Julia Bjorklund, daughter of Charles A. Bjorklund, of Bridgeport, and they have one daughter, Margaret. The family are members of St. John's Episcopal Church of Stamford and actively interested in the social life of the church.

WEED, William Maury,

Banker, Soldier, Public Official.

As banker, soldier, and man of affairs, Mr. Weed has been for many years much in the public eye, but has now withdrawn from the turmoil of the arena to lead the life of a country gentleman on his beautiful estate on the shore of Long Island Sound, his post office addrss being Noroton, Connecticut. Mr. Weed is a representative of one of the oldest Colonial families of the State of Connecticut.

The venerable home of this ancient race is still standing on the Boston Post Road in Darien, Connecticut. It is the old-styled structure of about two hundred years ago and was built to replace the first house built by Jonas Weed, which was destroyed by fire. The original chimney escaped the general demolition and the house now standing was built around it, thus preserving it as the center of this dwelling.

Henry Davis Weed, born August 30, 1803, died February 1, 1875, grandfather of William Maury Weed, and a son of "Gentleman" John Weed, went to Savannah, Georgia, when a boy, making the greater part of the journey on foot, for that was long before the days of railroads, and at the time of his departure there was, probably, no vessel bound for the port to which he desired to go. In 1812, in association with his brother, Nathaniel B. Weed, he established a hardware business in Savannah under the firm name of N. B. Weed & Company. This business, which is still carried on by descendants, is the oldest hardware concern in the United States. In the course of time Mr. Weed became the head of the firm, the name being changed to H. D. Weed & Company. In its beginning the business was retail, but its character was changed from time to time in conformity to varying conditions and in order to improve new or larger opportunities. For some years the business was largely wholesale, reaching out into neighboring States and supplying the country stores. When the Civil War broke out there was no money in the South and Mr. Weed was not able to make his collections, it being customary then for merchants to carry their patrons on their books until such time as crops were marketed. Mr. Weed accepted cotton in payment of his accounts and stored it in a building in Savannah. When General Sherman's army entered the city the cotton was destroyed. It had always been Mr. Weed's custom to spend his summers in the family's old home town of Darien and he made no exception during the war, for he ran the blockade no fewer than eight times. He put in a claim against the United States Government for the cotton destroyed, and re-

ceived in compensation the sum of ninety thousand dollars. With this money he built the brick Weed house, now standing in Noroton, Connecticut. Immediately after the return of peace, Mr. Weed assisted in the establishment of the Freedmen's Bank, but the Southern whites were not yet ready to support such an institution and the venture had to be abandoned. In this unsuccessful undertaking Mr. Weed lost many thousands of dollars. The episode serves to indicate the fine spirit of the man and also his far-reaching business instinct, for his plans and purposes were essentially wise, failing merely because they were too far in advance of the time.

Mr. Weed married Sarah M. Dunning, December 10, 1835, daughter of Shelden C. and Gertrude (Russel) Dunning, of Wilton, Connecticut, a representative of an old New England family. Gertrude (Russel) Dunning died August 16, 1865. The children of Henry Davis and Sarah M. (Dunning) Weed were: Joseph Dunning, mentioned below; Edwin G., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Florida; and Gertrude, who died at the age of sixteen. The family were members of the Christian church, a denomination sometimes known as the Campbellites. The death of Henry D. Weed occurred February 1, 1875, in Savannah, Georgia. He was a man of much ability and great force of character, the architect of his own fortune and, to a certain extent, of the fortune of his descendants.

Joseph Dunning Weed, son of Henry D. and Sarah M. (Dunning) Weed, was born March 15, 1839, in Savannah, Georgia, and as he grew up was initiated in the business by his father. He spent his summers in Connecticut and his winters in the South, and in 1860 graduated at Harvard University. At the time of the Civil War he enlisted in the Georgia Hussars, and his two brothers also served in the Confederate army, participating in some of the heaviest fighting. At the close of the war Mr. Weed's father took him into the business, to the leadership of which he succeeded upon the death of Mr. Weed, Sr. For many years Mr. Weed was president of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company, and also of the Middle Georgia & Atlantic Railroad Company. He was the builder of this road, and served as president of the Augusta & Savannah Railroad Company. These two roads later became a part of the Central Railroad of Georgia, which eventually passed into the hands of a receiver. The Augusta & Savannah railroad was earning good dividends, which during the reorganization were used to make up the deficit in the earnings of the other road. The bondholders of the Augusta & Savannah railroad appealed to the courts for redress or relief and the courts ordered a president elected to represent the bondholders of the Augusta & Savannah. Mr. Weed was honored by election to that office, which he held during the remainder of his life. The fact that he was the choice of the company furnished the most conclusive proof of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by all who knew him. For a long period he was chairman of the bond commission of the city of Savannah. His religious membership was in Christ Church, Savannah, in which for many years he held the office of warden.

Mr. Weed married, June 20, 1867, Sarah Fanny Maury, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of the following children: Gertrude, married Robert Billington, of Savannah; William Maury, mentioned below; Henry D., of Savannah; and Josephine D., who married John Morris, of Savannah. Joseph Dunning

Weed passed away February 11, 1906. It is difficult, in this necessarily limited space, to do justice to the character of such a man, combining as it does the varied qualifications which fitted him to play the important part which was his at a time of unprecedented crisis in our national history, embracing the Civil War and the momentous period which followed it. Essentially progressive, he possessed, also, the ability to read the future and to discern what was necessary for the rebuilding and restoration of a land recently at war and reunited under conditions which had no place in its history. Few men of his time accomplished as much as he for the development of the New South in the State of Georgia.

William Maury Weed, son of James Dunning and Sarah Fanny (Maury) Weed, born May 12, 1870, in Savannah, Georgia, received his preparatory education at King's School in Stamford. In 1892 he graduated from Harvard University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For three years, thereafter, he pursued special studies abroad, spending one year at the Technische Hocher Schule of Hanover, and two years at the Koeniglische Bergakademie at Clausthel.

Upon his return to the United States, Mr. Weed entered the German banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, of New York City, remaining there until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He was one of the first forty men to enlist in the navy, went to Santiago and served through the campaign under Admiral Sampson. After the war Mr. Weed spent about two years in travel, and then engaged in the steamship business. For four years he was in Havana as agent for the West India Steamship Company, going there on December 25, 1900. In 1906, Mr. Weed resigned his position, returned to his home in Noroton, Connecticut, and engaged in the banking business in New York City. He also purchased, in 1911, a barren wilderness known as Brush Island, on the shore of Cove Pond. There is, perhaps, no more picturesque spot on the Connecticut shore and there is certainly none more beautiful, now that Mr. Weed has caused the brush to be cleared away and has developed the land into a fertile and, in all respects, a model farm. About fifty acres are under the plough and the estate is devoted to the raising of general crops and the breeding of beef cattle.

Politically, Mr. Weed is a Republican and a number of years ago was chosen by his party to serve on the Board of Finance of Darien, Connecticut. He retained the office ten or eleven years, with an intermission of two years. For the last four years he has been elected on the Democratic ticket, a striking tribute to his nonpartisan interest in community affairs.

While at Harvard, Mr. Weed became a member of the Institute of 1770, and also of the Hasty Pudding Club. He belongs to the Harvard Club, the University Club and the Georgia Society, all of New York. He is a life member of the Connecticut Harvard Club, and was one of the founders of the Wee Burn Country Club, from which he resigned about two years ago. He is senior warden of St. Luke's Protectant Episcopal Church at Noroton.

Mr. Weed married, December 29, 1909, Julia Victoria Kaufmann, daughter of Bernard and Charlotte Wilhelmina (Von Hoffmann) Kaufmann, of New York City.

After an exceptionally varied and successful career as financier and business man, Mr. Weed has returned to the neighborhood of his ancestral home and to the quiet pursuits of rural life. In doing so he has taken with him the aggressive force and active public spirit always char-

acteristic of his race and is causing them to be felt in the advancement of the interests vital to the welfare and progress of his home community.

(The Fontaine Line).

It seems clear that the name of the first authentic ancestor of the American branch of the Fontaine family was James, that being the English equivalent of the French *Jacques*, which is the name given in history. The fact that his son, grandson, and great-grandson all bore the name of James seems to corroborate this theory. Jacques (or James) de la Fontaine, whose great-great-grandson, by the way, was also named James, was born in 1500, in the village of Chatelas, parish of St. Pierre, de Royan, Saintonge, and was a Huguenot pastor. In 1563 the religious persecution which was then raging in France found in him one of the martyrs of the Reformed faith.

(II) James (2), son of Jacques de la Fontaine.

(III) James (3), son of James (2) de la Fontaine.

(IV) James (4), son of James (3) de la Fontaine, was a minister of the Reformed church.

(V) James (5), son of James (4) de la Fontaine, was also a Protestant minister.

(VI) Mary Ann, daughter of James (5) de la Fontaine, married Matthew Maury, of Virginia (see Maury line).

(The Maury Line).

Matthew Maury, the first ancestor of record, was of Huguenot descent and resided in Virginia. He married Mary Ann de la Fontaine (see Fontaine line).

(II) James, son of Matthew and Mary Ann (de la Fontaine) Maury, was rector of Fredericksville parish, Virginia.

(III) Matthew (2), the son of James Maury, was born in 1744.

(IV) James (2), son of Matthew (2) Maury, was appointed by President Washington consul at Liverpool, England, and until 1829, a period of forty years, filled that office continuously.

(V) William, son of James (2) Maury, was of Liverpool, England.

(VI) Sarah Fanny, daughter of William Maury, became the wife of Joseph Dunning Weed, as stated above.

The Maury family is very prominent in the South and in England. One of its representatives, Matthew Fontaine Maury, was a distinguished hydrographer and a commander in the United States navy. Another Maury commanded the privateer "Georgia" during the Revolution. Matthew Fontaine Maury charted the ocean, his charts being in use at the present day. In 1841 he was placed in charge of the Department of Charts and Instruments out of which grew the United States Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office.

WEED, James Albert,

Agriculturist.

Wide spaces give to the men of studious tastes the untrammeled freedom impossible to be found in centers of population, where neighbor jostles neighbor and strangers congregate in more or less hilarious companies. In the peace and quiet and unmarred beauty of the country the occupation, the surroundings, and the home itself may be of a man's own choosing, and reflect his true character. It is here that a man may revel in the realities of life, which, after all, include those things least tangible, and leave outside —behind—the baubles for which too many give the best of life, only to learn their utter worthlessness. Richly endowed with those mental qualities which make a man himself, rather than the reflection

of his fellows, James Albert Weed, of Stamford, Connecticut, enjoys to the full the privileges which the country life affords.

(II) Jonas (2) Weed, son of Jonas (1) Weed (q. v.), was administrator of his father's estate. While it appears that he remained in Stamford or thereabouts all his life, instead of following his father's example in penetrating new country, he lived an estimable life, doing his share in the public service, being townsman for eleven years. He died November 19, 1704. He married, November 16, 1670, Bethia Holly, daughter of John Holly; she died December 29, 1713.

(III) Jonas (3) Weed, son of Jonas (2) and Bethia (Holly) Weed, married January 20, 1703 or 1704, Sarah Waterbury, daughter of Jonathan Waterbury; she was born August 15, 1677. The meagre records of the generations which intervene between the immigrants and the time when the national prosperity was assured tell an eloquent tale of the bitter hardships endured with fortitude, and deeds of courage which there was no time or strength left to record.

(IV) David Weed, son of Jonas (3) and Sarah (Waterbury) Weed, was born April 20, 1707. He married, November 8, 1733, Mary Weed. They were the parents of David, of whom further.

(V) David (2) Weed, son of David (1) and Mary (Weed) Weed, was born October 28, 1741, and died in 1781. He married Mary Selleck.

(VI) James Weed, son of David (2) and Mary (Selleck) Weed, was born in 1767. He married, January 1, 1787, Lydia Slason, who was born May 18, 1766, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Bates) Slason.

(VII) Hezekiah Weed, son of James and Lydia (Slason) Weed, was born March 2, 1797, in Darien, near Stamford, Connecticut, and died August 6, 1869. He was possessed of a brilliant mind, and was considered one of the best mathematicians in Connecticut. In those days school text books were not plentiful, and those available fell far short of what would be considered even mediocre excellence at the present time. During the early part of his career, Mr. Weed taught school, and being unable to find satisfactory text books in the higher mathematics prepared one himself for use in his school from which he taught trigonometry. The illustrations of the problems are specimens of fine draftsmanship, and the text exhibits fine ability as a penman, to say nothing of the masterly, and often original, exposition. This text book, in excellent preservation, is now the prized possession of his grandson, James A. Weed, of Stamford. Hezekiah Weed was also an excellent Latin scholar, and was familiar with one or two other languages besides his native tongue. He was successful as a teacher, and contributed largely to the development of a high standard in the schools of the section; but teaching, then as now, was unremunerative, and Mr. Weed was at length obliged to retire from this field of activity and enter the business world. Being a practical man, he became interested in purveying the daily necessities of life, and opened a market in Stamford, which business he conducted for a number of years. From his wife he inherited property on Tallmadge Hill, and he made this the foundation of a prosperous real estate business. He continued to carry on the market, and retained an active interest until within a few years of his death.

Mr. Weed was considered very dogmatic by many people. Throughout his life he never entirely lost the manner of the schoolmaster, and no man of mental depth and power can help thinking and

speaking, at times, over the heads of the multitude. He was somewhat eccentric in dress and manner, yet this was nothing more nor less, undoubtedly, than the outgrowth of originality of thought and independence of action. He was deeply religious, but made many enemies in the church because he did not believe in the rental of pews, then an established custom, by no means universally practiced now. He refused to rent a pew for himself, and sat in a chair, but out of consideration for his wife, he rented a pew for her. He was an earnest believer in practical, every-day-in-the-week Christianity, and his rugged honesty and sincerity commanded the confidence and respect of all who knew him, regardless of whether they agreed with his views or not.

Mr. Weed married (first) Mary Tallmadge, who was a descendant of one of the oldest families of Fairfield county. She was the mother of two sons: James, who never married, and Francis Bates, of whom further. He married (second), November 5, 1838, Mary Weed, daughter of Nathan Weed, and widow of Alvah Weed; she died December 7, 1866.

(VIII) Francis Bates Weed, son of Hezekiah and Mary (Tallmadge) Weed, was born in 1819, in Darien, Connecticut, and died in 1861. He received his formal education at the public schools, but the broader learning received from close association with his father supplemented the regular school course. While still a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years, but later became interested in the butcher business. In this he continued until his death. For some years prior to his death he lived in Stamford.

Mr. Weed married Emmeline Weed, and they were the parents of three children: Emma L.; James Albert, of whom further; and Hezekiah. Emmeline (Weed) Weed, wife of Francis Bates Weed, was born in Darien, Connecticut, in 1821. Her ancestry traces back, through a different line of descent, to the original Jonas Weed, the immigrant. She was a daughter of Paul and Ruth (Waring) Weed. Her grandfather, Jonas Weed, was born June 28, 1749, and married Rebecca Brown. His father, Silvanus Weed, was born in November, 1713, and his wife's name was Sarah. The father of Silvanus Weed was Jonas Weed, the same Jonas as the fourth generation of the line of James Albert Weed, whose name appears as the subject of this review.

(IX) James Albert Weed, son of Francis Bates and Emmeline (Weed) Weed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, December 24, 1852. He received his early education at the excellent public schools of the place, then a thriving town of progressive spirit. He completed his education with a course at Professor Glendenning's private academy. Being the son of a prosperous father, he could well have taken his leisure, but feeling that he wanted an interest of his own in the business world, he became a clerk in a retail store. Later he built the beautiful house known as "Gray Towers," where he resided from 1876 to 1895. He then bought his present farm of one hundred acres. Here, in the midst of the peace of simple, country life, Mr. Weed is free to indulge his quiet tastes, and surrounds himself with treasures of the world of art and literature. His chief interest is in his really wonderful collection of old books. This includes the nine volume set of the Mahabharata, the Brahman Bible; which is one of the four sets known to be in this country. Mr. Weed also owns an ancient copy of Owen Feltham's poems, brought out in 1696,

and a copy of John Cleveland's poems, 1654. Perhaps the most curious of all the collection is a two volume cook book, of the thirteenth century. Among these, also, are a volume of Materia Medica of the sixteenth century, and a volume of old English laws of the same period.

Mr. Weed and his sister, who shares his home and his tastes, are both deeply interested in Spiritualism.

WEED, William Francis,

Artist, Photographer.

(I) Carey Weed, great-grandfather of William F. Weed, was a descendant of Jonas Weed (q. v.). Carey Weed was born in 1782, and died November 9, 1842. He married (first) Clarissa St. John, and they were the parents of William H., of whom further.

(II) William H. Weed, son of Carey and Clarissa (St. John) Weed, was born April 13, 1813, and died November 10, 1863. His boyhood was spent in his native town, and early in life he learned the trade of shoemaker, but he did not follow this very long. Most of his time was given to farming, and he did some contract work in laying stone walls and so forth. Mr. Weed was a member of the Connecticut Militia, and was captain in the Horse Artillery. He married, in Poundridge, New York, January 27, 1837, Mary E. Hanford, daughter of Austin Hanford. The latter met his death in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Weed were the parents of seven children, among whom was Francis Edward, of whom further.

(III) Francis Edward Weed, son of William H. and Mary E. (Hanford) Weed, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, November 26, 1841. He attended the public schools, and at an age when most children are playing he was helping in the support of the family by working by the month. When he reached the age of eighteen, he entered the New Canaan Post Office, where he remained until 1860. After the Civil War was over, Mr. Weed was employed for a time with the Hoyt Manufacturing Company; in 1868, upon the completion of the New Canaan railroad, he became station agent. This position he held until 1879, and during the time had not only taken care of the agent's duties but had also made the freight contracts of the railroad and attended to the general freight and ticket agent's duties.

In 1880, Mr. Weed embarked in the coal business as the agent of David Waterbury, of Stamford. His mother's uncle, John St. John, was the founder of the St. John Woodworking Company, of Stamford, who had a mill and lumber yard, and at the same time he entered the coal business Mr. Weed began to sell lumber in New Canaan on commission. He started with almost no capital but his own sterling character, ambition and industry. In May, 1882, he took as a partner George E. Lockwood, the firm name being Weed & Lockwood. Six years later George Kellogg became a member of the firm, Mr. Lockwood having withdrawn. Subsequently Mr. Kellogg withdrew, and Mr. Weed carried the business on alone until he admitted H. C. Turner as a partner, the name being Weed & Turner. After about five years Mr. Turner sold his interests to George W. Duryea, and the name was changed to Weed & Duryea. In 1914 the business was incorporated under the name of The Weed & Duryea Company, Mr. Weed being president of the company. A large business was built up, and among the articles carried were building supplies, fertilizers, and heavy hardware for contractors.

Mr. Weed took an active and interested

part in all public affairs during his lifetime. Several times he has been honored with public office and has creditably held the offices of selectman, constable, justice of the peace and State representative. He was the first business manager of the New Canaan "Messenger;" a director of the New Canaan Water Works; president of the New Canaan Savings Bank; president of the New Canaan Library, and its building was erected during his administration. He was also chairman of the building commission having in charge the erection of the town hall; and was president of the New Canaan Historical Society.

Mr. Weed married, April 3, 1867, in South Norwalk, Martha J. Brush, born September 7, 1845, daughter of Henry Chapman and Clarissa (St. John) Brush. Henry Chapman Brush was born February 16, 1820, and died April 26, 1897, in Ridgefield. He married Clarissa St. John, born January 18, 1820, died December 22, 1888. The grandfather of Henry C. Brush was Azra Brush, and he was a son of Eliphalet and Eunice Hall (Lee) Brush, and grandson of Thomas and Lucy (Ball) Brush. Mr. and Mrs. Weed were the parents of two children: William Francis, of further mention; and Bertha G., born April 25, 1875, died July 9, 1880.

(IV) William Francis Weed, son of Francis Edward and Martha J. (Brush) Weed, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, January 31, 1873. He was educated in the public schools. Then he entered the New York Institute for Artists and Artisans, where he took a preparatory art course, training with a view to specializing as an illustrator. Subsequently Mr. Weed studied under the well known artist of Philadelphia, Howard Pyle, and also spent some time in study in the Drexel Institute, and while there took up the study of photography as part of his course of training in illustrating. At this time an attack of pneumonia so undermined his health that he was compelled to abandon his studies. He then entered the studio of a manufacturer of stained glass windows as a figure draughtsman, and later opened a studio in New Canaan to do illustrating. During the interim, Mr. Weed had been making pictures as an amateur photographer, and soon after opening his New Canaan studio began to devote all his time to photography, specializing in home portraiture, which had not then achieved its present popularity. After the death of his father, Mr. Weed also used his offices as a branch of the Weed & Duryea Company, of which he is treasurer. He is also secretary of the New Canaan Historical Society, and is a past commander of Richard E. Holcomb Camp, Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Weed married Lilian Offen, daughter of B. T. Offen, of New Canaan, and they were the parents of three children: Ida Lilian, died aged twelve; Francis Edward, 2nd; and Wilmer Eveline. The family attend the Congregational church and aid in its support.

SANFORD, Jonathan Bartlett,

Judge of Probate.

A long line of intelligent New England ancestry could not fail to prove a priceless heritage, yet it carries with it a heavy responsibility, for the present generation must ever maintain a high standard for the benefit of the generations to come.

(I) Judge Jonathan Bartlett Sanford is a direct descendant of the immigrant, Thomas Sanford. The latter was born in 1607-08, in County Essex, England, and died at Milford, Connecticut, September or October, 1681. He married, in 1636-1637, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, Sarah

———, and she died May 4, 1681, at Milford.

(II) Ezekiel Sanford, son of Thomas and Sarah Sanford, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where his father first settled, and died late in the year 1683. He married, April 25, 1665, Rebecca Whelpley, daughter of John and Rebecca Whelpley. Before 1660, Ezekiel Sanford was settled in Fairfield county, and was a freeman there in 1669. He was a tanner by occupation and a large landowner.

(III) Ezekiel (2) Sanford, son of Ezekiel and Rebecca (Whelpley) Sanford, was born March 6, 1668, and died March 2, 1728. He married, in March, 1696, Rebecca Gregory. He was an engineer and built the first stockade at Saybrook, Connecticut. With his wife he was admitted to the church, September 30, 1705.

(IV) Lemuel Sanford, son of Ezekiel (2) and Rebecca (Gregory) Sanford, was born December 16, 1699, and died April 25, 1780. He married, May 12, 1730, Rebecca Squires, born June 17, 1705, died March 26, 1779, at Redding, Connecticut. Lemuel Sanford was a very prominent man of his day; he settled at Redding Centre.

(V) Lemuel (2) Sanford, son of Lemuel and Rebecca (Squires) Sanford, was born April 18, 1740, at Fairfield, Connecticut, and died at Danbury, Connecticut, March 12, 1803. He married, September 20, 1768, Mary Russell, daughter of Jonathan Russell, of North Branford, Connecticut, and she died June 23, 1829, aged eighty-four years. They settled at Redding Centre, and Lemuel Sanford became a freeman in April, 1792. He was judge of county court at the time of his death, and during the Revolution was a member of the committee on supplies.

(VI) Jonathan Russell Sanford, son of Lemuel (2) and Mary (Russell) Sanford, was born February 11, 1782, and died August 21, 1858. He married, October 17, 1808, Maria Davies, daughter of Dr. Thomas Davies, born in Sherman, Connecticut, in 1791, died May 25, 1869. He was appointed town clerk in 1808, also treasurer; these offices he held for fifty years. He was also judge of probate and Representative to the Legislature.

(VII) Lemuel (3) Sanford, son of Jonathan Russell and Maria (Davies) Sanford, was born September 18, 1816, and died June 9, 1890, at Redding Centre, Connecticut. He married, January 13, 1847, Abby Maria Hill, daughter of Bradley and Betsey Hill. He was like his father, a very public-spirited man, and held many offices, among them being town clerk and judge of probate for about forty years, and was also the Representative of his section in the Upper House.

(VIII) Jonathan Bartlett Sanford, son of Judge Lemuel (3) and Abby M. (Hill) Sanford, was born in Redding, Connecticut, October 25, 1862; he was the only son and the youngest of seven children. He prepared for college at the famous Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Connecticut. For a number of years he engaged in the creamery business and had a general store in connection with the creamery. He was elected to the office of judge of probate in November, 1910, and after assuming this office gave up the merchant and farming business. He is a Democrat in politics, and most of the time has been placed in nomination by both parties.

Judge Sanford married, May 25, 1887, Edith Dayton, born May 24, 1868, at Morristown, New Jersey, daughter of James W. Dayton, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her mother was Clara Catlin Gregory, granddaughter of Benjamin Gregory of the old Fairfield county family. The latter married Abbie Sanford,

Julius Rosenwald

daughter of Ezekiel Sanford. Judge and Mrs. Sanford are the parents of the following children: 1. Lemuel, born February 5, 1888; he was educated at Sheffield Scientific School, and married Pauline Smith, daughter of Theodore Smith. 2. Eleanor Arrowsmith, born April 6, 1890. 3. Edith, born January 1, 1892, died August 24, 1907. 4. Jonathan Bartlett, Jr., of whom further. 5. Abby Hill, born November 1, 1896, and is now a trained nurse, having received her training in the Hartford Hospital. 6. Dayton, born March 9, 1899, graduated at the Sanford School and is now (1921) with the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford. 7. Elizabeth Russell, born May 19, 1901, is a student in the class of 1923 at Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut. 8. Arthur Redington, born May 19, 1903, is now preparing for Yale at Sanford School. 9. Theodore Van Zandt, born August 30, 1905. 10. Alice Davies, born December 21, 1907. 11. Dudley Gregory, born December 14, 1909. 12. Clara Dayton, born March 7, 1912.

(IX) Jonathan Bartlett Sanford, Jr., second son of Judge Jonathan B. and Edith (Dayton) Sanford, was born November 9, 1894. He was educated at the Sanford private school and Storr's Agricultural College. He plans to follow scientific farming for a career. He enlisted, August 14, 1917, at New York City, in the old 7th New York Regiment, which was made over into the 107th United States Infantry, and was made corporal, October 16, 1917. He was promoted to sergeant May 2, 1918, and served in the following battles: East Poperinghe line, July 9 to August 20, 1918; Dickebusch Sector in Belgium, August 21 to 30, 1918; Hindenburg line (vincinity of Bacey), Company K, 7th Regiment; arrived in the United States, March 9, 1919. He was awarded a military medal by the British Government. Citation:

During the operations against the Hindenburg line near Venduille, September 29, 1918, Sergeant Sanford gave proof of great devotion and bravery when he gallantly insisted upon remaining with his command, despite the fact that he had been seriously wounded in the leg. During the advance he later received other wounds from shell-fire, thereby demonstrating his courage and devotion to duty and setting a splendid example to his comrades.

By command of General Pershing.

JAMES G. HARBORD, *Chief of Staff.*

He was in Battle-War Hospital No. 2, Reading, England, for about ten weeks. Sergeant Sanford married, in October, 1920, Frances Boughton.

WALSH, Hon. John J.,

Jurist, Public Official.

"On both sides of the sea" the profession of the law has been largely and eminently recruited by men of Irish birth as the number of distinguished names which adorn the legal annals of the Old World and the New bear abundant witness. The bench and bar of the United States have always owed much of their prestige to the talents and services of their representatives of Irish blood, and at the present day the citizens of Fairfield county can testify that the Hon. John J. Walsh, of East Norwalk, Connecticut, judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas, ably maintains the best traditions of his race. Judge Walsh has always been active in the sphere of politics and has wielded a powerful influence in behalf of those principles which he believes constitute the foundation of all good government.

The name Walsh, or Walshe, signifies "a native of Wales," its first representatives in Ireland having been Philip and David, kinsmen and perhaps brothers, who,

in 1169, went thither with Strongbow and his followers. Like many other foreigners they adopted an Irish surname and title —Branaghs, from Breatrach, which, in Irish, signifies "a Briton," in allusion to their having come from Wales. Their descendants settled in various counties, becoming so numerous that it was said "their numbers were equal to the nobility of their origin." Members of the family won distinction in the Stuart cause in 1688, and in the eighteenth century, or earlier, a branch was transplanted to the American colonies. Here, as in their ancient home, many of them have achieved eminence in law, politics and divinity, many famous ecclesiastics having borne the family name. The escutcheon of the Walshes is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a chevron gules between three broad arrowheads, points upward, sable.

Crest—A swan pierced through the back and breast with a dart, all proper.

John Walsh, father of John J. Walsh, was born in County Cork, Ireland, and at the age of eighteen emigrated to the United States, settling in Randolph, Massachusetts, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he made his lifelong occupation. In 1851 he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, and followed his trade there and in New Canaan until the outbreak of the Civil War. Like the loyal citizen he was, he enlisted without delay in the 12th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and, with the exception of one thirty-day furlough, was out the entire period of his three-year enlistment, reënlisting upon its expiration. While in service he was temporarily disabled by a sunstroke. In November, 1865, he returned home and moved from New Canaan to Norwalk, where he engaged in business on his own account as a custom shoemaker. He was a member of Buckingham Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Walsh married Rose Burke, like himself a native of County Cork, Ireland, her father at one time superintendent of schools of the city of Cork. The Burkes were a literary family and some account of their origin is appended to this biography. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walsh: 1. Margaret, widow of James Cole; of their children two are living: James and Thomas. 2. Anna, died unmarried. 3. John J., mentioned below. 4. Rose, married James Hamilton, and has three children: Florence, Mary, and Augustin. 5. Catherine, widow of James Boyle. 6. Annie, married Patrick Haugh, and has one child now living, Harry. 7. William, died leaving no children. 8. Francis, also died without issue. John Walsh, the father, died in 1892, at the age of seventy-seven.

John J. Walsh, son of John and Rose (Burke) Walsh, was born October 5, 1857, in Norwalk, Connecticut, and until his eighth year attended the public schools of New Canaan. From that time until the age of twelve he was in the public schools of South Norwalk. He then went to work in the woolen mill, but had been there only nine months when the new child labor law became effective and he was taken out. After attending school for nearly a year he was instructed two evenings a week by a tutor, H. B. Wiggin. This continued for three years and at the end of that time he applied himself to the study of shorthand.

While receiving instruction from a tutor and also while studying shorthand, Mr. Walsh was learning the stonecutter's trade. It may seem that much mental progress was scarcely compatible with application to manual labor as strenuous as that of stonecutting. Mr. Walsh, however, has always been a man with whom an intention is rarely suffered to remain an intention. Unless conditions render

it absolutely impossible for it to do so, it must develop into action. Having the intention to acquire a knowledge of the law he would not allow his work as a stonecutter to frustrate that intention, and, hard as he might be obliged to labor during the day, his evenings were invariably devoted to study. When he had thoroughly mastered shorthand, Mr. Walsh entered the office of H. H. Barber, a well-known lawyer, who had established a local paper called "The Democrat," and of this Mr. Walsh became city editor. Never neglecting the duties of the position, he steadily pursued his legal studies, and in April, 1880, he was admitted to the bar.

Entering immediately upon his chosen career, Mr. Walsh practiced alone for the ensuing twelve years. At the end of that time he formed a partnership with James T. Hubbell, under the firm name of Walsh & Hubbell. In the years during which he practiced alone he established, by sheer force of native ability, thorough equipment and unceasing devotion to duty, a reputation, both with the profession and the general public, which has been the cornerstone of a career of brilliant and well-merited success. During the period of his partnership this reputation increased and strengthened, and he became a recognized leader of the Fairfield county bar.

In June, 1913, the partnership was dissolved by reason of the fact that Mr. Walsh was then appointed by Governor Baldwin judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas, subsequently reappointed by Governor Holcomb. This court has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. His career upon the bench, in the evidence it furnished of his profound knowledge of the law, his insight into the motives and merits of men, and the judicial character of his mind, constitute one of the most interesting and instructive chapters in the legal history of Fairfield county.

In the field of general public service, unconnected with the law, Judge Walsh has been equally prominent and useful, and his activities have been many and varied. He was a member of the committee having in charge the building of the new Fairfield county court house at Bridgeport, Connecticut, was a member of the board of directors and building committee of the Norwalk Hospital, and was general counsel for the Norwalk Bridge Construction Committee which built the Washington street bridge.

From his youth Judge Walsh has taken an active interest in politics, always as an advocate of Democratic principles. In the campaign of 1876, being then but nineteen years of age, he took the stump as a champion of Tilden, and after he became a voter, served for ten or twelve years as registrar of voters for the First District. For over fifteen years he was a member of the State Central Committee, and for about eight years served as its chairman. He has been district delegate to conventions without number, including the national conventions in which Bryan and Parker were nominated. For a number of years he was prosecuting attorney for the city of Norwalk, filling the office in a manner highly satisfactory to all good citizens.

Until his elevation to the bench, Judge Walsh was for some years a director of the Fairfield County Savings Bank. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his clubs are the Catholic, the Norwalk, and the Norwalk Yacht. Yachting is his favorite recreation, and during the season he spends the greater part of his leisure time on his boat.

Judge Walsh married, October 4, 1884, Julia Finnegan, daughter of Dennis and

Mary (Wallace) Finnegan. The record of Judge Walsh, both at the bar and on the bench, is that of a high-minded man, faithful to the noble traditions of his chosen profession. His many years of disinterested service in the political arena have been inspired by genuine public spirit, and there seems to be little doubt that his fellow-citizens will, in the near future, summon him to assume greater trusts and larger responsibilities.

(The Burke Line).

This ancient race is classed, with the Butlers and Fitzgeralds, among the most distinguished of the Norman-Irish families. The name Burke, or Burgh, signifies "a place of defense or safety."

William Fitz-Aldelm de Burgo was a kinsman of William the Conqueror and accompanied Henry the Second to Ireland. He was appointed by that monarch Lord Justice of Ireland, and his descendants settled in numerous counties. They were distinguished in the army, the church, literature and statecraft, both in Europe and America. In the Civil War the family was gallantly represented. The Burkes are entitled to display the following escutcheon:

Arms—Or, a cross gules on the dexter canton a lion rampant sable.

ERRATA—INDEX

INDEX

ERRATA

Cowles, p. 304, 2nd col., 19th line, Albert Abernethy Cowles should be Alfred Abernethy Cowles.

INDEX

Acheson, Dean G., 134
Edward C., 134
Edward C., Bishop, 133
Eleanor, 134
Adams, Clarissa, 295
David, 294
Elbert S., 422
Elizabeth R., 423
Henry, 294
Ida, 423
Jonathan, 294
Jonathan T., 422
Levi, 294, 295
Oren, 295
Oren L., 295
Robert, 422
Spencer S., 423
Squire, 422
Thomas, Lieut., 294
Adorno, Maria, 200
Michele, 198
Salvatore, 198, 199
Allen, Benjamin, 263
Catherine M., 269
Daniel, 263
Delancey, 263
George, 262, 263
Gideon, 263
Helen, 264
Isaac, 263
John, 267
Joseph, 263
Kate M., 264
Lauren M., Dr., 262, 264
Stephen, 267
William M., 268
Atkins, Albert, 183
Ephraim, 183
Grace M., 185
Ithamar, 183
Joseph, 182
Luke, 182
Mary M., 185
Thomas, 183
Thomas J., 182, 184
Avery, Christopher, 173
Edward C., 173, 174
James, Capt., 173
Joel E., 174
John, 173
Mabel, 175
Maria, 173, 175
Robert, 173, 175
Samuel, 173

Bacon, Benjamin, 185
Charles W., 187
Henry, 188
Louis P., 185, 187
Nathaniel, 185
Nellie O., 187
Phebe, 189
Phineas, 185
Bailey, Christopher, 179
Edgar L., 178, 179
Ephraim, 179
John, 178
Miriam S., 180
Richard M., 178, 179
William, 179
Banning (Bayning), Abner, 38, 53
Annah, 38, 53

Asenath C., 40, 43
Ashel, 38
Benoni, 35
David, 33, 38, 43
Edward, 35
James, 33, 34
John, 33, 34, 37
Kate, 40
Paul, 35
Paul, Sir, 36
Phineas, 37
Pierson, 33
Richard, 33
Robert, 33
Samuel, 34, 38
Stephen, 33
Barber, Elizabeth (Betsey), 377
Joseph, 377
Roswell, 377
Samuel, 377
Thomas, 376
Bassett, Bennett, 336
Joseph, 336
Mary, 336
Bassick, Edgar W., 100, 102
Edgar W., Jr., 103
Edmund C., 101
Frederick C., 103
George, 101
Grace E., 103
Lillian C., 104
Marshall M., 103
William, 101
Beaumont (Bemont), David B., 214
Elijah, 214
Emeline R., 214
Makens, 214
Beers, Adolphus P., 387
Albertson S., 387
Ezekiel, 386
Gladys L., 388
Louis S., 386, 387
Mary, 387
Belcher, Elisha, Dr., 240
Gregory, 241
Moses, 241
Samuel, 241
William, 241
William, Capt., 240
Belden, Catherine L., 265
Charles D., 264, 265
David, 265
Sarah R., 265
William A., 266
Benedict, Dinah, 416
John, 416
Mary, 416
Phebe, 416
Thomas, 415
Bennett, Edwin B., 310, 312
Eli G., 311
Elias, 310, 311
Isabelle W., 312
James, 310
Mary, 311
Nathan, 310
Sturges, 311
Thomas, 310
Bird, Adam, 47
George, 48
Henry, 47
James, 48
John, 48
Joseph, 48
Moore, 49
Peter, 47
Randall, 48
Thomas, 48
William, 47, 48
Bishop, Alfred, 93
Alfred F., 53, 54
Elizabeth F., 55
Ethan F., Rev., 53, 54
Georgianna, 55
Henrietta, 96
Henry A., 92, 95
Henry A., Jr., 96
Jessie, 96
John, 54
John, Rev., 54

Pierson, 54, 93
Sydney, 55
William, 54, 93
William D., 93
Blakeslee, Daniel, 160
Minnie O., 160
Robert N., 160
Bogardus, Abraham, 274
Ada I., 279
Clarence E., 278
Cornelius, 273
Eloise A., 275
Everardus, 272
Frank W., 271, 275
J. Howard, 276
John S., 274
Kate, 276
Matthew, 274
Samuel, 274
Borg, Albert, 448
Henry L., 448, 449
Julia, 450
Bouteiller, Austin W., 233
Emile F., 232
Florentine, 232
Grace L., 233
Griswold L., 233
William H., 232, 233
Bradley, Abraham, 42
Amy, 43, 45
Ariel, 43, 45
Asenath, 43, 49
Catherine, 328
Daniel, 391, 392
Daniel B., 392
Daniel B., Jr., 391, 393
Edward B., 394
Eli, 397
Elizabeth, 395
Ellen, 43, 49
Emily S., 397
Enos, 43, 49
Esther, 391
Francis, 328, 391
Grace, 394
Henry, 41, 397
James, 41
James, Capt., 43, 45
John, 41, 42, 43
Moore B., Dr., 43
Sarah A., 393
Thomas, 41, 42
Wakeman, 328
William, 41, 42
William H., 394
Brainerd, Abiah, 229
Daniel, 229
Erastus, 230
Erastus LeR. (E. Le Roy), 229, 230
James, 229
Le Roy, 229, 230
Mildred, 231
Silas, 230
Simon, 230
Brathwaite, F. Windsor, Rev., 324
Frederick G., Dr., 324, 325
Marguerite, 326
Melancthon W., 326
Browning, Ann, 5, 8
Eliza S., 6, 10
Elizabeth, 3
Eva B., 7, 13
John, 4
John H., 6, 10
John H. (2), 3, 6, 13
Nathaniel, 3
Thomas, 5
William, 4
William T., 5
Brush, Amos M., 437
Augustus M., 437
Caleb, 266
Eleanor, 266
Electa, 438
Joseph, 437
Joshua, 266
Lucretia, 266
Ralph E., 437, 438
Bryant, Calvin T., 90
Clement, 90

George Q. A., 90
Ichabod, 89
Ida, 92
Job, 90
Ruth, 92
Stephen, 89
Waldo C., 88, 91
Waldo G., 92
Buckingham, Eliza, 32
Samuel, 31
William A., Gov., 31
Burnham, Charles, 131
Edward G., 131
Elisha, 130
George, 130
Hattie J., 133
Richard, 130
Thomas, 129
William E., 128, 132
Burr, Daniel, 394
Jehue, 394
Mary, 394
Bush (Bosch), Albert, 414
Ann, 415
Hendrick, 414
Justus, 414, 415

Calhoun, David, 341
Frederick J., 341
Jedediah, 341
John, 341
Mary A., 341
Candee, Amos, 345
Annie M., 346
Caleb, 345
Jason, 345
Nehemiah, 344, 345
Samuel, 344, 345
Zaccheus, 344
Carmichael, Frank, 298
George E., 298, 299
Helen G., 299
James T., 299
Thompson, 298
Carpenter, Abiah, 74
Amos, 76
Ann E., 77
Byron W., 78
Christopher, 76
John, 76
John A., 77
John F., 78
Joseph, 75
Marcia J., 78
Oliver, 76
Robert, 76
William, 71, 72, 73
Chapman, Charlotte F., 297
Daniel, Rev., 295
Edwin N., Dr., 295, 296
Edwin N., Jr., 296
Harold W., 296
John D., 297
Joshua, 296
Maria B., 296
Marvin A., 296
Mary A., 298
Nathaniel, 295
Phineas, 295, 296
Robert, 295
Child, Annie C., 70, 78
Chester E., 70, 78
Ezra C., 70
Clarke, Alexander, 355
J. A., Dr., 355
Lily, 356
Coe, Carlotta, 301
David, Capt., 300
Ebenezer J., 301
Elias C., 301
John W. B., 301
Joseph, Capt., 300
Robert, 300
Seth, 300
Walter E., 299, 301
Coughlin, Eva L., 160
John, 159
William J., 159
Cowles, Alfred A., 304
George P., 304

Louise M., 306
Russel A., 304, 305
Cram, Daniel, 423
George E., Dr., 423, 424
George W., 424
Jeanne, 425
Crane, Albert, 284, 286
Ebenezer, 285
Ellen M., 286
Fanny, 286
Henry, 284
Joseph, 285
Thomas, 285
Crosby, Ansel, Capt., 243
Charles, 244
Chester N., 244
Elizabeth, 243
Estelle, 246
J. Elton, 246
Joseph E., 244
Joseph P., 243, 244
Lemuel, 243
Maria D., 244
Theophilus, Capt., 243
Culver (Colver), Edward, 63
Joshua, 63
Ruth, 63
Samuel, 63
Sarah, 63
Curry, Ann, 139
Edward P., 139
James A., 138, 139
Mary A., 139
Teresa, 139
Thomas, 138
Thomas B., 139
William P., 139
Curtis (Curtiss), Annie E. C., 371
Benjamin, 369
Josiah, 369
Julius B., 370
Louis J., 368, 371
Nichols, 369
Philo, 369
William, 368, 369
Daskam, Benjamin J., 302
Harriet, 304
John, 301
Theodore J., 302
Walter D., 301, 303
William, Capt., 302
Davis, Abbott H., 192
Alvin, 189
Andrew, 189
Charles T., 189, 191, 192
Grace L., 191, 192
Harold H., 192
John, 189
Lemual, 189
Peter, 189
Samuel, 189
Sydney T., 190
Davol, John, 296
Laura, 296
Pardon, 296
Sarah, 296
Stephen, 296
William, 296
Day, Annie E., 155
Ebenezer, 154
Edmund, 154, 155
Julius, 155
Robert, 154
Thomas, 154
Timothy, 154
Dayton, Beriah, 360
Charles H., 361
David, 360
Elizabeth, 361
Henry, 359, 360
Jesse, 360
Ralph, 360
Robert, 360
Dickerman, Abraham, 146
Elihu, 147
Elihu E., 149
Elihu J., 147
Enos, 147
Isaac, Capt., 147
Jonathan, Lieut., 147

Lillian A., 149
Thomas, 146
William E., 146, 147
Dickson, Abbie T., 234
Clara E., 234
Isadore I., 234
James, 233
William, 233
Duryea, Alice E., 367
George W., 366
Stephen C., 366
Dyer, Edward, 181
Heman, 181
Henry, 181
Kirk W., 180, 182
Ruth, 182
Samuel, 181
William, 180

Edgerton, Amelia D., 153
Annie E., 154, 155
Elisha, 150
Francis C., 153
Francis D., Dr., 149, 151
Henry C., 153, 155
John, 149, 150
John W., 153
Richard, 149
Simon, 151
Emery, Albert H., 255, 256
Albert H., Jr., 261
Fannie B., 261
John, 255
Joshua, 255
Samuel, 255
Estabrook, Joel, 175
Thomas, 175

Fenton, Jonathan, 65
Sarah, 65
Fisher, Clinton R., 397, 398
Daniel M., 398
Edward C., 398
Janet, 398
William, 397
Fones, Alfred C., Dr., 96, 98
Christopher, 97
Civilian, Hon., 96, 97
Daniel, 97
Elizabeth, 100
John, Capt., 97
Phoebe E., 98
Fontaine, Jacques, 453
James, 453
Foster, Andrew, 436
Anson, 386
Christopher, 385
Dean, Dr., 436
John B., 385
Jonah, 385
Joseph, 385
Josiah, 385
Mabel E., 437
Mary, 386
Thomas, 436
Timothy, 385
Frisbie, Abigail, 56, 64
Daniel, 56, 63
Edward, 57
Edward L., 56, 57, 60, 61
Edward L., Jr., 58
Elijah, 56, 64
Elizabeth, 56, 62
Emily J., 58, 60, 61
Eunice, 56, 63
Hannah A., 58
John, 56
Josephine, 58
Laurens, 56
Reuben, 56, 62

Gilbert, Benjamin, 312
Edwin, 313
Gillespie, Edward L., 351
Edward T. W., 350
Elizabeth J., 349
Emma, 351
John, 346
Kingsley A., 354
Mabel, 354

Richard H., 351, 352
Richard H., Jr., 353
Sarah B., 353
Sarah E., 352
Schuyler W., 354
William F., 354
William W., 346, 347
Godfrey, Caroline St. L., 70
Charles C., Dr., 68, 69
Christopher, 68
Jonathan, 68
Jonathan, Rev., 68
Nathan, Lieut., 68
Graham, Benjamin, 61
Cyrus, 61
Fannie, 61
Jesse, 61
Graves, Bertha, 344
Carlisle F., 344
Chester W., 344
Henry M., 343
Isaac, 343
John, 343
Levi, 343
Phineas, 343
Rhodolphua, 343
Thomas, 343
William W., 342, 344
Gray, Elijah, 396
Henry, 396
John, 396
Mary A., 397
Nathan, 396
Walter T., 395, 396
Green, Carrie, 390
Francis E., 390
Lewis, 390
Thaddeus K., 390

Harral, Crissy DeF., 196
Edward W., 193, 194, 195
Ellen B., 196
George, 194
George, Dr., 195
Henry K., 194, 195
Julia, 196
Harris, Channing P., 281, 282
Charles, 281, 282
Esther, 283
Stephen, 281
Sylvester, 281
Harström, Carl A., Dr., 279
Carl E., 281
Carl G., 279
Eric E., 279
Lee S., 280
Havens, Elmer H., 104, 106
Emma, 107
Emmy L., 107
George, 105
George O., 105
Jonathan, 105
William, 104
Hazard, Jeremiah, 8
Robert, 7
Sarah, 8
Thomas, 7
Hickcox, Mary, 66
Samuel, Capt., 66
Samuel, Serg., 66
William, 66
William, Capt., 66
Hill, Eunice, 63, 65
Jared, Lieut., 63, 65
John, 62
Obadiah, 62
Robert, 62
Hoyt (Hait), Caleb, 415
David, 415
Jesse, 444
Job, 444
Joseph B., 415
Joshua, 444
Sarah, 415, 444
Simon, 415, 444
Thankful, 415
Timothy, 415
Walter, 415
Zerubbabel, 415
Hubbard, Agnes H., 401
Alfred, 225
Alfred, Hon., 224

Carleton W., 401
Caroline K., 225
Charles E., 192
Drexel T., 401
Frederick A., 398, 400
George, 224, 399
George F., 401
John, 399
Jonathan, 399
Julia A., 225
Luther, 400
Luther P., 400
Margaret O., 193
Margaret S., 225
Nathan, 400
Robert P., 223, 224
Russell H., 192, 193
Thomas, 400
Hubbell, Andrew, 114
Gideon S., 115
Harvey, 113, 114, 115
Harvey, Jr., 117
James, 114
Louie E., 116
Matthew, 114
Hull, Elizabeth, 10
John W., Col., 10
Joseph, 10
Joseph, Rev., 8
Latham, 10
Stephen, 10
Tristram, 10
Tristram, Capt., 9

Ingersoll, Dorcas, 309
John, 309
Jonathan, 309

Jennings, Isaac, 322
Jacob, 322
Joshua, 322

Keeler, Anson F., 383, 384
Benjamin, 378
Esther, 383
Harriet A., 379
Isaiah, 380
Jeremiah, 378, 383
John E., 377, 378, 383
John F., 384
LeGrand W., 380
Mary E., 383
Mary G., 384
Ralph, 378, 379
Raymond, 382
Robert W., 379, 380
Ruth Z., 381
Samuel, 378, 379
Samuel J., 382, 383
Timothy, 378, 383
King, Anne, 309
Joshua, 308
Kirk, Bennett B., 336
C. Frances, 336
Frank H., 336
Theodore H., 334, 335
Warren, 334
William, 334
Kirkham, Fanny L., 125
Henry, 122
John, 122
John S., 123
Thomas, 121, 122
Thomas A., 120, 122, 124
William, 122

Lee, Alonzo, 293
Barnes, 293
Daniel, 293
Guy E., 294
Julia C., 294
Mortimer M., 292, 293
Robert M., 294
Leggett, Gabriel, 269
John, 269
Margaret, 269
Thomas, 269
William H., 269
Lockhart, Elizabeth, 118
R. Harold, 118

Reuben A., Dr., 117
Royal A., 118
Lounsbury, Anna P., 238
Charles H., 236, 237
George, 237
Joshua, 236, 237
Michael, 236
Richard, 236
Robert, 236
Silas, 237

McCready, James, 365
Myrtle B., 366
Robert H., Dr., 365, 366
Robert W., 365
McFarland, David, 319
David W., Dr., 319
Marie, 320
McHarg, Frederica B., 308
Henry K., 306, 307
Henry K., Jr., 308
John, 306, 307
Sophia, 307
William, 307
McNeil, Abraham, 111
Abraham A., 111
Archibald, 110, 111, 112, 113
Jean, 113
Kenneth W., 113
Roderick C. R., 113
William, 111
Malkin, Albert D., 329
Albert R., 328, 329
Allen R., 329
Catherine A., 329
Richard, 328
Samuel, 328
Ward G., 329
Manwaring, Allen W., 125
Elizabeth W., 126
Emmeline L., 126
Moses W., Hon., 125, 126
Marsh, Anna, 342
John, 342
Marshall, Alfred W. W., 412, 413
Deborah B., 413
Edith B., 414
Gilbert, 412
John E., 416
Joseph H., 413
Mary L., 413
Stephen, 412
Susan M., 417
Sylvanus, Capt., 416
Walter, 416
Mathewson, Albert W., 419
Clifford E., 418, 420
Daniel, 418
Dearborn, 419
Herbert A., 420, 421
James, 418
John, 421
Joseph, 419
Marie A., 420
Mary E., 422
Othniel, 418
Samuel, 419
Maury, James, 453
Matthew, 453
William, 453
Mazzotta, Angelina, 177
Carmelo, 175
Salvatore, 175
Mead, Alexander, 271
Henry S., 271
John, 414
Mary, 414
Matilda, 271
Matthew, Capt., 414
Pamelia B., 412
William, 414
Miller, Anne D., 81
Carrie, 317
Catherine, 315
Charles J., 315
D. Henry, 317
David H., 314, 316
David H., Jr., 316
Emily L., 81
Esther A., 316

Frank, 78, 79, 80
John H., 314
John H., Jr., 314
Josephine L., 317
Julius W., 315
Louis P., 317
Mary F., 318
Samuel J., 316
Stephen, 79
Thomas, 79
Millspaugh, Edward M., 444
Elizabeth A., 444
Erastus E., 444
Matthias, 444
Peter, 444
Montgomery, James W., 320
LeRoy, 320, 321
Marion M., 321
William, 320
William E., 320
Moody, Elizabeth F., 55
John, 55
Moss, John, 309
Joseph, 309
Mylchreest, Grace E., 173
John, 171
Joseph H., 172
Joseph W. (J. Warren), 171, 172
William, 171

Nilson, A. H., 200
Augusta S., 201
Jacob, 201
Nil, 200
Noble, Anna E., 278
Erastus, 278
James, 278
Joseph, 277
Matthew, 277
Robert, 278
Roger, 277
Thomas, 277

Oak, Abigail, 376
George, 375
Nathaniel, 375
Sylvanus, 376
Osborn, Carrie L., 324
David, 322
Gregory T., 322, 323
Ida F., 324
Isaac, 322
John, Capt., 322
Mary E., 323
Richard, Capt., 322
Turney, 322
William, 322
William E., 323
William F., 324
Otis, Carrie F., 141
John M., 139, 141
Marshall, 141
Richard, 141
Robert, 140

Partridge, Elisha, 281
Frances A., 281
Samuel S., 281
Thomas M., 281
Pascall, George C., 169
Helen, 170
Marie A., 169
Richard, 167
Richard B., 170
Richard H., Capt., 167, 168
Patten, Daniel A., 225
David, 225
David W. (D. Walter), 225
Erminie I., 226
Peck, Benjamin, 134, 135, 357
Bernice E., 359
Carrie, 136
Elias, 357
Elias S., 357
Elizabeth I., 359
Harry D., 137
Henry, 134
Horace H., 136
Howard S., 134, 136
Jeremiah, 356

Jesse, 135
Joseph, 135
Joseph N., 136
Reuben, 135
Samuel, 357
Theophilus, 357
Walter S., 359
Wilbur M., 356, 358
William, 356, 357
Penfield, Almira G., 204
Bessie P., 205
George H., 203, 204
Hiram A., 203
John, 203
John, Col., 203
Richard P., 205
Samuel, 203
Walter H., 205
Perry, Grace, 314
Richard, 314
Thaddeus, 314
Platt, David, 323
John, 323
Justus, 323
Richard, 323
Samuel, 323
Plum, Aaron, 207
Benoni, 207
Edna, 210
Elihu, 207
Elihu H., 206, 210
Henry L., 208
John, 207
Loren H., 209
Robert, 207
Samuel, 207
Porteous, Alexander, 235
Eva, 236
James H., 235
Porter, Daniel, Dr., 67
Elizabeth, 246
John, 245
Joseph B., 246
Margaret, 67
Martha D., 16
Mary, 16, 19
Nehemiah, 245, 246
Noah, 14
Noah, Rev., 13, 14, 19
Robert, 13, 14
Samuel, 245
Thomas, 14
Timothy, Dr., 67
Post, Abraham, 287
Bissell E., 287
David, 287
Elijah, 287
Eliza, 288
Gurdon, 287
Jedediah, 287
Lisetta, 288
Robert W., 287, 288
Stephen, 287

Quintard, Elizabeth, 332
Evert, 332
Francis E., 332
Frederick H., 331, 332
Isaac, 331
Mary E., 333
Peter, 331

Radford, Bessie H., 284
Stephen L. (1), 283
Stephen L. (2), 283
Stephen L. (3), 283
Raftery, Adelaide E., 143
Harold B., 143
Mary E., 143
Oliver H., Rev., 141
Thomas, 141
Raymond, Amos N., 319
Asa, 319
Charles A., 319
Jabez, 382
John, 318, 382
Josiah, 382
Nancy, 319
Richard, 318, 382
Samuel, 318

Sands, 319
Sarah E., 382
Thomas, 382
William M., 382
Reed, Ebenezer, 339
Edith E., 340
Herbert C., 338, 339
Jesse, 339
John, 338
John B., 339
Stephen E., 339
Thomas, 339
Reynolds, Ebenezer, 222
Ephraim O., 222
Henry B., 222
John, 222
Jonathan, 222
May B., 223
Wilson S., 221, 223
Riley, Catherine E., 206
Patrick, 206
Stephen, 206
William J., 205, 206
Roberts, David B., 212, 213
Edwin M., 212
Elisha, 212
Jeanette L., 213, 214
Joseph, 212
Joseph W., 212, 214
Maude I., 214
William, 212
Rogers, Amos, 145
Emma E., 146
Ezekiel C., 145
George E., 146
George L., 145
John W., 144, 146
Joshua, 145
Robert, 144
Theodore E., 146
Thomas, 144
Rorech, John, 431
John J., 431
Lorion S., 431
Ruland, Daniel, 371
Daniel W., 372
Frederick D., Dr., 371, 372
Leo M. S., 373
St. John (De St. John), Benoni, 364
Daniel, 364
Darius, 364
Darius A., 363, 364
Ebenezer, 363
John, 23
John, Sir, 23, 24
Lawrence D., 365
Lewis V., 364
Matthias, 363
Oliver, 24
Oliver, Rt. Hon. Sir, 24
Oliver, Sir, 23
Robert, 23
Roger, 23
Sarah, 24
Sarah E., 365
Thomas, Rt. Hon., 24
Vincent S., 365
William, 23
Salmon, Daniel C., 326
David A., 326
Frederick M., 326, 327
Martha G., 327
Mary C., 326
Sanford, Betsey, 144
Charles G., 143
Charles H., 143
Dayton, 459
Edith, 458
Edwin G., 143
Ezekiel, 458
Frederick S., 143
Glover, 143
Homer B., 143
Jonathan B., 457, 458
Jonathan B., Jr., 459
Jonathan R., 458
Lemuel, 458, 459
Liffe, 143
Thomas, 143, 457

Selleck, Benjamin, 367
Della V., 368
John H., 367, 368
Major, 367
Shattuck, Abel, 374
Elizabeth B., 374
Jethro, 374
John, 373, 374
Lydia, 374
Thomas, 374
William, 373, 374
Sherman, Charles D., 161
Edward F., 162
Freeman C., 160, 161
Marcia S., 161
Sherwood, Charles E., 417
Charles W., 417
David, 417
Edna, 418
Harry R., 417
Henry, 430
Henry E., 430
Lillian, 431
Ruel, 417
Samuel, 429
Samuel B., 429
Stuart W., Dr., 429, 430
Thomas, 429
Sisson, Charles G., 11, 13
George, 11
Gilbert, Maj., 12
Martha, 13
Mary, 13
Richard, 11
Thomas, 12
William, 12
Skeel, Abiram, Rev., 445
Adelbert A., 445, 446
Helen L., 446
James D., 446
John, 445
Oren, 445
Samuel, 445
Truman, 445
Skene, Ellen A., 292
George M., 292
Gilbert, 291
John, 291
John C., 292
John D., Rev., 289, 291
Malcolm S., 292
William, 291
Skidmore (Scudamore), Thomas, 49
Thomas, Sir, 49
Smith, Alfred O., 202
Amna, 337
Amos, 316
Bessie E., 218
Charles H., 210, 211
Charles H. (3), 210
Clifford B., 216, 218
Daniel, 316
David, 337
Edward A., 201, 202
Elisha, 210
Ella J., 216
Gibson, 330
Henry, 316
Herbert E., 216
Jacob, 336
James, 336
James O., 201, 216
John, 201
Joseph, 316
Josiah, Lieut., 316
Kathryn H., 331
Lottie S., 203
Marion C., 211
Nathaniel, 336
Richard, 210
Robert K., 210, 211
Sarah, 317
William, 330
Sparrow, Elizabeth, 53
John, 52, 53
Jonathan, Capt., 51
Richard, 50
Stephen, 52
Spear, Aaron, 218
Clara, 221

Isaac, 219
Robert L., 221
Viola, 221
William P., 218, 220
Stevens, Anna M., 163
Bertha M., 163
Burr E., 162
Frederick C., 162
Stewart, Annie B., 390
Durland, 390
Samuel J., 388
Samuel J., Jr., 390
Thomas, 390
Thomas B., 388
Stoddard, John, 226
Mark, 227
Martha, 228
Orrin E., 226, 227
Robert, 227
Stephen, 227
Stephen M., 227
Stow, Alanson, 214
Asa B., 215
Frederick S., 216
James P., 214, 215
James P., Jr., 216
Mary D., 216
Strang, Alma E., 243
Daniel, 239
Edgar A., 241
Grace E., 242
James S., 238, 242
Joseph, Maj., 240
Joseph W., 240
Lorena S., 243
Samuel, Dr., 240

Tallmadge, Enos, Lieut., 426
James, 427
John, 427
Nancy, 427
Robert, 426
Seymour, 427
Thomas, 426
William H., 427

Taylor, Cornelius G., 425, 426
David, 425
Daniel, 17
Elizabeth H., 429
Frederick C., 427, 428
Frederick H., 429
Henry F., 428
John, 17, 427
John W., 427
Lorena, 426
Nancy E., 426
Nathaniel, Col., 18
Nathaniel, Rev., 18
Nathaniel W., Rev., 18
Rebecca M., 19
Sandusky, 426
Seth, 427
Thomas, 17
Terrill, Almira O., 157
Arad, 156
Frederick W., 158
Lewis, 156
Lillian E., 159
Moses, 156
Moses W., 157
Moses W. (2), 155, 158
Timothy, 156
Willis E., 157
Thompson, Abigail, 229
Anne, 45, 46
Anthony, 44
Finton, 228
Finton (2), 228
Harriet, 45
Henry, 44
James, 45
John, 44, 47
Samuel, Capt., 45
Thomas, 44, 228
Thomas F., 229
Todd, Arthur S., 362
David, 362
Nellie L., 363
William S., Dr., 362
Trevithick, Frederick W., 235

Harry P., 235
Mary E., 234
William, 234
William J., 234
Trumbull, Alexander H., 137
Hugh H., 137
Mary J., 138
Tucker, Benjamin, 165
Henry, 166
Henry V., 166
Ida D., 167
James W., 165
LeRoy M., 164, 167
Robert, 165
Stephen, 165
Tuttle, Daniel, 65
John, 64
Mary, 65
Samuel, 65
William, 64

Van Deusen, Sylvia A., 373
Wellington, 373
Van Tassel, Abraham, 267
Vicars (Vicaris), Thomas, 46
Walter, 46
William, 46

Wakelee (Wakelyn), Ebenezer, 62
Elizabeth, 62
Henry, 61
James, 62
Wakeman, Grace M., 171
Howard N., 170
Tallmadge N., 171
Zalmon, 170
Waldo, Annie, 109
Cornelius, 107, 108
Daniel, 108
Edward, 108
George C., 107, 108
George C. (2), 109
John, 108
Josiah C., 108
Maturin B., 109
Shubael, 108
Walsh, Anna A., 442
James E., 439
John, 460
John J., Hon., 459, 460
Julia, 461
Robert J., Hon., 439
Warner, Andrew, 127
Clinton H., 196, 198
Daniel, Lieut., 127
Donald J., 127
Donald J. (2), 126, 128
Donald T., 128
Ebenezer, 197
George, 197
Harvey De F., 127
John, 127, 197
Lois C., 128
Mildred, 198
Noadiah, Rev., 127
Noble, 197
Robert, 197
Theodore, 197
Warren, Pedigree A., 26
Pedigree B., 27
Pedigree C., 27
Pedigree D., 29, 30
Waterbury, Annie S., 434
Charles F., 434
David, 432, 434
David, Capt., 433
Harry G., 434, 435
John, 432
Mary L., 435
Sarah, 434
William, Capt., 432
William T., Capt., 432, 433
Watson, Alice C., 120
Arthur K. L., 120
Catherine, 232
James J., 231, 232
Thomas L., Gen., 118, 119
William, 231, 232
William L., Dr., 119
Weed, Abraham, 403, 405, 406
Alanson, 407
Carey, 456

Daniel, 402, 403
David, 454
Edgar S., 408
Edgar S., Jr., 407, 408
Edward F., 401, 403
Elma A., 409
Emily, 407
Emma L., 455
Emmeline, 455
Enos, 403
Eugene A., 405, 406
Francis B., 455
Francis E., 456
Hanford S., 403, 404
Harry E., 407
Henry D., 410, 450
Herbert S., 409
Hezekiah, 407, 454
Isabel M., 403
Isabella, 409
James, 454
James A., 453, 455
Jane A., 404
John, 403, 410
John W., 410
Jonas, 402, 454
Joseph, 402
Joseph D., 451
Julia V,. 452
Lilian, 457
Louise, 403, 411
Mary E., 409
Nathan, 402
Nathaniel, 402
Peter, 406
Richmond, 409, 411
Robert L., 409
Rufus, 406
Samuel A., 404
Samuel R., 402
Sarah F., 451
Seth, 404
Seth, Lieut., 403
Seth C., 404
William D., 409
William F., 456, 457
William H., 456
William M., 450, 452
Zenas, 406
Weeks, Daniel L., 164
Frank B., 163
Helen L., 164
Thomas, 163
Wellstood, Catherine, 338
Frank G., 338
James, 337
John, 337
John G., 337
Robert, 337, 338
Robert M., 338
Stephen, 337
Welton, Anna, 59, 68
Anne, 59, 65
Dorcas, 59, 67
George W., 59, 61
Harriet, 60
John, 58
John, Capt., 59, 67
Mary, 60, 61
Richard, 59, 65
Richard F., 59, 68
Wheeler, Amelia V., 88
Archer C., 86
David, 82
Elizabeth T., 88
Ellen R., 88
Huldah R., 86
James, 82
Mary E., 86
Moses, 82
Nathaniel, 82, 83, 88
Nathaniel W., 88
Samuel, 82
Samuel H., 87
William B., 86
White, David, 447
James L., 447
Jane, 246
Olive F., 447
Ralph L., Dr., 447
Warren P., 246

Whiting, Dorcas, 22
Elizabeth, 21, 24
Samuel, Rev., 19, 22, 24
William, 20
Whitney, Abigail, 333
David, 333
Henry, 333
John, 333
Joseph, 333
Timothy, 333
Wilcox, Josiah, 270
Robert M., 269, 270
Tillie A., 271
Willis H., 270
Williamson, Alanson, 443
Charles E., 443
Cynthia D., 443
Elizabeth, 443
George H., 443
Winchester, Albert E., 246, 250
Carrie A. D., 254
Ebenezer, 247
Edward Van S., 255
Elhanan, 247
Elizabeth G., 254
Herbert D., 255
John, 247
Josiah, 247
Samuel, 247
Theodore, 248

2990